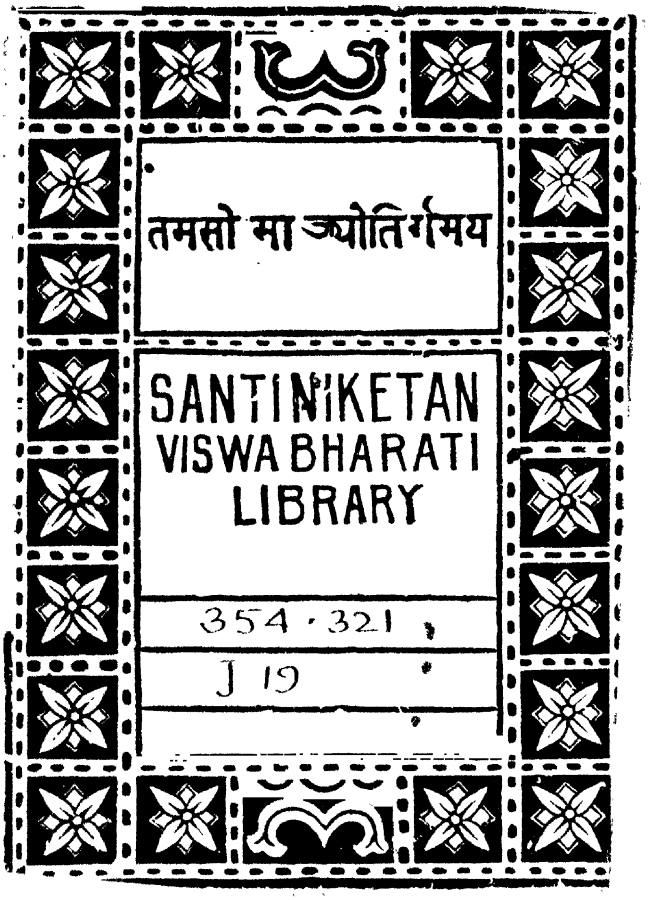

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INDIAN BANKING ANALYSED

(ALL INDIA BANKING DIGEST)

By

J. P. JAIN,

M. Com., Cert. A.I.I.B.

Author of Central Banking in India.

DELHI

THE BANKING EXPERTS

Published by Dhara Publications, Delhi.
FOR
THE BANKING EXPERTS
(Institute of Banking Statistics and Research)
JAMA MASJID, DELHI.

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1946

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Printed by Mr. A. C. Jain, at the Rajhans Press, Delhi, except pages 1—144 and 200—280 of Part II printed by Mr. Y. D. Sharma, at Rajdhani Press, Delhi.

INDIAN BANKING ANALYSED is the first book of its kind on the subject of Indian banking explaining the analytical as well as the statistical aspects of the subject in great detail. Conclusions drawn from the statistical analysis of 1500 banks in India have been embodied in the theoratical portion. The author has been extremely conscious of the problems which face Indian banking as also the difficulties of bank employees and has put the matter in a style that will very beneficiently serve all interested in and connected with Indian banking.

This book successfully meets a long-felt need of Indian bankers and businessmen as an exhaustive reference book. A copy of this book will prove indispensable for all banks, businessmen and students of banking. Although every attempt has been made to ensure accuracy of figures, yet we do not take any responsibility whatsoever in the matter of any mistakes that might have inadvertently crept in. Corrcctions of discrepancies will be welcomed.

PUBLISHERS.

PREFACE

Indian banking on modern lines is of recent past and provides ample scope for research. But it is lamentable that there is a complete lack of attention to this important subject. Almost all available books on the subject are far from being satisfactory. Most of them are summaries of reports published by various Committees and Commissions appointed from time to time by the Government. The urge to write this book was provided by my tenure in the banking time where I found that most of the employees including officers were ignorant about important aspects and rudiments of banking. Reference books available in the market only gave the location of the offices of banks. In this volume I have attempted to discuss the banking problems from the viewpoint of a practical banker, who seeks solution of his own difficulties, as well as to incorporate all necessary references needed by businessmen and bankers in their day-to-day working. Suggestions offered are sure to prove very profitable. References to individual banks in the course of discussion are not with a view to prejudice the readers for or against any institution but only for presenting a true picture of Indian banking.

The rapid growth of banking in the country during the last seven years of war-time inflation not only stabilized the existing banks but also led to a mushroom increase in their number. I have personally seen that many of the banks do not operate on sufficient cash resources and at times are not in a position to meet their obligation to depositors on presentation of cheques. Some have closed down many of their offices after robbing the poor illiterate depositors of their little and hard earned savings. Further these depositors fail to discern between good and bad banks as many of them do not even exhibit G. Form or balance sheet in their offices.

An endeavour has been made to procure and publish information about as large a number of banks as possible. In spite of repeated requests many banks never cared even to acknowledge the communication sent to them and showed a total disinterestedness in this respect. Foreign bank authorities in India exhibited an all the more callous attitude and information relating to these institutions incorporated herein had to be called from their head offices situated at distant places. This caused an inexplicable delay in publication. Printing difficulties further prolonged it.

Such a work was not possible without the very kind help of my friends. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. O. P. Jain who has worked side by side with me during the preparation of the book. A greater part of the obligations must go to the heads of banking of institutions and Registrars Co-operative Societies of different provinces who arranged for the supply of necessary information. And in the last I shall not forget to warmly thank all my well-wishers without whose sincere encouragements it would not have been possible to endure months of long patience and fortitude.

May it serve the intended purpose.

DELHI
September, 1946.

J. P. JAIN.

OLD ESTABLISHED & SAFEST BANK IN INDIA

is

THE JWALA BANK Ltd.

(Estd in 1923)

Head Office:—THE Mall, Agra,

Branches:—ALL OVER INDIA

Which speaks from the following facts and figures of their last balance sheet:—

PUBLIC LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS IN ALL ABOUT **Rs. 96,00,000**

ASSETS

All investments in cash and Gilt Edged Securities and fully secured advances Rs. 1.08,39,000

SURPLUS ASSETS FOR SHARE HOLDERS AGAINST PAID-UP CAPITAL RS. 13,32,000/- ONLY

DIFFERENCE OF ABOVE	...	**Rs. 12,60,000**
UNSECURED LOANS	...	**Rs. 2,30,000**
BUILDINGS (Calculating 4 times than pre-war)	...	**Rs. 8,00,000**
FURNITURE (Calculating 4 times than pre-war)	...	**Rs. 6,00,000**
MACHINERY, FANS, etc, (Calculating 4 times than pre-war)	...	**Rs. 2,32,000**
		31,22,000

INCOME

Future safety of business houses, Bank or Firms depends on the ratio of income they happen to make and not otherwise. This Bank has in all, including Capital, Reserves and Deposits, One crore, fifteen lacs, and twelve thousand (Rs: 1,15,12,000/-) on which this years' income is Rs. 6,72,000/- i.e. 6% per annum on working capital.

SPECIAL NOTES.

Considering small liabilites to the public, surplus assets, advances about all in Gilt Edged Securities and earnings thereon 6% p.a. unsecured advances and due to other Banks very very little, this Bank is said to be the safest Bank in India if the sensible public happen to compare.

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE

Gamblers sometimes achieve notoriety by the stupendous sums they win against the most formidable odds—but they invariably end their days in the workhouse.

The things that are worthwhile in life can never be obtained without effort. Comfort and freedom from worry are possessions that are highly prized—you can acquire them by saving every surplus rupee now.

BRANCH OFFICES :— Alleppey, Alwaye, Bangalore, Changanacherry, Cochin, Delhi, Ernakulam, Fairfield, Kotayam, Madras, Mangalore, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, New Delhi, Palai, Peermade, Ponkunnam, Quilon, Trivandrum, Thodupuzha and Vaikam.

PALAI CENTRAL BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore with Limited Liability.)

PALAI. TRAVANCORE.

"DEPOSITORS' OWN BANK"

THE NEW CITIZEN BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Head Office: 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay)

FACTS THAT INSPIRE CONFIDENCE

PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL & RESERVES: Rs. 11 Lakhs approximately.

TOTAL WORKING FUNDS: Over Rs. 2 Crores & 25 Lakhs as on 15th January 1946.

Date	Total Deposits.	Total Working Funds
	Rs	Rs
23-12-1938. Date of 1st Balance Sheet.	6,85,825	9,47,950
31-3-1943. Date of 5th Balance Sheet.	48 38,000 & Over	54,50,000
31-3-1945. Date of 7th Balance Sheet.	1, 50,00,000 & Over.	1 85,00,000
15-1-1946. LatestDate.	2,03,00 000	2,25,00,000

Board of Directors. Influential, very popular & representative.

Constitution. Most democratic, since 80% of the shares are held by the public.

Growth in business. Most Steady. From Rs.1¼ lakhs on 1st April 1938 to 2 Crores & 25 lakhs on 15th January1946

Dividends declared. 5% Dividend to all 5% Cum. Pref. Shareholders from the beginning upto 31st March 1945. (b) 5% & 6% dividend to Ordinary & Defefred Shareholders respectively for the years 1943-44 & 1944-45.

Popular Support. Shareholders and constituents of the Bank are 95 % middle class people, both from the upper & lower middle class. (a) Number of shareholders over 20,000 (b) Number of constituents over 12,000.

Liquidity of assets: Demand Liabilities of the Bank are always covered by liquid assets upto 90% of the total liabilities, under Cash, Government Paper, Gold & Public Utility shares.

Expansion. The Bank has 45 branches seven locally in Bombay and 38 branches all over Deccan, C. P. & Berar. Two branches in Delhi, and one Branch at Gurgaon, (Punjab).

All Banking facilities offered. Attractive rates on Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits. Current account : ½% p. a. Savings Bank :1½% to 1¾% p.a. Fixed Deposits are accepted for one month to maximum 5 years, Rates on application. Collection of cheques, Hundies, Drafts, Railway Receipts etc. undertaken at moderate rates of commission. Advances granted against approved securities.

For further particulars, apply to

D. D. Deshpande,
Managing Director.

THE ORIENTAL BENEFIT & DEPOSIT SOCIETY LTD.

No. 102, Audiappa Naick Street, G. T.

MADRAS.

A Banking Institution started in 1885 by the residents of Peddunaickenpet in the City of Madras for improving their economic conditions.

This meets the immediate needs of the people by ADVANCING LOANS on tangible securities such as Houses, Jewellery and on Deposits. It helps people TO SAVE by receiving Current, Recurring and Fixed Deposits.

Benefits open to all alike. Its only aim is SERVICE first and foremost.

NAINI TAL BANK LTD. NAINI TAL

Established 1922

(Incorporated as a Public Company under the Companies Act VII 1913).

HEAD OFFICE : NAINI TAL

BRANCHES:

ALMORA, RANIKHET, HALDWANI & RAMNAGAR

Agencies:—In all the Principal Towns in India.

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	5,00,000
Issued & Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	1,45,000

Chiranji Lal,
Manager & Secretary.

Estd. 1937

THE AKAL BANK LTD.

HOSPITAL ROAD, LAHORE.

Working Capital Exceeds Rupees 10 Lacs.

Agencies all over India.

Branches:—

Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill.
Unaha, Hoshiarpur,

Branches to be opened shortly:

Talagang.
Jullundur.
Amritsar.
Okara
Ludhiana.

S. Uttam Singh, B. A.,
Managing Director

THE RAYALASEEMA BANK LTD.

H. O. Bellary.

Intended for the intensive economic development of the Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor.

CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SRI H. SITARAMA REDDY, B. A., B. L., M. L. A.

BRANCHES AT:—

Bellary,	Anantapur	Uruvakonda
Rayadrug	Dharmavaram	Belaguppa
Hospet	Pamidi	Pattikonda
Harpanahalli	Timmancherla	Rajampet
Kotturu	(Guntakal)	Madanapalle
Kampli	Kadiri	Tirupati
	Chittoor	

OFFICES UNDER ORGANISATION: MADRAS & KURNOOL.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Bellary. E. V. Seshagiri Rao, B, Com.
1-12-1945 Secretary.

Telegram : "BANK" Calcutta. Telephone : Cal. 2073.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED.

(Established 1926)

HEAD OFFICE : 2, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Capital Authorised.	Rs. 25,00,000/
Capital Issued.	Rs. 12,50,000/
Capital Subscribed.	Rs. 12,50,000/
Capital Paid-up & Reserve Exceeds.	Rs. 11,80,000/
Govt. Securities and Cash Exceed.	Rs. 55,00,000/
Working Funds Exceed.	Rs. 1,35,00,000/-

Dividend declared for the year 1944 — $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.

Dividend so far paid Rs. $105\frac{1}{4}$ per hundred of Share-holders' Money.

BRANCHES :

Kharagpur, Midnapore, Contai, Ghatal, Tamluk, Krishnagar, Nabadwip, Santipur, Kushtia, Kalna, Katwa, Chinsurah, Naihati, Jessore, Khulna, Bagerhat, Charmugria, Bankura, Berhampore (Bangal), Rajshahi, Nator, Naogaon, Serajganj & Sahibganj.

Managing Director- L. M. MUKHERJI, M. Sc. (Cal), A. C. I. S. (Lond.), Chartered Secretary.

THE COCHIN NAYAR BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in Cochin State--Liability of Members Limited)

HEAD OFFICE:—TRICHUR.

BRANCHES:—Irinjalakuda, Cranganore, Ernakulam, Pudukad, Chittur, Kottappuram, Kunnamkulam and Pollachi.

Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application to any office of the Bank.

Loans, overdrafts and Cash Credits granted at favourable terms.

For terms apply to the Head Office or Branches.

TRICHUR
1st. December, 1945.

M. B. MENON, M. A., LL. B.,
General Manager.

THE KOTTAYAM BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Travancore in 1926.)

Head Office : Kottayam.

Branches:

Athirampuzh	Kottayam
Kanjirappally	Mundakayam
Peermade	Ranni
Tiruvalla	Trivandrum
Vaikom.	Vandiperitar.

Authorised Capital	...Rs.	25,00,000.
Issued Capital	...Rs.	8,50,000.
Subscribed Capital	...Rs.	5,33 300.
Paid-up-Capital	... Rs.	3,64,608.
Reserves	...Rs.	67,468.

Fixed Deposits are now received at the following rates:—

6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

12 months at 4½ per cent per annum.

Current, Savings Bank, Special and ordinary and Short-notice Deposits are received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Advances against approved commodities, Government Securities, Insurance Policies, Gold and approved Stocks and shares made at all offices of the Bank. All other kinds of Banking business tansacted.

For terms:—Please apply to any office of the Bank.

A.I. Ittyjpe, B.A.
Managing Director.

LORD KRISHNA BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in Cochin State)

Liability of Members Limited.

Estd. in 1940.

Head Office:— CRANGANORE.

BRANCHES:

SHERTALLAY. (Travancore)

KOTTAPPURAM (Cranganore)

Authorised Capital	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Reserve & other Funds	Rs. 15,000/-
Total Deposits	Rs. 13,00,000/-
Total Working Funds exceeds	Rs. 16,00,000/-

Directors.

S. N. Seshagiri Prabhu Esq., Merchant (Chairman)
S. G. Narayana Prabhu Esq., Do
S. S. Krishna Prabhu Esq., Do
S. K. Venkiteswara Prabhu Esq., Do
S. A. Ranganatha Prabhu Esq., Do
S. N. Kesava Prabhu Esq., Do (Managing Director)

All Sorts of Banking Business transacted.

P. T. PYLEE
Manager-in-charge,

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THE PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN BANK LTD.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

The biggest Co-operative Urban Bank in the Pudukkottai State—Estd. 1910.

Rëserve Fund, Building & other Funds—exceeds Rs. 3 Lakhs.
Working Capital exceeds Rs. 25 „

Located in its own spacious and up-to-date Building in the heart of the Town. Conducts a Free Reading Room and a Public Library. Affords facilities for all kinds of Banking.

President :
Rao Sahib V. Venkoba Rao,
M.L.C., M.C.

Manager :
R. Narayana Iyengar.

Secretary :
T. R. Gopala Iyer,
B.A., B.L.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
8, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
Post Box No. 2247.

Prompt collection of Bills & Hundies undertaken at moderate rates.

BRANCHES :
Lake Market (Cal.), Burdwan, Asansol, Dhanbad, Memari. Galsi, Ranaghat, Kirnahor, Chandernagore, Sambalpur & Jharsuguda.

THE ANDHRA BANK LIMITED

Estd : 1923

Head Office : **MASULIPATAM**

BRANCHES

MADRAS : 378, Esplanade.
SECUNDERABAD : Mehta Mahal, James Street.

Anakapalli	Duggirala	Pithapuram
Bezwada	Ellore	Rajahmundry
Bhimavaram	Guntur	Ramaraopet (Cocanada)
Berhampur (Ganjam)	Governorpet (Bezwada)	Samalkot
	Gudivada	Tenali
Brodipet (Guntur)	Nellore	Tuni
Cocanada	Narasaraopet	Vizianagram
Chicacole	Ongole	Vizagapatam
Chirala	Palakol	Vinukonda

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	,,	25,00,000
CALLED & PAID-UP CAPITAL (31-12-45)	,,	13,00,000
RESERVE FUND etc.	,,	2,70,000
DEPOSITS etc. (31-7-46)	,,	3,00,00,000

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances at ½ % per annum.

Savings Bank Accounts opened with sums of Rs. 5/- and interest allowed on monthly minimum balances at 2½ % per annum upto Rs. 10,000/-.

Three Year Cash Certificates issued at the issue price of Rs. 91/- per cent.

Call, Short and Fixed Deposits : Sums of Rs. 100/- and over received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits granted against approved securities on terms which may be ascertained.

Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, etc., sold and purchased; Securities, Jewellery and other valuables received for safe custody.

Letters of Credit granted and drafts issued on all the principal cities in India.

Executor and Trustee work undertaken.

Agents and correspondents all over India.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

K. Varnasy, M.A., B.COM., LL.B., C.A.I.I.B.
General Manager.

Estd. 1923. Gram: BANKENEN.

NEW NATIONAL BANK Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE

14, Hare Street, CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES

Bhowanipore, Budge Budge, Ranchi, Purulia, Lohardaga, Patna, Biharsarif, Hazaribagh, Khagaul.

Authorised Capital	. . .	30 Lacs
Working Capital	. . Exceeds	12 Lacs

Member of the Metropolitan Clearing House, Calcutta.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Mr. D. Choudhri,
 Barrister-at-law.
2. Mr. F. A. Shah,
 Managing Partner, F. A. Noor Hossain & Sons.
3. Mr. B. K. Ghosh, B.A.
 Banker & Merchant.
4. Mr. N. Chakravorty, M.A., R.A.
5. Mr. C. Guha, B.A.
 Merchant & Colliery Proprietor, Managing Director.

CALCUTTA
NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office :

Calcutta National Bank Buildings,

MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL			Rs. 2,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL			Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL			Rs. 30,00,000
RESERVES		OVER	Rs. 18,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

S, M. Bhattacharjee Esq., Chairman.
Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar, ex-Minister, Govt. of Bengal.
T. C. Roy Esq., Solicitor & Chairman of the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Rajendra Singh Singhee Esq., Zamindar and Colliery Owner.
T. C. Chatterjee Esq., B.A.

BRANCH OFFICES :

Calcutta :—(Burra Bazar, Canning Street, High Court, Shambazar, Bhowanipore, Kalighat, Ballygunge, Dacca, Narayangunge, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Barisal, Chittagong, Cuttack, Dibrugarh, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Bareilly, Madras, Delhi, Sadar Bazar (Delhi), Agra, Meerut, Benares, Allahabad, Katra (Allahabad), Lucknow, Aminabad (Lucknow) Cawnpore, Meston Road (Cawnpore), Amraoti, Raipur, Ajmer, Bombay, Sandhurst Road (Bombay), Kalbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad, Maskati Bazar (Ahmedabad), Karachi, Nagpur, Itwari (Nagpur), Jubbulpore Cant., Amritsar, Lahore,

LONDON AGENTS : MIDLAND BANK LTD.

All sorts of Banking Business Transacted.

THE

Punjab National Bank Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1895)

MONUMENT OF STRENGTH, STABILITY AND SOLIDARITY, OFFERS MAXIMUM SECURITY AND EFFICIENT SERVICE.

Head Office :

47, THE MALL,
LAHORE.

Agencies :

LONDON & NEW YORK

Working Capital Exceeds 70 Crores

Over 210 OFFICES ALL OVER INDIA

YODH RAJ
Chairman & General Manager.

CHAPTER I

CONCEPT OF BANKING

Origin:— Banking has played an immensely valuable role in the economic life of every country, big or small. The banking services were available at all stages of human progress, though under different names. India had her *sahukars* and Britain her goldsmiths. But the object of all these was the same—the performance of services relating to money.

The origin of the word 'bank' is generally traced to many foreign words like *banck, banco, banke*..... The word *banck* originated from German in about 1771, a time when Germans occupied a large part of Italy. Italians called it *banco*, which was Frenchised into *banke* and finally Anglicized into *bank*.

Some people trace the word 'bank' from the Italian word *banco*, meaning a bench or table, because the money-changers piled their money-hoards on a bench or table. But this latter derivation is incorrect and has been criticised by many learned authors. Our present banker is neither a money-changer nor a money-lender alone, but performs many other services; some linked to banking and some not.

DEFINITION

Banking is not a science but an art. Varied functions are being daily performed by the modern bankers which after some time become essential features of the banking service. The word "banking" is very commonly used, but has not been exactly defined. The definitions made by different writers and incorporated in the various Acts passed by various States, present incomplete pictures. They relate mainly to local conditions prevailing in those States from time to time. For an exact definition this is not a safe criterion. But the various definitions at least give a clear idea of how and when banking developed in various parts of the globe. A few are quoted below:—

1. The word 'bank' expresses the business which consists in effecting on account of others receipts and payments, buying and selling either money of gold and silver or letters of exchange and drafts, public securities and shares in industrial enterprises—in a word—all the obligations whose creation has resulted from the use of credit on the part of the States and societies and individuals.....*Gautier.*

(The definition confines itself to the payments and dealings in bullions and securities of all kinds).

2. No one and no body corporate and otherwise can be a banker who does not (i) take deposit accounts, (ii) take current accounts, (iii) issue and pay cheques drawn upon himself, (iv) collect cheques crossed and uncrossed for his customers— and it might be said that even if all the above functions are performed by a person or a body corporate, he or it may not be a banker or bank unless he fulfils the following conditions:—

(a) Banking is his or its known occupation; (b) he or it must profess to be a banker or bank and the public take him or it as such; (c) has an intention of earning by so doing; and (d) this business is not subsidiary— *John Paget.* (The author simply adds the qualification that it must be the primary function of the person who takes this business and be well known like that).

3. A banker is one who, in the ordinary course of his business, honours cheques drawn upon himself by persons from and for whom he receives money on current account.—*Dr. D. L. Hart.* (This simply refers to only one function of the banker).

4. A banker is a person or corporation which holds itself to receive public deposits payable on demand by cheque.—*Water Leaf.* (It is also no improvement over the third).

5. Any institution which discounts commercial documents or make advances on current account for a period greater than 270 days, whether or not a mortgage guarantee is taken, will not be regarded as carrying on banking business.—*Argentine.* (The field of banking under this definition becomes restricted simply to short-term advances and not long-term ones).

6. Receiving deposits, granting loans, receiving valuables for safe custody, dealing in coined and uncoined gold and silver, in money and token money credit instruments and securities, collecting debts, affecting payments, giving guarantees and according to circumstances co-operating in the establishment of trading undertakings.—*Denmark.* (This definition is somewhat moulded in the present design but not still complete.)

7. (i) To carry on the business of bankiug in all its branches and departments, including the borrowing, raising or taking up of money, and the lending or advancing of money, securities and properties; and the discounting, buying, selling and dealing in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts and other instruments and securities whether negotiable or not; and the buying, selling, and dealing in bullion and specie; and the acquisition, holding and dealing with stocks, funds, shares, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations, and securities and investments of all kinds; and the receipt of money and valuables on deposit or for safe custody, and the negotiations of loans and advances and the collection and transmission of money and securities and the management of property; and the transaction of all kinds of agency business commonly transacted by the bankers.

(ii) To purchase, acquire, and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, goodwill, and liabilities of any person, partnership, or company carrying on any business which this company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property or right suitable for any purpose of this company.

(iii) Generally to purchase, to take on lease, or in exchange, or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient with reference to any of these objects or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to facilitate the realization of any securities held by the company, or to prevent or diminish any apprehended loss or liability.

(iv) To enter into arrangements for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise with any person, partnership, or company.

(v) To establish and promote any company for the purpose of acquiring any property belonging to or in which this company is interested, or for any other purpose which may seem conducive to the company's interests.

(vi) To issue debentures, debenture stock (whether perpetual or otherwise), circular notes, bills, drafts, and other instruments and securities, whether payable to bearer or otherwise, and to make the same or any of them assignable free from equities.

(vii) To effect and obtain all such insurances and guarantees, or counter-guarantees, as may seem expedient.

(viii) To take or concur in taking all such steps and proceedings as may seem best calculated to uphold and support the Credit of the Company, and to obtain and justify public confidence, and to avert or minimise financial disturbances which might affect the Company.

(ix) To establish and support, or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, fund trusts, and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and donations to any persons who have been in the employ of this company, or of any persons whose business may have been acquired by this company.

(x) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and right of the company for the time being.

(xi) To do all other such things as shall seem to the company incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. (*The Memorandum of Midland Bank.*

(The objects though taken from the prospectus of one of the leading banks of the world, are illustrative of the non-banking services of the bank rather than a difinition).

The definition given in the Indian Companies Act and the proposed Bankiag Bill resembles the one given by the Midland Bank. No correct definition, however, is possible without a critical examination of the functions and working of a bank. The services rendered by a modern bank fall into two categories, namely, (1) Banking Services and (2) Non-Banking Services.

SCOPE OF BANKING SERVICES

"Deposits", "credit" and "creation" are words commonly used, but the meanings attached to them varies with the persons who use them. To a banker "Deposit" means money deposited with him by a member of the public and repayable on demand or otherwise. It is a debt for him. To the customer, the word "deposit" means an asset—money in the bank. It is the customer who "creates" the deposit and can destroy it at will by drawing a cheque on the banker and taking the proceeds in currency notes and coins.

"Credit" is a technical term. It is neither money nor deposit, but it is a liability accepted by a banker to make payment on behalf of any customer under a special arrangement. A large number of misconceptions have arisen about the word "credit". The expression 'costless credit' carries no sense. The statement "every loan creates a deposit" is partially correct. A bank grants a loan either by way of loan, i.e., credits the customer's account with that amount; or by way of overdraft, permitting the customer to overdraw his

account up to a certain limit. In the former case he creates a deposit, while in the latter he does not.

Deposits and their Nature

The banking services mainly fall under four heads, receiving of deposits, granting of loans, collection of bills and transmission of money. Deposits may be classed as 'time deposits' and 'demand deposits'. A 'time deposit' is one in which the liability of the banker to pay is not immediate. The best example of a 'time deposit' is the 'fixed deposit'. Besides fixed deposits there are security deposits of the employees, deposits in dead accounts and 50% of the savings deposits. The banker stands secured as from the calls of the depositor for the exchange of the latter's cheques into currency. Fixed deposits are received for at least three month or more and the depositor can only ask for his money after the expiry of the term of the deposits. Security deposits are refundable after the severance of the employee's connection with the employer. Saving deposits are generally not meant for withdrawal and even if the withdrawal is permitted it is hedged in by many a restrictions like limitations as to the number and amount of the withdrawals. For this added gain, the banker compensates the depositor by allowing a certain amount of interest on that money. The greater the tenure of the deposit, the higher is the rate of interest. The banker, therefore, pays minimum interest on savings deposit, a little higher on fixed deposit and maximum on security deposit.

Demand deposits are repayable on demand. The depositor can call upon the bank at any time for the exchange of his right in notes and coins. Such kinds of deposits are received in the form of current account and call deposit account. A part of the savings deposit is also known as demand deposit. Generally, no interest is allowed on current, and in certain cases the customer is required to leave a minimum balance in his account. The bank renders its services in keeping the account only for a certain 'free balance'. The minimum amount is approximately fixed; the interest of which will enable the bank to cover the cost of operation. But the larger number of cheques drawn and ledger pages consumed and the lesser balance left in the account makes the affair costly for the bank, which, in such cases, remunerates itself by charging a certain percentage of commission on the total turnover of the account. This commission is now well known as *Incidental charges*. The incidental charges vary from account to account. A call deposit is a certain sum of money deposited with the bank which can be withdrawn in entirety without any notice. Since the deposits are generally received for sum exceeding rupees two thousand, the bank is satisfied with the free use of the balance and levies no charges.

'Deposits' have been explained above as monies received from the customers by the bank. But in addition, the bank also creates deposits by giving loans to the customers in cash or in form of deposits in their account. These loans are usually covered by securities collateral or otherwise. Sometimes loans are advanced on personal security. The creation of such deposit is entirely dependent on the market conditions.

Lending of Money

Lending of money is another important function of a bank. The banker usually does not lend hard cash but a right to draw cheques to the limit fixed. The business of lending is usually done in the from of loans and

advances, overdrafts, cash credits or discounting of bills of exchange, etc. It is a portfolio of the bank's activities which is the largest contributor towards the bank's profits. The bank's worth is mainly judged by the manner in which it carries its lending activities, a wrong handling of which will bring the bank to a disaster. At times, an offer by a customer to lend money on credit is too tempting but a clever banker will not easily fall into the trap. He will use his discretion judiciously and make a thorough enquiry into the antecedents and financial standing of the prospective borrower before advancing the loan.

Loans and advances to customers, although the most profitable item in a bank's assets, are the least liquid. Though all loans are generally repayable on demand, they are seldom repayed at a short notice. The position becomes all the more difficult at the time of crisis. A loan then generally becomes a dead asset. Hence a banker would like to have maximum of security against the advances he makes. He keeps a sufficient margin to cover ordinary falls, and also keeps a larger margin against abrupt falls in the value of the security. The margin kept by the bankers varies from 10 to 50 per cent.

Another common characteristic of loans and advances is that they must run for a short period. This is a fundamental practice with the English and Indian banks which distinguishes them from the banks on the continent. In India, England and the U.S.A., it has become a well established fact that it is none of the business of the commercial banks to supply long-term advances. Liquidity should be the prime consideration. In assessing any proposal a banker has to satisfy himself as to the period for which the advance is sought, secondly, the prospects of its repayment on the expiry of the period of loan. Further, a banker generally discourages speculative advances.

Advances to customers are either by way of loans, cash credits or overdrafts. It is, however, not necessary that the borrower should be a customer of the bank. A loan can be obtained from the bank by any person irrespective of the consideration that he has a current account with the bank or not. To operate a cash credit or an overdraft it becomes essential that the borrower must have a current account with the bank.

Loans are made by debiting the customer's account, and are generally secured by marketable securities. A good security does not denote merely safety, but certainty of payment, easy convertibility and freedom from depreciation. Loans against personal securities are few and far between, and when they are, its is either guaranteed by some other party or made to a very respectable client of large means.

In actual practice overdrafts and cash credits are similar. Both are the outcome of the previous arrangements with the bank. The amount, the rate of interest and the period of advance all are settled. Cash credits are based on promissory notes of the borrowers backed by collateral securities like jewellery, shares, agricultural produce, metal or paper, etc. The collateral security is to be under the effective possession of the bank. Delivery of the securities can be made in part if a proportional payment is received. The only difference between the two is that a cash credit can be opened for new accounts but the overdraft is allowable only to an old valuable client of the bank. Further, a cash credit is an inverse account.

Cash credits and overdrafts have certain distinctions over as from the loans. One of the main differences is that the interest has to be paid only

on the actual sum withdrawn, at any time; while under the loan account, interest has to be paid on the full amount. It certainly looks as an advantage. But it is counter-balanced by the fact that the interest in case of overdrafts and cash credits is higher and calculated monthly while interest on loan account is charged half-yearly. Amount once paid back in the loan account is not repayable again. The customer must get a fresh loan sanctioned. Further advances and loans are made to meet personal ends or for long-term needs of the industries.

Discounting of bills is the most important from in which a bank advances its money. The bills of exchange discounted with the banks may be 'clean, or 'documentary'. The personal security of the drawer and accepter is the only security in the case of a clean bill. If a bill happens to be a documentary one, it is followed either by a railway receipt, bill of lading, or wharfagers' certificate etc, which means that the security of the drawer and acceptor is further strengthened by the goods either with the railway, ship or wharfager. This form of advance is becoming popular everyday. A fixed and unalterable. amount irrespective of the fall in the value of securities; certainty of payment on a due date; continuous supply of funds through planned arrangement; rediscounting facilities by the central banks at the bank rate; and deduction of the discount in the advance are mainly responsible for the propularity of such advances.

Collection of Bills and Transmission of Funds.

Collection of bills and transmission of funds also form a part of the banking service. The bank profits in two ways viz, by way of commission for rendering the services of collection as well as the free use of funds during the period of dispatch and receipt of the bank advice. X, a resident of Delhi, delivers to his banker a bill for Rs, 5000 drawn on a party at Bombay for collection. The banker will send the bill to his Bombay branch, which shall realize the money along with the commission. The Bombay b ranch having realized the bill on 10th of May, intimates the realization by ordinary post to its Delhi office and the latter receives the intimation on 12th The amount will not be credited to the account of the drawer till 12th though the money of the bill has been actually realized on 10th. Exactly the same thing happens when a customer purchases a draft for any amount and for any place. The bank not only charges the commission on the remittance but has the additional advantage of the use of funds till the date of payment. Th e gains to the bank from these transactions are earning of commission, free use of funds as well as at times help of replenishing the depleted cash position without any remittance charges.

THE BANK TECHNIQUE

The work of a bank, thus, begins with the receipt of deposits from its customers, to whom it enters into obligation to repay their mo ney. Primarily, it undertakes to repay the amount on demand or on the expiry of a short period fixed before. Secondly, it agrees to provide all banking facilities to its customers. And thirdly, it may agree to pay interest on deposits according to the terms settled. The first obligation is the most dominating factor in the banking practice. It restricts the use of the money placed with the banker and after a long experience, all the banks have now agreed to certain general rules in the distribution of their assets.

The first rule is to maintain a certain minimum ratio between the amount of deposits and the cash retained by a banker. Cash means balances of currency

notes and coins in hand as well as any bank balances payable on demand either with the central bank or any other bank. Cash is an asset which yields no return and so a bank will always prefer to keep as little of cash as possible. Some amount of cash must be maintained for ordinary working i. e. for meeting the daily demands for withdrawal of deposits, for settlement of negative balance in clearing and for unusual demand for withdrawals.

But what should be the cash ratio is a matter of fact. It differs from country to country according to the varied circumstances. The main factors governing it are, the habits of the bank's clientele, prevalance of cheque habit, existence of clearing houses, the number of the depositor with large balances, the amount of cash held by other banks in the locality and finally the nature of its investments. It has been observed that the cash ratio now has come to stand as between 10 to 25 per cent of the deposits in the various countries.

After cash, funds lent to money market are regarded as the most liquid form of asset. They are also known as the second line of defence and have some advantages over cash. Firstly, they earn some interest i. e. from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent and secondly they are discountable at the central bank. The remainder is invested in Government securities or lent to the customers in forms of loans and overdrafts. With such a distribution of their assets, the banks find themselves always in a position to meet any call made upon them for cash. Treasury deposit receipt is a new form of advance only introduced in war times.

Short-term funds consist of loans to the bill market, loans to stock brokers and inter-bank loans. These are repayable either on demand or at a notice of a week or two. The bulk of the three varies from centre to centre. In London, money at call and short notice is lent mainly to discount houses and bill brokers. In New York, where the discount markert is not as perfect as in London, call loans are usually lent to stock exchanges. India is without a bill market and loans to the stock exchanges are shown under the head of loans and advances in the Balance Sheet. Call Loans in this country usually refer to funds lent by the banks to one another and they too, are almost insignificant.

Bills discounted may be promissory notes, bills of exchange, or Treasury bills. In England, promissory notes are rare. Bills discounted by British banks consist of international trade bills. Treasury Bills and a small part of inland bills. In the U. S. A., a large bulk of the assets of the commercial bank consists of promisory notes. The official statistics, however, makes no distinction between loans and discounts. The bill portfolios of our commercial banks is small i. e., 3 to 5 per cent.

Investment constitutes a fourth line of defence. They also yield a higher return i. e. 2 to 4 per cent. When the demand for loans falls off, the banks invest the amount in gilt edged securities. The investments mostly are in Government Securities and shares of reputed joint stock companies. The bank, at times, also gets profit on sale of these investments besides usual dividends. The percentage of investments have shown an increase during the war days. Investments of Indian banks stand somewhere between 45 to 60 per cent. Of these investments 75% consists of Government securities.

Last of all comes the loans and advances. Though an item of maximum profit but the percentage of their figures has shown a decline. The reason is not far to seek. The money has become cheap due to inflation and the demand for loans and advances has been considerably decreased.

A question naturally arises how does a bank maintains these ratios day-to-day when the customers are constantly paying into their accounts and drawing

upon their balances? Every cheque drawn will lower the paying bank's ratio and increase the ratio of receving bank. Exactly the same will be the effect if the transaction is in currency instead of cheques. Deposits and cash are subject to rapid and unforseenable changes. There is tendency, yet, for the 'ins' and 'outs' to offset each other. Occasions are there when the change in a single day may be very considerable, how then can a bank work to this ratio? Every morning the chief executive head of the bank studies the cash position and acts accordingly. If the ratio of the cash is likely to fall short, it can be easily maintained by retaining the proceeds of the maturing bills in cash or by calling in call loans. If there appears excess of cash, it can be brought down by buying more bills and making additional loans to the money market. Experience has made the bankers very exact and apt in their judgement. Deviations in cash or deposits are only with individual banks but the total deposits of all banks remain unchanged so long as there is no change in the cash ratio and total cash of the banks. It is on this fact that a large nnmber of monetary theories have been based. But, in truth, variations in the quantity of money depend upon variations in the quantity of bank cash. Over bank cash, the banks themselves have no power.

The fact that the banks have no power over the total of bank's cash must never be forgotten when considering banking practice. Variations are possible as in between different banks but not as a whole. Only two factors cause variations in agregate bank cash viz. the changes in the amount of currency held by the public and the operations of the central bank. The effect of the change in currency held by the public is not at all an important one. A central bank always plays a dominating role in such matters. It is a till of money and any amount paid in or withdrawn from materially affects the situation. Money in the tills of the central bank is affected by the Government receipts, payments, borrowings, Treasury Bills and the operations of the central bank themselves. Central bank daily receives a large sum of money on account of taxes etc, pays for government expenditure. All these transactions finally affect the cash position of the banks. Government borrowings, sale of Treasury Bills decreases the cash position of the banks. Repayment of loans and Treasury bills works in the opposite direction. The banks have to adjust their cash ratio to the deposits either by buying or selling, lending or reducing loans. In brief, the total of money is determined by the policy of the Government and the central bank. and the function of the banks is of facilitating the circulation of money.

SCOPE OF NON-BANKING SERVICES

A banker, besides the primary functions, of receiving deposits and lending money, performs many other functions of considerable advantage to its customers. These services were originally undertaken to facilitate the clients, but being profitable have now been adopted by the bankers all over the world. Such services may be grouped under two broad heads viz. Agency Services and General Utility Services or Miscellaneous Services.

Agency Services

The agencies services rendered by the modern bank mainly consist of buying and selling of stock exchange securities, making and receiving payment for rents, subscriptions, insurance premia, dividends, college and school fees, and acting as trustees, executors and attorneys.

Having repeatedly failed to make petty payment on due dates, a customer now leaves a standing instruction with his banker for compliance. Such

orders are usually given in respect of payment of insurance premium, subscriptions to clubs and societies, school fees of children and similar payments of regularly recurring nature. The bank notes such instructions in a book called 'Standing Instructions Book' wherein things are arranged both days and datewise.

The customer now generally instructs the issuer of the securities that any interest or dividend that may be declared, should be paid to his banker to the credit of his account. This saves him from the trouble of endorsing and paying in such warrants and coupons. Customers, who are in service, sometimes ask their masters to send a cheque of their salary in the name of their respective bankers. This helps them in avoiding unnecessary rounds to the bank.

Purchase and sale of securities is another service which a bank renders to its clients. The bank generally gives no advice as to suitability of any security but simply performs the functions of a stock broker. The bank does this service only for a nominal cost.

Banks with uptodate staff and specialized departments also undertake the services of the administration of a will or settlement, requiring special knowledge. They have got their departments known as executors and trustees' departments. The main advantage of services through a bank in these cases are the longevity of their age unlike individuals, honesty in their dealings and the services of the specialized staff with ripe experience and sound business judgment.

The bank gains from all such services in the commission charged and the funds which it gets in performance of such services.

GENERAL UTILITY SERVICES

The general utility services are of many varieties. Of these, the most important are:—

Receiving of valuables for safe custody:—The safe custody may be either under the banks or customers themselves. In the former case, the articles received for safe custody are valuable papers, documents, shares, deed, etc., and not jewellery, while in latter case, all valuable articles are accepted irrespective of the description. Under the present system of lockers in safe deposit vault, the customer is handed over the key of the locker, which he can open at any time during the bank hours. He is free to choose the valuables or articles, he wants to keep in the locker. Some banks also provide "Night Safes". The aim behind these service is safety from theft and fire.

Transacting the business of Foreign Exchange:—A business man today has trade connections all over the globe. This creates ample of foreign exchange business. Banks not only stand as surety but also arrange for transport, warehousing and insurance of goods. In other countries, this business is transacted by all commercial banks while in India only specialised institutions known as foreign exchange banks take up this function.

Underwriting of Stocks and Shares:—On nominal commission the banks also take to underwrite loans floated by the governments from time to time as well as the shares and debentures issued by the public bodies. German banks are well known for their practice of placing industrial securities in the market. This function is gaining importance every day due to the rapid industrialization of all nations. Underwriters are generally being eliminated from this field.

Serving as a referee:—It acts as a referee about the respectability, means, and financial standing of his customers. The advantages of such services are quite evident. It enables the customers to obtain speedy and reliable information about the general standing of persons or institutions with whom they wish business dealings. They are so many times saved from suffering heavy financial losses through these opinions.

Issuing of letter of credit, circular notes, etc.:—These services enable the customers to profit by the superior credit of the bank. The money can be promptly paid out to a customer or to his agent and bills drawn by his creditor can be accepted by the bank at any of its branches or agencies. The papers so issued are known as Circular Notes, Traveller's Cheque, Letters of Credit, etc. The services though so common elsewhere are not still very familiar in India.

THE DEFINITION

Having examined the functions, services and technique of commercial bank, it makes our task of defining it easier.

Bank is a firm or a corporation trading as general merchants, representative, importers and exporters in money commodity with its various multiples Little it has as its own capital and mainly depends upon others' money received in forms of deposits. Deposited money, thought not its own and received in trust but it has a full option over its disposal and use in form of investments, loans, etc., except in the fact that it must be repaid to the depositor as and when demanded by him subject to the conditions of settlement. It further performs agency bussiness and renders services of general utility having a money operations. But in all such services, the main feature is the receipt and payment of money and its multiples. With the march of civilization and the introduction of rationalization in every sphere of economic life, the banks may also begin to undertake functions outside this *sanctum sanctorium*, the tendency which is very visible and clear. But whatever may be the changes, the main function of banks shall be the receipt of money in forms of deposits and payment of that money on demand.[1]

KINDS OF BANKS

So much was about the commercial banking. Specialization noted in every walk of our economic life, has also given rise to many a types of banks, namely, central banks, exchange banks, industrial banks, agricultural banks, savings banks and others. They operate in a field which is peculiarly their own and render specialised services in that respect.

Central Banks.

Central banking is a product of the modern age and the domain of its theory "is an unmapped and untravelledland"[2]. It is still an art in practice. Like commercial banking, central banking has also been defined differently by various writers but viewing the purposes of their creation a central bank must perform the following functions :—

1. It shall possess the sole right of note issue.

2. It should be entrusted with the entire banking business of its own government.

1. The definition marks a complete innovation from the definitions given so far. It is based simply on two factors. Firstly, the bank is a business house like other, and secondly the commodity in which a bank deals is money. They purchase the money at a cheaper rate and sell at higher.

2. Shaw—Theory and practice of Central Bank p-V

3. It should be the banker to all trading banks acting as a lender of last resort and settling clearing differences between such banks.

4. It should maintain the exchange rate in accordance with the needs of the country.

5. It should supervise the general banking in the country.

All the above functions should aim at securing the monetary stability of the nation, for regulation of and giving the necessary elasticity to the currency and credit system of the country, to make the best use of the available capital and finally to maintain the internal and external value of the national monetary units. Every country now possesses a central bank of its own for enforcing its policies.

So many confuse a central bank with a commercial bank. It is mainly due to the fact that most of the early banks, which now assume the role of central banks, began to function as commercial banks. The only difference between them and other commercial banks was that they had the patronage of the State. In actuality there is a vast difference between the routine and functions of the two. The most important fact about the central banks is that they are not dividend-paying machines. They do not operate for a profit "but operate in public service"[1]. No doubt, almost all central banks pay some profit to stock-holders, but the profits are incidental to the business of the bank. In case of commercial banks it is clearly noticeable that their all operations are meant for squeezing profits out of them. A second characteristic of these central banks is their peculiar relationship to their Governments. Most of them, except a few, though not owned by the State but are as Prof. Sayers explains subordinate to the State. He says, "the subordination of a central bank to the State is based not only on the general subjection of its directors as citizens to whatever laws the State chooses to impose. It is based on the traditions firmly rooted in all countries, democratic and despotic alike, that the State must impose some laws regulating the means by which its citizens shall discharge their debts" The State entrusts the central bank with the right of note issue and keeps its account with the bank. Not only it has its deposits with the central bank but also takes loan from the bank. But a commercial bank has no right of issue and keeps no account of the Government. It is free to choose its own directors and its actions are ungoverned by the State except some general banking legislation as are enforced upon commercial banks for soundness. Last, but not the least, distinction is that central banks have some means of controlling the commercial banks. They (central banks) are entrusted with the duties of credit control. For the fulfilment of this aim it must have an unchallengeable voice in deciding the volume of credit to be available from time to time The central bank control over the commercial bank for the purpose of credit is mainly based upon two factors, the size of the cash reserves of the commercial banks has great influence over their most important operation of giving loan and the central banks control over the supply of cash. The central banks employ certain kind of mechanism for the control of cash, viz, bank rate, open market operations, varying reserve rates, moral suasions, etc. These are not found in the working of commercial banks. Even further, the central bank acts as a friend, philosopher and guide to commercial banks. The commercial banks look at the central bank for the help at the time of distress, and the latter provides them a relief by acting as a 'lender of last resort'. Central banks are essentially bankers' bank and do not work for ordinary customers. They are reservoirs of credit and do not rely on the other banks or the

1 Burgess—The Reserve Bank and Money Market P. 1.

market for operations. The activity of their operation is in their own hands. The most important governing factor for a commercial bank is the debit side of the balance sheet while it is the credit side which determines the actions of a central bank. It becomes thus quite clear that the field and activities of the two kinds of banks are entirely different.

Exchange Banks

Trade does not confine itself to the national boundaries but has become international in character. The sole business of a foreign exchange bank, is to finance the foreign trade and the settlement of debts between foreign countries. Their branches are spread all over the world particularly in large trading centres. The business of foreign exchange is speculative in character as well as intricate in nature. Not only that it is risky and difficult to handle such a business but it also requires an expert and skilful handling. This has given rise to a special institution of exchange banks. Their main business consists in acceptance of foreign bills on behalf of their clients, purchase and sales of such bills, transactions in forward exchange, etc. Commercial banks in foreign countries have got spcialized departments in this respect and carry on the business of foreign exchange in addition to general banking business. In India only a few commercial banks take up this business and that too, they arrange through their correspondents. It is a regrettable factor that Indian banks generally have no offices in foreign monetary centres. Most of the business is done by foreign exchange banks belonging to other nationals.

Industrial Banks

The primany object of an industrial bank is to provide long-term finance to the industries other than agriculture. Commercial banks are not in a position to finance long-term needs of the industry. Demand liabilities of our commercial banks range somewhere between 75 to 80 per cent and remaining of the deposits are generally for a maximum period of a year. An ideal industrial bank is one which provides both for the 'block' capital, as well as for the 'floating' capital. The capital of these banks can be raised either by the issue of shares or partly by shares and partly by debentures. The deposits received by them are mostly long-term deposits, and short-term deposits are utilized for the purpose of lending money for floating capital. The best way in which an industrial bank helps the floatations is by underwriting the total shares issued or purchasing its debentures in entirety. Industrial banks of Germany are well-known for their services in this respect. In India, it is true that there are many industrial banks, but, nevertheless, they are not well up in their art. With the growing industrialization of every country, the industrial banks are day by day gaining importance.

Agricultural Banks

Like industries, agriculture has its own problems. It also needs both long-term and short-term finances. Long-term finance is needed for purchase of agricultural implements improvement in land and other long-term needs of the agriculture. Short-term credits are meant for supply of its day-to-day requirements which includes buying of seeds and manures, personal and labour expenses; and payment of water rate and taxes, etc. The securities offered by them neither suit to the commercial banks nor to the industrial banks. Further, the area of operation of the commercial and industrial bank is far away from the remote villages, the abode of agriculturalists. Long-term requirements of agriculture are generally met by the land mortgage banks while the short-term requirements by co-operative banks.

Land Mortgage Banks: They create negotiable loans against real estates. They have their own capital either raised by shares or by debentures. As it employs its capital in purchasing up mortgages, it issues bonds to the public on their security. The money raised by one sets of bonds is used for taking up other mortgages and one mortgage offers security for other bond and so on. They advance loans only for productive puoposes and the security for such advances is property of borrower. Payments of the debt is fixed by annual instalments spread over the period of loan, a reasonable rate of interest is charged over the same. Advanced countries have very carefully planned their organisations for long-term finance of agriculture. Germany has its landschaften, both new and old. France its Credit Foncier of France, England Land Mortgage Corporations and India District Land Mortgage Banks etc.

Co-operative Banks: They follow the tradition of all other co-operative organisations and "a co-operative enterprise is one which belongs to the people who use its services, the control of which rests equally with all members and the gains of which are distributed to the members in proportion to the use they make of its services". Co-operation means the establishment of democracy and the same rule is applicable to all co-operative institutions. No doubt, there are money lenders and *sahukars* in almost all rural areas, but they have become so defamed for their ill-practices that they are no more needed by any except those who need advances for consumption purposes. "Pooling their joint resources and on the strength of unlimited personal liability, the co-operative banks borrow loans in the money market which they distribute to all members for productive purposes at a low rate of interest. Loans are usually repaid by monthly instalments and are secured by promissory notes of the members with which two or more endorsements of co-members form the basis of their loans. The system has been rightly termed as the "capitalization of honesty". Personal security is converted into marketable collateral for loan on large scale. Co-operative banks are of two types, agricultural and non-agricultural. The latter are known as urban co-operative banks and operate in urban areas.

SAVINGS BANKS

Savings banks have their origin in various schemes designed to relieve the abject of poverty of the labouring classes in the eighteenth century. They were all created as philanthropic associations for the provision of annuities. In the real sense of the word the savings banks are not banks but mutual institutions conducted without profit to the managers, for the purpose of receiving deposits and safe keeping of the money received and investing the same for account of the depositors jointly or severally and paying out all the earnings in form of interest. Their operations differ from country to country by the laws of the State. They can be classified by the nature of their management into mutual, stock or co-operative bank; public or private institutions and unit or chain banks. The distinctions between the savings bank and commercial bank have almost faded away. This is due to the facts that commercial banks attract deposits exactly in the form of savings banks and have large resources.

Miscellaneous Banks

The other varities of the banks have arisen in course of time to meet special needs of the people at different periods and in different countries. In England and America there are investment banks whose object is to control the distribution of capital into several uses. Among other types of banks 'Discount Houses', 'Accepting Houses' of England

are well known. They go round the city seeking for the bills to discount. Their resources are just the same as of commercial banks. In India there are *Nidhis* and *Cait Funds etc.* They mainly operate in Madras Presidency and function just like commercial banks.

The above discussed banks are only a few important varieties and besides them there are many more existing in different parts of the world. Some of them still follow the old traditional methods and are more or less money-changers or money-lenders and while others have advanced to the present position. Whatever may be the varities of banks that have come in the field but it must be well noted that they all perform almost the similar functions with the difference of their purposes and field. All of them buy the money at a cheaper rate and sell it at a higher rate.

CHAPTER II

GROWTH OF INDIAN BANKING AND ITS PRESENT POSITION

Indian banking is as old as its trade and commerce. It is well admitted that while the rest of the world was groping in darkness and leading almost a barbaric life, India had highly developed social organisation, better even that of the Greek or any other nation in the world. Ample evidence exists to show that both in the Hindu and Mohammedan times banking facilities were in existence. The use of *hundis* was made on a very large scale. Narsinha Bhagat of Junagadh drew a *hundi* on Seth Samalshah of Dwarka, in times of Lord Krishna. Manu, the great Hindu law-giver of the second or third centry A. D., has dealt with the law relating to deposits and money lending. Usuary, though, then in practice but was held in contempt. In about 12th century the record is available of the Jain Bankers carrying money operations in those days. Kautilya, an economist, has also laid down that the maximum legal rate of interest should not be more than 15 to 60 per cent except when the risk was extraordinarily heavy. The famous French traveller, Tarvenier, has spoken very highly of these bankers. The banking operations of our ancient bankers were largely the same as of modern private banks viz. that of accepting deposits, advancing of money against pledges and securities, as well as mortgages, granting of personal loans, working as bankers to the King or the Government, custodians for valuables and sometimes even managing the currency of the State. The *hundi* is nothing else but our present bill of exchange.

During the Moghul rule, the indigenous bankers of India have played an important part in the economic life of the country. They were held in esteem, both by the public and the State. The famous bankers were taken over in the State service as officers, revenue collectors, bankers and money changers. Even orthodox Emperor 'Aurangzeb' honoured them. He conferred the title of 'Seth' on the eminent banker of his time known as Manik Chand. Emperor Farukhsiyer bestowed the title of 'Jagat Seth' or world bankers, on Fateh Chand, the nephew of Manik Chand. During the times of war and troubles, they even advanced funds to the Moghul Kings. The officers of East India Company also recognised their importance. Lord Clive in 1759 is said to have entertained 'Jagat Seth' for four days at a cost of Rs. 17,374. He received immense help from him in his evil designs on the Nawab.

The business and power of these people, which were known till 17th century, began to show a decline by the end of 18th century. The factors contributing to it were not more for the defects in their working but the changes that were day-to-day occurring in the political and economic sphere of the nation. The downfall of the Moghuls through incessant wars, the muddle and confusion that followed, the unification of coinage of 1835, the introduction of easy and quick means of transport by land and sea, the diversion of trade from old routes to new routes, development of India's foreign trade were the main reasons contributing to the decline of the indigenous bankers. The attitude of the indigenous bankers also did not change. They followed their own methods and were concerned only with the granting of credit to the agriculturists and artisans and the internal

trade of the country. The East India Company, too, could not very long resist the establishment of the banks on western lines in this country. Even now despite the presence of joint stocks, a fair volume of banking business is being at present handled by these indigenous bankers.

EUROPEAN BANKING IN INDIA

One of the main difficulty of foreigners in India was financing of foreign trade in which the indigenous banker could not take any part. This naturally resulted in the creation of banking departments along with other business of the great agency houses. Their banking business was of secondary importance as they were mainly concerned with other activities like shipping and agency business. They soon dwindled on their inability to recover their advances from firms like Messrs Palmer & Co. Some say that the first bank was started by Messrs Alexandera & Co. in the year 1770, under the name of "The Bank of Hindoostan", The same was wounded up in 1832 with the failure of its Chief Principal Messrs. Alexandra & Co. But the recent writers maintain that the credit of starting the first bank on European lines goes to the province of Madras. Somewhere in 1688 though the name of the bank and other details are lacking, it was said to be managed by the Government. The next joint stock bank, according to Mr. H.D. Love, started in India was the Carnatic Bank of the Madras Presidency, which by virtue of its capital, subscribed in Star Pagodas, was recognised to belong to the early decades of the eighteenth century. They were originally the bank of deposit and discount, though later on they also took up the business of note issue.

Another earlier bank was "General Bank in Behar and Bengal" created in 1773 on the proposal of Warren Hastings. The bank, however, did not survive for a longer period than 20 months as the court of Directors in England expressed disapproval of the plan on which the bank was established. The Bengal Bank and the General Bank of India were established in about 1785. The latter was voluntarily wounded up in 1791 due to non-profitability of the concern and the former failed a little later owing to the severe run upon it caused by the temporary reverses inflicted upon the Company by Tippoo Sultan. The other notable failures of the earlier period were of the Calcutta Bank and Commercial Bank of Calcutta. All these were the European enterprises and the blame of all such failures lies simply on the efficiency of the Britishers.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS

The Bank of Bengal, the first Presidency bank, was opened for business on the 1st May, 1806, under the name and style of the "Bank of Calcutta" with a capital of Sicca rupees 50,00,000. The first charter of its corporation was granted on 2nd January, 1809, during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Minto. The name was also altered as "The Bank of Bengal"[1]. The period of 1828-1832 was a period of great sufferance for the Bank. In 1829, forgeries were conducted by Raja Krishna Dutta and the bank had to write Rs. 3½ lakhs as bad debts. Later on, to save Messrs Alexandra & Co. from the crisis, the bank assisted the firm to an amount of Rs. 23 lakhs against a limit of Rs. 1 lakh fixed for individuals and firms. The Government directors, too, kept themselves mum on the issue. The Governor ordered for a new Charter to meet the increasing needs of the Indian business community. The limit of cash advances was raised to Rs. 3 lakhs under

1 C. N. Coope-The Rise, Progress, and Present Condition of Banking in India (1869) p. 65.

this new charter. As the Bank of Bengal had met with some success[1], the first bank of Bombay was established in 1840 with a capital of Rs. 50 lakh, later on increased to Rs. 52,23,000. This bank collapsed in 1868 as a result of its participation in the wild share speculation caused by civil war and cotton famines in America. From the ashes of the old bank a second Bank of Bombay was established in the same year with a capital of rupees one crore. The Bank of Madras was started in 1843 with a capital of Rs. 30-1/2 lakh.

The share capital of all the three banks was partly subscribed by the Government and in return it had a right to nominate certain of its officials as Directors of the Banks. They had the right of note issue till 1862 when it was taken away by the Government. In compensation for taking away the right of note issue business from the Presidency Banks, the Government placed at their disposal all their cash balances free of charge. They were, of course, prohibited from carrying on Foreign Exchange business or from borrowings and receiving deposits payable out of India. They were not to give loans for a period longer than six months, or upon the security of mortgage of immovable property, or on promissory notes bearing less than two independent signatures. In 1876, the compensation of free use of balance also disappeared owing to the difficulties which had arisen with regard to the withdrawal of Government balances from 1863-66. The Presidency Banks in fact were central banks for their respective zones. They performed the central banking functions like, banker to the Government, banks of the issue and bankers bank. They had their own bank rate policy. However commendable the central banking work done by the Presidency Bank may be, but still it suffered from various defects, the reason of these defects was more or less their inherent deficiencies. Even though the Presidency Banks established branches at many important centres in India, they still lacked several vital points of contract with the market and it was a deplorable fact. The three banks continued till 1920 when they were amalgamated into Imperial Bank of India created by a special charter.

Indian Joint Stock Banks

The real stimulus for the establishment of Joint Stock Banks was not provided till the Act of 1813 which removed all restrictions on Europeans settling in India. Several banks were started by the agency houses on the basis of unlimited liability. But most of them came to grief in the crisis of 1829-33, owing to the combination of banking with other businesses, speculation, criminal mismanagement and fraudulent use of funds. After the failures of the banks started by the agency houses in 1833 independent commercial banks were established on the basis of unlimited liability. Many of them came to grief in the crisis of 1860 owing to speculation and mismanagement. Some of them, however, achieved noticeable success and two had branches in London. Regarding the banks then existing Mr. R.M. Martin has furnished the following interesting table:—

1 Baster-Imperial Banks p. 14.

Name of Bank	Date of Establish-ment.	Head Office	Branches	Capital
				Rs.
The Oriental Bank	1851	London	—	12,15,000
The Agra & U. P. Bank	1833	Calcutta	Agra, Madras and Lahore.	7,00,000
The North-West Bank	1844	London	Bombay Simla, Mussoorie, Agra Delhi and Cawnpore.	2,20,560
The Commercial Bank	1854	Bombay	Agents in London, Shanghai and Calcutta.	10,00,000
The Delhi Bank	1844	Delhi	—	1,80,000
The Simla Bank	1844	—	—	63,850
The Dacca Bank	1846	Dacca	—	50,000
The Mercantile Bank	—	Bombay	London, Calcutta, Colombo and Shanghai	...

Mr. MacGregor records also the existence of the Bank of Ceylon, a bank of issue incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840, performing Banking & Agency business in the Presidency towns of India.

The history of Joint Stock Banking from about 1860, when the limited liability basis was adopted in India, to the present day, is full of interest and overwhelming details. The theory of the survival of the fittest was observed to be operating upon the banking institutions at various intervals. The effects of the Sepoy Mutiny having cleared and with the declaration of American Civil War money from Lancashire began to pour in this country and this unusual demand for cotton created a wave of speculation and gave rise to a large number of banks. But none could stand the test of the time. They also took away the public confidence in the banking field. The bank of Upper India established in 1863, however, survived till 1914.

The later half of the 19th Century

The period from 1865 to 1905 was a period of rest and very few banks were established during these 40 years. At the end of the century there were only 9 banks with capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs or over. Their total paid-up capital and reserves figured at Rs. $1^1/_4$ crores, and their total deposits were Rs. 8 crores. The Allahabad bank was started during that period at Bombay, in 1865 and the Alliance bank of Simla in 1875, both were under European management. The latter went into liquidation in the year 1923 mainly due to misfortune. It had locked up too large a portion of its funds in subsidiary concerns started by Boulton Brothers at London, which it had

1 Indian Institute of Bankers Journal Vol. V No. 4 p. 54

observed to facilitate its London position. An estimate of its position may be made from the following figures relating to year 1921 [1]:—

Paid-up Capital	Rs.	88 lakhs.
Reserves	Rs.	53 lakhs.
Fixed Deposits	Rs.	900 lakhs.
Current Deposits	Rs.	679 lakhs.
Total Deposits	Rs.	1,627 lakhs.
Cash Balance	Rs.	4,39 lakhs.
Branches		36

The former continues and is one of the Big Five.

The Oudh Commercial Bank, a first one with limited liability and Indian management, was established in 1881, with its head office at Fyzabad. It was followed in 1894 by the Punjab National Bank. The People's Bank was started in 1901 and liquidated in 1913 under the stroke of the terrible banking crisis that sweeped a large number of banks. The sole aim of the People's Bank was to promote and maintain the industrial enterprises on "Swadeshi" lines. The circumstances for such a policy were not favourable. Industries were infantile and the advances in these concerns became dead asset. The zeal and enthusiasm with which the bank worked can be well noted from its under noted figures of 1910:—

Paid-up Capital	Rs.	11.5 lakhs.
Reserves	Rs.	1.8 lakhs.
Cash Credits, Bills, Pronotes and Overdrafts	Rs.	97.3 lakhs.
Drafts in hand		2.4 lakhs.
Debentures and other Investments	Rs.	4.2 lakhs.
Government Paper	Rs	4.2 lakhs.
Cash in hand and at Banks	Rs.	7.1 lakhs.

A great political agitation was being carried out in India. The wave of Swadeshi movement started in 1906 was the main spur for the growth of Indian joint stock banks. These banks were considered as instruments by which the people would enrich themselves with fortunes, but the disillusionment faded away with the bomb-shell of the Great War of 1914-18, which disrupted the most part of the banking structure, subjecting all the growth to crucial test. By 1913, banks with a paid-up capital and reserve of over Rs 5 lakhs increased from 9 to 18, showing a paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 4 crores and total deposits of Rs. 27 crores. The number of smaller banks established during this period was even greater. Some of the present reputed banks viz. the Bank of India, Indian Bank, Central Bank of India Bank of Baroda and Bank of Mysore were established during this period. The other large Indian Banks then started and failed were the Indian Specie Bank, the Bengal National Bank, the Credit Bank of India, the Bombay Merchants' Bank, the Standard Bank of Bombay, etc.

The victims of the banking crisis of 1913-17 numbered 87. The total paid-up capital of over Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores, so lost, was more than half of the total paid-up capital of all the joint stock banks that survived the ordeal. The majority of these banks that failed were small and weak but at least there were

1 Garg-Banking In India p. 176.

half a dozen big banks. The banking development of the country received a great setback through the loss of public confidence in the Indian Joint Stock Banks. The main causes of the failure were the grandiose of the authorised capital as compared to the paid-up capital, mismanagement due to inexperience, over-trading, low cash reserves, investments in less liquid securities, etc.

Another spate of Banks came after the war of 1914-18. The largest floatations were in Western India, the Punjab and the United Provinces. Unknown to the banking practice, they conducted their business operations sometimes in violation of banking principles.[1] There was a vast difference between their authorised and paid-up capital. The insufficiency of capital forced them to offer attractive rates of interest to get deposits. In order to pay higher and attractive rates of interest they employed their funds in hazardous businesses. Most of the funds were sunk in single bussiness. Cases are not lacking when the advances were made even against their own shares. The executive of the banks generally had little knowledge of banking theory and practice. The shareholders, too, were apathetic towards their right of voting. The criminal mismanagement by many a fraudulent means was another factor in creating the widespread failures. But besides these banks, there were many other joint stock banks which conducted their business on very sound lines so as to withstand any crisis.

War and post-war period boom gave another impetus to joint stock banks. The Tata Industrial Bank was established in 1918 with a promising career. But the inefficiency of most of the European staff simultaneously resulting in an apathetic attitude of its Indian shareholders involved the banks into a serious trouble. At the last moment due to the daring efforts of late Sir Sohrabji Pokhanwala the bank was taken over by the Central Bank of India. Many others, like Industrial Bank of Western India, the Union Bank of India, etc., now scheduled, were also established during this period. Though the crisis had somewhat quiet, down but the failures still continued to happen during the period of 1919-25. In all 84 banks failed during the period which involved a loss of 480.7 lakhs of rupees of paid-up capital. The year 1923 was the worst. Twenty banks with a paid-up capital of Rs. 465.4 lakhs failed only during this year.

The period following it was a period of stability and stagnation. India suffered a loss of about Rs. 2 crores of paid-up capital during the course of 11 years i.e. 1926-1936, involving 295 banks in the failure. The banks that failed during the years were those having small means and limited resources. The average paid-up capital of the banks that failed comes to about Rs. 7 lakhs. The long-felt need of the establishment of a Central Bank was also satisfied with the creation of Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The failures between 1937 and 1943 numbered 475 sewn with a loss of Rs. 87.9 lakhs of paid-up capital. The average resources of the banks were about Rs. 2 lakhs per bank. Only few good banks failed after 1926. The only notable ones were those like Bengal National Bank, Travancore National & Quilon Bank and the Benares Bank. But these failures were more regrettable, particularly because they were scheduled banks and Reserve Bank miserably failed to carry out its duties

The Second Great World War:

The Second Great War though characterized as one of the greatest boon for Indian banking but is not free from serious danger. Not only that a large number of banks came in the field but also they resorted to branch banking

1 Keynes-Indian Currency & Finance pp. 223-225; Shirras-Indian Finance & Banking pp. 366-361.

without limit irrespective of any consideration of their resources and trained personnel. Many of them, even those now scheduled banks, have been connected with some sort of commercial, industrial or speculative ventures. The number of offices of all banks have been more than doubled during a course of seven years. The important floatations of war-time are Associated Banking Corporation of India (1942), Bank of Bikaner (1944), Bank of Jaipur (1943), Bharat Bank (1942); Discount Bank of India (1942), Exchange Bank of India & Africa (1943), Gadodia Bank (1943), Habib Bank (1941), Hind Bank (1943), Hindustan Commercial Bank (1943), Hindusthan Mercantile Bank (1944), Jodhpur Commercial Bank (1944), Prabhat Bank of India (1942), National Bank of Lahore (1943). National Savings Bank (1941), Oriental Bank of Commerce (1943), Pratap Bank (1944), Prabhat Bank (1944), United Commercial Bank (1943), United Industrial Bank (1940) and United Sind & Punjab Bank (1945). The actual spate of all these floatations came in 1942 with the establishment of Bharat Bank by Seth Dalmia. It gave encouragement to other industrialists like, Singhanias, Birlas, Goenkas and so many others to have their own banks. There was, however, no dearth of such banks. The number of scheduled banks rose from 55 in 1939 to 96 in June 1946. Their branches which figured 1278 in 1938 rose to 3063 in June, 1946. In spite of the increasing number of branches, many a banks have closed down a large number of their offices.

There is, however, no count of banks with meagre resources. Every body with some substantial sum of money tried to have his own bank. The largest number of banks that have been opened have their birth either in Bengal or in the Punjab. Other than the scheduled banks there are at least eighteen banks born in the war time, which have a paid-up capital and reserve of Rs 5 lakhs or over. It looks simply strange that while the foreign countries were engaged in closing down of many of their offices due to requisition of personnel for war purposes, our country was busy in employing a large number of hands in the banking service. The comparison of Indian conditions with others is simply absurd. It was not a war for India but for the British Government and secondly unchecked inflation by the monetary authorities naturally gave rise to numerous banks due to the bumper profits made by the existing banks and non-availability of machinery for industries. Further there is no dearth of man-power in India. Had the growth not been hampered by the Government of India Ordinance, 1943, a still large number of banks would have come into existence. The authorized capital of the banks floated during this period show a disparity as great as from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 20 crores or 1:200.

The war, though accredited for bringing much benefits yet it stood in the way of comprehensive banking legislation. Even at the time of passing of the Indian Companies Act of 1936, it was felt that a separate banking act was necessary to ensure popular development, it was, however, postponed. The Reserve Bank of India submitted its proposals for an Indian Bank Act in 1939 which was circulated by the Government of India in 1940 for the opinion of all interested bodies. These proposals were "based on the general principles that the primary object must be to safeguard the interest of the depositor, and thus ensure the economic development of the country by promoting habit".[1] But due to unanimity of the opinion in the country on the subject which the replies received brought to light, and the preoccupation of the war, Government decided that the question of undertaking comprehensive legislation should be held over for the time being.

But the Government could not resist such measure for a long time. Public opinion pressed hard for a banking legislation and the Government introduced a bill to enact the "Banking Companies Act, 1945," in the Legislative Assembly on

1 Jathar & Beri-Indian Economics Vol- II p. 443.

the 16th Nov. 1944. Governor-General also gave assent on 7th March 1943 to Indian Companies (Amendment) Act 1944 for banks particularly established during the war. This Act prohibits a bank from employing a managing agent and requires that the subscribed capital shall not be less than half of the authorised capital and the paid-up capital not less than half of the subscribed capital. It also lays down that the capital of a bank shall consist of ordinary shares and the voting right of all shareholders should be strictly in proportion to the contribution of the shareholders to the paid-up capital. It closes all loopholes left in the Indian Companies Amendment Act of 1936.

CONSTITUENTS OF INDIAN BANKING

The constituents of Indian Banking today are of varying origin and sizes. At the top is the Reserve Bank of India, the central bank of the country and younger in age; it is followed by the Imperial Bank of India created in 1921 by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks; joint stock banks which may be said to exist from 1860, the year of adoption of the principle of limited liability; foreign exchange banks introduced into India in the latter half of the ninteenth century; loan offices, nidhis and chit funds dating from the last quarter of 19th century; and Cooperative Credit Societies born in 1904. Besides these marching on the modern lines along with post office savings banks and stock exchanges there are indigenous bankers and money-lenders who are centuries old.

The area of operation of all these institutions is different. They solely work in their own field and to what extent they satisfy the needs of that particular interest and area is a matter to be discussed and examined. The credit needs of Indian agriculture, cottage industries, and internal trade is generally met even today by the indigenous bankers, while for the financing of foreign trade and block capital of large-scale industries Indian banks make no provision. Foreign trade is carried through foreign exchange banks while the Indian joint stock banks provide only some help of working capital to a few industries in the same limited way as Co-operative Credit Banks provide some relief to Indian agriculture. The credit needs of the State are met by the Reserve Bank of India through the agency of Imperial Bank of India with over 400 offices, working parallel to other joint stock banks of the country. The modern banks cover only a small portion of the picture. The bulk of the credit is still handled by the various types of indigenous bankers and money-lenders, who still carry on business with old and out-of-date methods and are now losing their importance due to various reasons.

A thorough discussion about the Indian Banking is not possible for the reasons that no complete data is available about Indian joint stock banking. The indigenous bankers are reluctant to disclose anything of their business. The Reserve Bank of India, though at the helm of the affair still, is not equipped fully well either with a suitable machinery or sufficient powers. The statistics is available only for 636 non-scheduled banks in the country while their number supersedes even 1,000. Another reason is the shyness of the banks themselves to give any clue of their poor working. There are about 2100 banks belonging to the modern structure in joint stock and co-operative banks. Out of these 2100 there are 96 scheduled banks (including Imperial Bank of India, Burma scheduled banks and foreign exchange banks); about 75 non-scheduled banks with a paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakh or over; about 1000 non-scheduled banks with a paid-up capital and reserve below Rs. 5 lakh; and the rest co-operative banks. No exact figures are available about the resources of these banks but the following figures will still give an idea of the total resources of Indian banks.

	No. of banks	1942 Total Liabilities	No. of banks	1943 Total Liabilities	No. of banks	1944 Total Liabilities	No. of banks	1945 Total Liabilities	No. of banks	28-6-46 Total Liabilities
Scheduled Banks	61	446.09	74	658.10	84	819.01	91	952.83	91	1020.34
Non-Scheduled Banks with paid-up capital & reserve of Rs. 5 lakh or over	25	13.41	35	19.34	55	§	65	85.00‡	67	95.00‡
Non-Scheduled Banks with a paid-up capital & reserve below Rs. 5 lakh operating in B. India	403	21.30	295	27.16†	613	53.13	636b	63.62		70.00‡
Cooperative Banks	334	34.04	397	37.94		§	801	...§		
Total	823	515.84	801	742.54		—				
Total currency in Circulation		447.23		840.80		1009.60		1360.67		1402.29r

The figures exclude Burma Banks.
* The figures from 1943 are only average figures as published by the Reserve Bank for non-scheduled banks.
† Excludes figures of banks with Capital and Reserve below Rs. 50,000
b As on 29-6-45.
‡ approximate. § Not available. r As on 31st May 1946.

The author himself was able to collect information of about 1457 banks in India which has been incorporated in this book for the purpose of study and conclusions†. These 1457 banks (excluding indigenous bankers) as on 31st December 1945 included in this book are as under :—

(a)	Scheduled Banks	...	91*
(b)	Non-Scheduled Banks including nidhis and funds with a paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs or over ...	...	66
(c)	Non-scheduled Banks including nidhis and chit funds with a paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs	...	499
(d)	Co-operative Banks	...	801
			1457

† See part II Statistical pages 1—262
* Figures include Imperial Bank of India and Foreign Exchange Banks and exclude Burma Banks.

These banks have not been established in India in accordance with the population of a province but in their own way. The figures vary from province to province. The following table shows the population as well as the offices of different types of banks in a province.

Table showing Area, Population and Banks in different Provinces.

Name of Province or Area	Scheduled Banks (a)	Non-Scheduled Banks over Rs. 5 lakhs (b)	Non-Scheduled Banks below Rs. 5 lakhs (c)	Co-operative Banks (d)	Total	Population in thousand in 1941	Area in sq. miles
1 Assam	1	3	11	17	32	1,02,05	54,951
2 Bengal	2	1	3	44	50	6,03,07	77,442
3 Behar	21	21	145	116	303	3,63,40	69,745
4 Bombay	14	4	15	146	179	2,08,50	76,745
5 C.P. & Berar	2	—	1	47	50	1,68,14	98,575
6 Madras	13	4	163	117	297	4,93,42	1,26,166
7 N.W.F.P. & Baluchistan	—	1	1	5	7	35,40	68,719
8 Orissa	—	—	5	25	30	87,29	32,198
9 Punjab	8	8	29	87	132	2,84,19	99,089
10 Sind	1	—	3	18	22	45,35	48,136
11 United Provinces	5	—	13	51	69	5,50,20	1,06,247
12 Ajmer-Merwara	—	—	—	5	5	5,84	2,400
13 Delhi	1	1	1	1	4	9,17	574
14 States	7	23	108	122	260	9,31,89	7,15,944
15 Foreign	16	—	1	—	17	—	
Total	91	66	499	801	1457	38,89,98	15,81,410

The table excludes Coorg, Andamans and Nicobars.

Judged by the statistical data[1] given, there is little doubt that commercial banking on western lines has made appreciable progress in India during the last few years. But conclusions without other consideration are sure to mislead. An exact idea though not possible without complete statistics but a part of it even may carry us to certain conclusions. The following are the main considerations which must be examined before arriving at on any conclusions : 1. The total number of banks, 2. the offices they operate; 3. the banking ratios.

The total number of banks on western lines is over 2000. But at least 500 of these 2000 are so insignificant and unimportant that in some cases the banks are not known to any one except a few clients. Out of the rest at least half are local banks. Only 96 scheduled banks and 75 non-scheduled banks have got paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. 5 lakhs or over. Otherwise the resources of the banks mainly range from 1 lakh to 2 lakhs. Cases are not lacking where the paid-up capital and reserve of banks do not amount to even Rs. 100/. Further, the position of banks with similar paid-up capital and reserve are not similar. Some are unit banks with good resources working on very sound lines while others have not only resorted to branch banking without limit but possess meagre resources per office.[2]

The total number of offices of the banks included in the book have about 7204 offices spread over a larger part of India. But still it is a deplorable fact that a large number of places with a population of 5,000 or over do not have any office of any bank. They are still nourished by the indigenous bankers and money-lenders of the place. The following figures indicate the number of of offices of the different banks : --

Reserve Bank	8
Scheduled Banks	3033[3]
Non-Scheduled Banks with a paid-up Capital and Reserve over Rs. 5 lakhs	856
Non-Scheduled Banks with paid-up capital and Reserve below Rs. 5 lakhs	2216
Co-operative Banks	1091
	7204

It shall be simply strange to note that all these offices are operating only in about 2080 cities. The average number of offices per place is 3.45. The actuality, however, is quite different, viz. only 45 places (having 20 offices or over) or 2.3% of the total places have 2373 or 33.2 of the total offices of banks. Calcutta alone has 7%. Calcutta along with Bombay, Delhi, Karachi and Madras have got 13.1% of the total offices of the banks. If places with 15 offices are also taken into account figure of 65 cities shall cover about 52% of the total offices. The concentration generally have taken place in port towns or other big cities of India. Agra has 29, Ahmedabad 57, Allahabad 31, Alleppy 20, Amritsar 60, Bangalore 46, Bankura 21, Belgaum 25, Benares 47, Bhagalpore 21, Bombay 205.

1 Substitute Bengal for Behar i.e. read Behar at No. 2 and Bengal No. 3 in column 1 of the table on page 24, figures remaining at their place, Scheduled Banks in Delhi and foreign figures 2 and 15 instead of 1 and 16.

2 The fact has been examined in detail in this chapter when discussing certain types of banks.

3 Number as on 31st March 1946.

Calcutta 490, Cawnpore 49, Chittagong 26, Cochin 20, Coimbatore 53, Cuttuck 23 Dacca 72, Delhi 67, Gauhati 33, Howrah 30, Jalpaiguri 24, Karachi 49, Lahore 100, Lucknow 45, Ludhiana 21, Lyallpore 20, Madras 102, Madura 33, Mangalore 38, Mymensingh 26, Nagpur 44, Narayanganj 45, New Delhi 23, Palghat 23, Patna 54, Peshawar 21, Poona 30, Ranchi 25, Rawalpindi 27, Salem 33, Sialkot 21, Sylhet 22, Tanjore 21, Trichinopoly 44, Trichur 32, and Trivandrum 21. The following table shows the total number of towns classified according to the population served by banking companies.[1]

Towns with Population	No. of towns in British India and Burma	No. of towns served by scheduled banks	No. of towns served by non-scheduled banks where there is no branch of a scheduled bank.	No. of towns served by non-scheduled banks where there is also a scheduled bank	Total number of towns served by banking companies
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cl. I 1 lakh and over	29	29	...	27	29
Cl. II 50,000 1-lakh	51	47	1	31	48
Cl. III 10000-50,000	214	118	28	54	146
Cl. IV and Between 5,000 & 20,000	1,401	258	255	80	513
Total	1695	452	284	192	736

The position has greatly changed since the date of above figures The number of places having a bank is about 2080. Whatever may have been the changes the two facts still continue to be as such. Firstly, the large bulk of the places are served by the scheduled banks and secondly the area of operation of non-scheduled banks covers only those towns which have a population below 20,000.

The large increase during the war-time is an out come of various factors. The unchecked inflation by the monetary authorities have given stimulus to banks to operate at different places in pursuit of the deposits. There has been an increase in deposits not only in India but also elsewhere. The other reason has been an outcome of the ordinance in respect of sanction for the floatation of companies in British India. The capital was directed towards the Indian States. New industries were developed in the States. Banking facilities became indispensable. States found it beneficial to have their own banks. Those who had a bank opened offices in their own interiors and those not opened their own banks later extended the facilities in their interiors. Bank of Baroda, Bank of Mysore, Bank of Kolhapur, Bank of Baghelkhand, etc. are the older banks while, Bank of Bikaner, Bank of Jaipur, Jodhpur Commercial Bank, Bank of Sirmur, Bank of Faridkot, Gwalior Bank etc. are the examples of the new established institutions.

1 Indian Institute of Bankers Journal Vol. XI No. 2 page 67. The position is on 31st Dec. 1939.

Some comparison of progress of banking in other countries shall help much to know how it has developed in our own country. The following table sets forth some broad facts to illustrate the progress of banking in India and elsewhere.

1936 OR NEAREST YEAR

	India	England and Wales	France (Principal Banks)	Germany	Switzer-land	U.S.A.
Density of Population	127	685	197	367	255	37.2
Square Miles per Banking Office	1302	5.79	102.7	—	—	242.6
Population per Banking Office	276000	3900	20000	—	1337	7900
Deposit per head (Shillings)	(Rs) 7.0	1164	165	212	275	1317

1 Muranjan—Modern Banking to India p. 33.

The banking in India today though have shown a marked progress alround yet these figures stand no comparison to foreign countries. Naturally many questions arise. Why India is so less banked? Why there is a concentration only at few places ? And so many others. The creation of banking facilities at any place is dependent upon the availability of deposits and scope for investment. The population of the place is also a very important consideration. The last factor is known to every one and the cause of deficiency has been the lack of initiative, adventure and planning on the part of our banking community. Reserve Bank has also given no useful advice in this respect. Concentration is inherent in the banking business itself. Diversification of interest not only for the receipt of deposits as well as scope of advances, is better available in big cities. Higher interest rates at some places is also an invitation. Mutual competition is another reason.

A strong capital structure constitutes a valuable protection for the depositors of the bank. In many countries restrictions have also been imposed in this respect by law. The higher the figures the greater is the security of the depositor. The following table shows the average capital and reserves per branch of Imperial Bank of India and other Scheduled and Non-scheduled Banks on 31st Dec. 1944.

1 Muranjan op. cit. p. 33.

Name of Bank	Paid-up Capital and Reserves on 31-12-44 (in thousands of rupees)	Total of Banking Offices as on 31-12-44	Average Capital and Reserve per Office (in thousands of rupees)
Imperial Bank *	11,62,50	426	2,73
The Big Five Banks †	12,53,55	592	2,12
Five Big of war time [1]	5,37,80	326	1,65
'Big Seven' of non-scheduled banks over Rs. 5 lakhs [2]	2,23,06	120	1,86
7 Bengal Bank over Rs 5 lakhs [3]	54,57	262	21
10 Bengal non-scheduled banks below Rs 5 lakhs	15,21	181	9
5 Madras non-scheduled Banks below Rs 5 lakhs	12,65	47	27
5 Punjab non-scheduled Banks below 5 lakhs of rupees	9,63	26	37
5 U.P. non-scheduled Banks below Rs 5 lakhs	9,75	9	1,08
5 State non-scheduled Banks below Rs 5 lakhs	9,13	19	48
65 Banks of different types	32,87,85	2008	164

The figures have been taken by serials

* figures for 1945	11,70,00	434	270
†	13,31,28	637	209

1. Bank of Jaipur, Bharat Bank, Habib Bank, Hindustan Commercial Bank and United Commercial Bank
2. Bank of Indore, Hyderabad State Bank, Jammu & Kashmir Bank & Krishnaram Baldeo Bank (Unit Bank), Patiala State Bank, Punjab & Kashmir Bank and Simla Industrial & Banking Co.
3. Bank of Calcutta, Bengal Bank, Bharati Central Bank, Dass Bank, East Bengal Bank, East Bengal Commercial Bank, Sonar Bangla Bank.

It will be observed form the above table that average resources are the highest with the Imperial Bank of India i.e. Rs. 273 lakhs, somewhat less with 'Big Fiye' i.e. 212 lakhs and still lesser with the 'Big Five' of war-time. The average ratio is daily falling. The average capital and reserve of Imperial Bank of India and the Big Five which was 31,50,000 and 25,20,000 on 1938 has fallen to 2,70,000 and 2,09,000 in 1945. Only in the year 1945 the bank showed a

decline of Rs 30,000 in both the cases. The average of 14 non-scheduled banks with a paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs or over is about Rs. 73,000, of 30 non-scheduled banks with resources below Rs. 5 lakh is Rs 20,000 and cases are not lacking when the paid-up capital and reserve of an individual bank is only Rs. 15/-. Generally the Bengali Banks have got many branches with little reserves. The banking resources of the country are generally confined to the scheduled banks. It is a very healthy sign. Concentration in few hands gives better chances of control and competition to the benefit of the depositor.

Other main and important consideration in the solidarity of any banking system is quantitative distribution of the banks assets and liabilities. After a long and matured experience the bankers now found that by observing certain ratios in the balance sheet, they shall be in a position to meet all demands for withdrawal as well as make profits for the satisfaction of shareholders [1] Although the principles are not static but dynamic and banker has to change the ratio according to the credit position of the place, yet he has to observe some ratios in course of banking operations It should not, however, be taken to mean that the ratios are by far the most important aspect of banking. A bank may observe the ideal ratio but may still invite the trouble. The quality of the assets may not be good. A bank may have lower cash ratios than another because of the liquidity of its other assets. Then, the ratio of one country may not suit the other and of one bank to another in the same country. The ratios depend upon certain considerations viz. safety, liquidity, profitability and economic benefit of the country.†

Capital and Reserve are looked as a form of guarantee fund set aside for the protection of shareholders and a fixed part of the resources of the banks. The amount is entirely dependent on the policy of the banks themselves, banking laws or other economic causes. The growth of banks, however, has a tendency to lower the ratio of capital and reserve. Increasing deposits mean a decreasing ratio of capital. The newer have a higher ratio as compared to the old established banks. It is not the largeness of capital and reserve which is important but the working capital. Certain other economic factors like inflation or deflation affects deposits rather than the capital.

Deposit liabilities are the main factor of banking business. The business of banking is peculiar from other business only in the fact that the resources of a bank are not dependent upon its own capital and reserves but upon the borrowed money i.e. deposits. The most important fact about these deposits is their composition. The main classes of deposits are the demand deposits and time deposits. Generally the demand liabilities preponderate over time deposits except in the case of smaller banks where the ratios are almost the reserve. Fixed deposits of the banks are showing a decline due to the other sources of higher rates of interest like insurance companies and mills etc The greater the demand liabilities of a bank, the greater should be the liquidity of its assets. The nature of the deposits does not entirely depend upon their classifications but also on the nature of the clientele, number and size of accounts. The cheque habit diminishes demand for cash, larger the number of accounts means lesser withdrawal while big accounts mean larger withdrawals. Thus it is most difficult to gauge and fix any definite standard.

Cash. The assets side of a commercial bank is the most important. Nothing can be said an ideal distribution of these assets but a ratio which suits

1. See pages 6 to 8

†The anaslysis of the most of the banks has been given in the end of the book and it is advisable for the readers to make estimate of the position of banks in the light of discussion continued here.

a particular circumstance is the best. The liabilities of a commercial bank being generally payable on demand, it becomes essential that a proportion of deposits must remain in the form of cash. By cash we mean differently at different places. In U.S.A. cash of member bank is represented by the balance with a central bank, in Argentine, by a given percentage in the form of coins and notes and the remainder in the form of a balance at the central bank; in Germany by cash in hand and balances with Reich Bank and the Postas Cheque Office. We shall, however, take it to mean cash in hand and balances with banks payable on demand. The ratio varies from country to country. In Sweden the ratio is 25 per cent with many conditions viz. that (a) the reserve is only in the form of readily realisable assets; (b) it is held against demand deposits, which amounts to mere 18 per cent of total deposits and (c) there are no other liquidity stipulations of any sort. Thus in actuality the ratio is very low as compared to deposits. In Switzerland the ratio is, to all intents and purposes, the proportion of short terms to total liabilities. As the proportion with individual banks rises, the cash ratio also moves in the same direction. It is progressive. Further, in certain countries the ratio is different with different sizes of banks, and in others it is based on the population of the cities in which the banks are situated. The ratio also varies with the liquidity of other assets. The greater the liquidity of other assets, the lesser shall be the ratio of cash. Liquidity has nothing to do with the normal withdrawals but the word implies ability to meet exceptional demands. The other necessity of cash is not the liquidity but to furnish an instrument of credit control. Last but not the least consideration is the velocity of the circulation of demand deposits. Other factors remain the same the greater the velocity of circulation of deposits, the greater should be the ratio of cash to be maintained. Cash is an investment which pays nothing and hence attempts have been made by the bankers all overs the world to devise ways and means to invest the money in such assets which may be converted into cash in no time without loss.

Other Assets

The first and the foremost replacement of cash from the viewpoint of liquidity is in Money at Call and Short Notice.* The amount varies among individual banks, but on an average the "big five" British banks maintained about 6 percent of their deposits in this form, while those in France about 55 per cent and in Germany about 50%. The ratio is the lowest in our own country. The second comes the investments. Negative regulations, forbiding certain kinds of assets or transaction, are far more common and also more fruitful than liquidity. An almost universal restriction is that on loans against the ownership of real estate other than premises. Similar types of restrictions are found on certain other kinds of commodities. Restrictions on loans to one customer are also almost universal today. These may be extremely complicated, or may consist of a general admonition, that special care must be taken that loans to any one customer are not so great that the stability of the bank is endangered. The principle of spreading assets, not only geographically, by industries and by maturity, but also among a large number of borrowers, is also the practice followed by the banks all over. Banks invest a proportion of their resources in Government and non-government securities for reasons of a regular income as well as a means of raising cash at the time of necessity. The Government Securities are more preferable than the latter because they are liable to lesser depreciation and fluctuations. The Government Securities are more prominent in India due to the fact that the banks are dependent more on loans against Government Securities than discount with the central bank. The figures of investments like many others vary from country to country. Investments of the

* See page 7.

British clearing banks range between 25% and 30%: of French banks below 50 per cent and of German banks below 20%. The other investments consist of good securities viz. Port Trust Bonds, shares of good joint stock companies etc. Loans and advances do not form a very important part of the assets of Indian banks. The percentage in this country is generally below 30, while in Britain, Germany, Holland and U.S.A. it is over 40, in France between 30 and 40. There reasons for these variations.

The above are simply general principles, how far they are applicable to Indian bank will be discussed in the succeeding pages of this chapter when we discuss various types of banks. But for all discussions it must be kept in view that the general principles are not applicable in the one and the same degree to are every different types of banks, as well as even to two banks of one type.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The evolution of Central Banking in India is marked by three distinct stages. The first one is that of Presidency Banks which were 'miscarriages born of misconceptions', the second one was that of the emergence of Imperial Bank of India in 1921 out of Presidency Banks, marked by 'immaturity due to reluctance' and the final stage was that of the establishment of Reserve Bank of India in 1935 characterized by 'full maturity of conception'. How far this latest progeny of time has been able to stand the test of its ultimate aim, what sort of cutting and chosing it requires and what nourishment is necessary to maintain its present development is a subject of discussion.

Unlike England where Central Banking began with one single institution, it made a start in this country with three Presidency Banks. These three Presidency Banks were not out and out Central Banks but only Provincial Banks.* Imperial Bank of India was an improvement at least because it has an all-India character. The defects and deficiencies were there, some inherent in its constitution and other an outcome of the practice adopted by the bank §

The currency and credit of the country were controlled by two different agencies. The Government of India was the sole currency authority and the Imperial Bank was the main credit controlling agency. The policy of thte Government in regard to currency was a haphazard one. It took no care to adjust its policy with the changing requirements of trade and industry of the country. The rates prevailing in the money market were high and showed great disparity over two seasons[1]. There was no co-ordination among the various kinds of banking institutions of the country and a bill market was altogether non-existent. The Imperial Bank of India was under no obligation to help the banks.

§ For complete detail read pages on Imperial Bank of India.

* See pages 16-17

1. See table on page 4 Part II.

A central bank, no doubt appeared to be indispensable for the country, but it presented many a problems before the Hilton Young Commission. One of the main problems was that either a new institution should be created or the Imperial Bank of India be developed into the Central Bank of the country. All except Sir Purshottamdass Thakurdas agreed to have a separate institution. He thought new bank will have little business available for making profits and the scheme would mean the existence of the two banks both supported by Government of India and all the skilled and trained personnel for the new bank was to be taken from the Imperial Bank. Another way suggested was that of gradual "decommercialization" of Imperial Bank of India confining its functions purely to that of a central bank, except where there no proper banking facilities are available and as soon as some bank or banks open their office at that place, the bank is to confine its business to that of a central bank. These suggestions were based on the model of the Bank of England. The Hilton Young Commission definitely rejecting the idea of developing the Imperial Bank of India into a central bank wrote: "The idea of utilising the existing organisation of the Imperial Bank is tempting at first sight but on close consideration it will be found that, whatever advantages there may be in this course, the disadvantages outweigh them." It recommended for a new institution to be known as "Reserve Bank of India". In its opinion if the Imperial Bank was required to discharge the duties of a true central bank, its character would have to be amended radically in the direction indicated. It would be thus precluded from undertaking a great many tasks which it now successfully performs as a commercial bank. In this very connection it further added: it must be remembered that basis of Indian Banking organisation should not only be a central bank as elsewhere but also a great commercial bank which has Government countenance to inspire confidence in it among an uninstructed public. The other reason to discard the view was that Imperial Bank never acted as a true bankers' bank as it was thought to be a rival institution. It failed wholly and irretrievably in this respect.

The proposals were based mainly on the connection between the functioning of gold standard, credit control and the correcting machanism. But this, too, was seriously objected by exchange banks who saw Imperial Bank as a severe competitor in the future. This scheme had rather "a chequered history, of which the Hilton Young Commission forms only the first chapter giving an outline of the constitution of the proposed bank — a shareholders' bank and not a State institution[1]".

Reserve Bank Bills.

On the basis of the Commission's recommendations but with few alterations the Government of India moved before the Indian Legislative Assmbly the first Reserve Bank of India Bill under the title of "Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill." In this scheme the bank was envisaged as a shareholders' bank with a majority of Directors elected by the shareholders. The bill was referred to a joint select committee, which suggested that the capital should be supplied by the State since it is an inevitable experience that the participation of the shareholders in the control of joint stock enterprise is a mere myth and the power always falls in the hands of vested interest and secondly while active engagement in agriculture, commerce, finance and industry was a desirable qualification, why the members of Indian or local legislatures were debarred from joining the board of Directors. And because of these divergent views the Government of India decided not to move the bill. In 1928 another bill was moved by Sir Basil Blackett. The bill tried to accommodate the demand of Indian Legislature in various ways viz. to avoid

[1] A.S.J. Baster—Imperial Bank pp 187-188

concentration in few hands, restriction was imposed that no body should have shares worth more than Rs. 20,000; secondly, no shareholder was to have more than one vote; thirdly, shares were to be allotted to Indians or British subjects with Indian domicile or ordinary residents of India; fourthly, the dividends be limited to 5 percent and finally with a view to secure the shareholders' representation on the management of the bank, the 92 delegates selected by the shareholders for 5 years were to select eleven directors out of 24. But the bill was not allowed to move as it was in contradiction to the parliamentary procedure. No new bill is allowed unless the old bill is withdrawn or lapses. The Government then proceeded with the former bill of 1927. But it had no chance as Indian opinion was insistent, that "in particular circumstances of country and with the Governmental mistakes of 1920, still afresh in the public mind, representatives of Indian Legislatures on the central bank of the country should not be altogether absent†." And because of this non-serious attitude of the Legislatures, the Government decided it to adjourn *sine die.*

Act Of 1934

It began to appear at one time that the scheme would be suffered to lapse altogether, but it was prevented from meeting such a fate because of the very strong recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in its report of 1931. The proposal gained. further importance when the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the First Round Table Conference recommended for it. The Financial Safeguards Committee of the Third Round Table Conference regarded the establishment of the Reserve Bank as a precedent condition to the inauguration of the Federation. The White Paper on Indian Reforms 1933, too, made it a condition that a Reserve Bank, free from political influences, should be set up by the Indian Legislature before introducing responsibility at the Centre as regards Finance. To give effect to the above recommendations the London Committee was appointed in July, 1933, and a new bill based on its recommendations was introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly. on 8th September, 1933, by Sir George Schuster. The bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses in accordance with a motion adopted by the Assembly on 13th Sep. 1933, and on 27th Nov. 1933, it was introduced in the Assembly as amended by the Joint Select Committee. The Bill was finally passed by the House after a keen debate on 2nd Dec. 1933. The Council of State also blessed it on 14th February 1934 and the Bill became law on March 6, 1934, when the Governor-General gave it his assent.

The Financial Safeguard Committee of the Third Round Table Conference pointed out that before the establishment of Reserve Bank of India it was necessary to have a satisfactory Indian budgetary position, reduction in existing short debt in India and London, adequate reserves and restoration of India's normal export surplus. It was a period of world depression. Somehow, or the other, the first two conditions were partially fulfilled by the time of inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India on 1st April, 1935, but other two were overlooked. But why ? The immediate cause, as Dr. Muranjan† writes: "which brought a Reserve Bank into existence was not the monetary and banking needs of the country but impending changes in the Central Government which involved the transfer of Finance portfolio and Finance Department to a minister responsible to a Federal Legislature." The Government wished it as a mechanism in the British management to

† Dr L.C. Jain-Reserve Bank p. 34.

† Muranjan—Modern Banking in India Page 247.

look after British interest. And this measure was further moved by keeping away the powers of any change in the constitution and working of the Reserve Bank to Indians. But as sufficient time has elapsed since the inauguration of the Reserve Bank, and a national Government at the Centre is a possibility, it shall be desirable to allow the embers of political controversy to die out and to turn to the specific tasks which the institution has undertaken.

The establishment of the Reserve Bank of India on 1st April, 1935, naturally gave rise to a sweeping current of high hopes and optimism. It was expected in all quarters that it would be able to remove all the existing defects of the credit structure. Our expectations have not materialized to any satisfactory extent. But it should not be understood to mean that it has not succeeded in its mission in any direction at all.

Structural Aspect

The Reserve Bank of India has been constituted "to regulate the issue of Bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its economic advantage.*" It is a shareholders bank having a share capital of five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, fully paid-up. The creation of Reserve Bank of India as a shareholders' bank provided much food to Indian Legislators. Many arguments were advanced in favour of a State bank. They thought, perhaps rightly too, that the Government is compelled to assume almost the entire responsibility of the administration of a central bank at the outbreak of a financial crisis. The central bank functions smoothly only during normal times, and for normal working shareholders are as much unnecessary as the State. It is the head of the institution that counts at the trial hour, and he is in most cases a nominated authority. India is also no exception to it. It is also an established fact that shareholders do not form a satisfactory electorate and rather leave scope for the coming of vested financial interest. What happens is that no body generally takes the voting power seriously and among those who consider it only few can reach the place of meeting. The use of proxies simply turns the election into a farce. The most of the profits of a central bank are due to the Government, so why not the tax-payer be given the full benefits by borrowing the capital from the Government at lower rates of interest instead of paying a higher rate of dividend to shareholders.

Precautions were taken in the very beginning to prevent accumulation of power in a particular part of India or in a few hands. Firstly the whole country was divided into five areas Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, and Rangoon and allotted (in lakhs) 140, 145, 115, 70 and 35 shares, respectively, in order of their importance. Secondly, at a general meeting of the Bank or at an election of members of a Local Board, only one vote was allowed to be casted for each 5 shares with a maximum number of 10 votes to each shareholder and later on restrictions were imposed that no body can hold shares of a total normal value of more than Rs. 20,000/-. As is expected, however, economic power and inherent tendencies of the joint stock enterprises are slowly frustrating both these aims. The number of shares in Bombay Register has reached to 233 thousand while the number of shareholders has been reduced to 46.6 thousands and even lesser, increasing the average shareholding to 10.7†. The shareholders have not taken any keen interest in elections. The control is only indirect through local boards.

* Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 (Preamable).

† See table 6 Part II p. 4.

Since the inception of the Reserve Bank of India great change has taken place in the sphere of central banking throughout the world. At the passing of the Reserve Bank of India Bill there was a tendency that the share capital be contributed by the public but since then there has been a drift in the direction of State-owned institutions. Such a change is also desirable in case of India. All the present shareholders should be provided with redeemable debentures in the way done in Australia. It shall also help the Government in following a definite economic policy.

Management.

The general supervision and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank are entrusted to a Central Board of Directors consisting of 16 members, namely, a Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council after consideration of the recommendations made on that behalf by the Board; (b) four Directors to be nominated by Governor-General-in-Council; (c) eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers; and (d) one Government official nominated by the Central Government. The constitution of the Central Board is in accordance with the practice followed by other countries. Such an arrangement no doubt gave the entire management of the Bank in the hands of the Government and it was very much defective. But with the present inevitable change in the character of the Government, such criticisms become baseless.

Besides the Central Board of Directors there is a Local Board for each of the five registers. It consists of (a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered for that area and are qualified to vote, and (b) not more than three nominated by the Central Board from among the shareholders registered for that area. The functions of a Local Board are to advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and to perform such duties as Board may, by regulation, delegate to it. The main purpose of these Local Boards was to serve the object of regional circles. This system is partly a copy of the practice followed by the Federal Reserve System and partly the continuance of tradition followed by the Imperial Bank in this country. These Local Boards do not seem to be serving the purpose of regional central banking. Their main object seems to provide an electoral college for the return of regional representatives to serve on the Central Board. They are at present playing no important role though they are intended to play a definite part in the normal activities of the Bank. They should be delegated with more powers under the Act. The Central Board, is competent to delegate power, and the Local Board to exercise it.

The question of nationalization of the Reserve Bank has today assumed great importance due to the change of a similar nature in the constitution of the Bank of England. Views both of its approval and disapproval have been advocated in the country. Those who negative the proposal argue whether the nationalization of Bank of England is any reason for nationalizing Reserve Bank. What shall be additional benefits by its being nationalized. Has the Reserve Bank not carried the order of the Government inspite of the dissent of the Board of Directors ? They further plea that Reserve Bank unlike Bank of England is of recent origin owing its existence chiefly to State —its entire reserve capital of Rs. 5 crores has been contributed ,by the State and all revenues of the Bank go to the Government except a certain limited amount paid as dividend which is genarally now 4%. In the administration of the Bank, the Government has a free hand, why then nationalize it ? As a private institution it has got its own traditions and connections and it should not be made a victim of red tape. Perhaps every one shall agree

with the views expressed but the scheme has its own merits and they supersede all the defects. In the absence of a national government all arguments for the nationalization were simply a farce. At present when the national Government has become a certainty now or in the near future, the nationalization has become a necessity. Finance today has become a very specialized subject and only those who have got long experience in the line should hold charge of the financial institutions. The question of the advice of the Directors, who respresent business and industry is meaningless. The experiences of most countries indicate an inevitable growth in the public character of central banks. Industrialization makes it necessary that Government must have a full command over the financial mechanism to carry out its policies. "The real check to governmental misdeeds can be provided elsewhere in the constitution, franchise, manner of election, etc. but if checks and balances are provided on the weakness of the instruments with which government should carry out its economic functions, such a concept is based on both fallacious and unwise assumptions†." The complete automony of the provinces except in certain matters makes it all the more necessary that the Reserve Bank should be nationalized. Not only an onward march with the time but imperative needs of the country make it expedient that the Reserve Bank be nationalized as early as possible.

Business of the Bank

The business allowed to the Reserve Bank is the same as is allowed to Central Banks in other countries. In the first place, the Bank has the sole right to issue bank notes in British India. Secondly, the Bank has the sole right to hold the cash balances of more important commercial banks, and all the banks mentioned in the Second Schedule are required to maintain with the Bank a balance not less than 5% of their demand liabilities and 2% of their time liabilities. Thirdly, the Bank is required to sell sterling at a rate not below 1sh. $5\frac{49}{64}$d and buy sterling at a rate not higher than 1 sh. $6\frac{3}{32}$d for a rupee and thus performing the obligation of maintaining the external value of the monetary unit. Fourthly, it has the right to transact Government business in India. Besides these essential central banking functions, other business of a nature usually performed by the central banks, such as acceptance of money on deposit without interest, the rediscounting of bills and the working of loans and advances under certain conditions, the issue of demand drafts payable at its own office or agencies, the purchase and sale of securities subject to certain restrictions, the opening of accounts of the making of agency agreements with other central banks.

Besides the above central banking functions, subsidiary functions like supplying of different forms of currency, the extension of remittance facilities, the rendering of advice to Government and banks on financial information and statistics etc. are also performed by the Bank. Restrictions have also been imposed on the working of the bank. It is prohibited to engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of satisfation of any of its claims; purchase its own shares or the shares of any other bank or of any company, or grant loans on the security of any such shares, advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of immoveable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immoveable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residence for its offices and servants; make loan or advance, draw or accept bills payabale otherwise than on demand, and allow interest on deposits or current accounts. These all practices are in consonance with the traditions of other central banks.

†Commerce Vol. LXXII, p. 788.

Banker to Government.

Government is the chief executive of a State and has got great incomings and outgoings. It is thus in need of an agency which may perform an agency function. Those old days when "the government pocket was represented by a well-guarded Treasury with its heavily barred doors and locked chests[1]" are long gone. The Government today finds it advantageous to keep its funds with the bank. The central bank generally acts as the fiscal agent of the State. The system of entrusting Government Funds to a central bank is an outcome of various factors which have proved advantageous both to the bank and the State. The custody of the Government deposits endows the central bank with large sums of money, ordinarily free of interest, which goes to form a part of its working capital. "The real reason why the Governments want to bank with their central banks is that to smooth the path to borrow from them in times of need".[2] The main reason why this function must devolve with the central banks is that the incomings and outgoings of the Government are a very disturbing factor in the currency and credit situation of the country and as such it must be under the direct control of the banks.

As a matter of practice, the central bank at present constitute an important agency in the actual management of financial affairs of their Governments. In its capacity as a banker to the Government, the central banks undertake the following main functions :—

1. It acts as the depositors of the cash balances of the Government and works as banker to it, i.e. receiving of Government receipts and making payments on its behalf.
2. It performs remittance operations on behalf of the Government.
3. It manages the public debt of the country.
4. It advises the Government on financial matters.

The Reserve Bank also undertakes all the functions. On 5th April, 1935, the Reserve Bank of India entered into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, acting by and through the Central Government. Under this agreement the Bank is required to transact the general banking business of the Central Government and for this purpose to keep such account in its book as the Government may direct. The Bank is not entitled to any renumeration for the conduct of the ordinary banking business of the Government other than such advances which may accrue to it from the holding of Government's cash balances free of interest. The Bank is also entrusted with the management of the public debt and is entitled to charge half-yearly commission at the rate of Rs. 2000 per crore per annum on the amount of public debt at the close of the half-year for which the charge is made. The Bank is further required to maintain currency chests of its Issue Department at places prescribed by the Government and to keep the chests supplied with sufficient notes and coins to provide currency for the transaction of the Government and reasonable remittance facilities to the public at such places. The Bank is also obliged under the agreement to remit on account of Government of India and London such amounts at the market rate based on a longer period as may be fixed by agreement between the two parties. The deposit with the Treasuries is daily showing a decline.

1 Dodwell—Treasuries and Central Banks p. 1
2 Hawtrey-"The Art of Central Banking" pp. 226-227.

AVERAGE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES

Year	1934-35	1936-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1941-42	1942-43
Reserve Bank	5,23*	12,61	11,64	10,76	13,88	12,83	21,69	20,23
Govt. Treasuries	2,13	1,98	1,65	1,25	1,18	1,14	1,09	1,06

* Balance at the Imperial Banks.

The above figures are sufficiently low and further decline is not possible. Some balances are also necessary with the Treasuries whose number is over 1300.

The Reserve Bank maintains a Public Debt Office with branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras for carrying out loan programmes of the Government. The functions performed by the Public Debt Office are payment of half-yearly interest on Government securities, effacement of securities for payment of interest at a Treasury or sub-Treasury, renewal, conversion, consolidation and sub-division of different kinds of Government securities, investigation of disputed cases and of claims relating to issue of duplicates of lost, stolen or destroyed securities and repayments of loans notified for redemption. The Public Debt Office floats new loans of the Central and Provincial Governments and in that connection makes the necessary arrangements for the receipt of subscriptions at branches of the Imperial Bank of India and Treasuries and supplies scrips to them for delivery.

Treasury bills also form a necessary element in this function. These functions facilitate central banking in the three inter-connected ways. First, they may become the basis of a short time money market in which accepted central banking operations may work successfully. Second, the commercial banks may come to hold treasury bills instead of liquid assets in capital markets abroad. In the long run any change which diminishes the bank's dependence on foreign liquidity and increases its dependence on the local market should contribute to the influence of local central banks. Third, the central bank may exercise a pursuasive influence over the value of bills issued by the Treasury and thus over the liquid assets of the commercial banks and their credit policies. The success of the scheme depends upon the co-operation of the Treasury and commercial banks. The Reserve Bank commenced sale of Treasury Bills by tender on the 16th April, 1935. Since then it has sold Treasury Bills of a sufficient amount[1] yet the Treasury Bills do not play an important role in the country.

Another way of borrowing is through ways and means advances. Ways and means advances are granted to Treasuries against securities and should be very temporary in nature. There has been an increase in the ways and means advances of the Reserve Bank since the war but the figures suddenly declined in 1943-44. Generally no advances remained outstanding except in the year 1940-41 for the amount of Rs. 16 crores. The maximum outstanding at one time was Rs. 52,50 crores during the year 1941-42[2].

The remittance operations of the Government of India were a special feature of India's economy. But with the liquidation of British interests

1 See part II p. 7.

2 Report of Currency & Finance.

in India and lessening of home charges the position has materially altered. But still there are many a needs for the sterling. The highest peak was observed in 1943-44 when the total amounted to £1,14,549 thousands but the same is showing a decline for these reasons. The figures fell to £69,971 thousands in 1945-46 even below the figures of £ 70,776 thousands in 1939-40.

Just in the way it works as a banker to the Central Government it also renders those services to all provincial governments and Government of Burma. The Central Government was responsible for the financial needs of the provinces until 1st April 1938 and the provinces were not required to maintain any balance with them. From this date the provinces have assumed full responsibility of their own balances with the Reserve Bank in accordance with the agreement. The provincial governments have to meet temporary deficit in their minimum balances either by issuing their own treasury bills or by obtaining ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank. The permanent requirements are met by raising loans through the Bank.

A central bank being in close association with banks and money market is in a position to be a source of expert information and disinterested advice to the Government. Its advice greatly affects the borrowing policy of any government. The Reserve Bank has also done this service to the Central Government and has left no chance of complaint in this duty.

Bank of Issue.

The essential function of a Central Bank is the maintenance of the monetary stability and control of credit. These functions involve the control of the monetary circulation and this consists of firstly, the silver and copper coins provided by the mints and secondly, certain liabilities of the central bank, the bank notes and bankers' deposits. Of these two classes, the first is unimportant because the amount of its varies little, and since every body endeavours to minimize one's holding in usual times no significant change in the total supply of money and credit can be initiated by varying the supply of these metal coins. But with bankers' deposits and bank notes the position is quite different. If these liabilities of the central banks are increased there may be an important increase in the credit of the country. In some countries notes constitute the bulk of purchasing power but in others they hold an inferior position as a media of transactions. The monetary organisation of India belongs to the first type, so the control of note issue becomes a very important factor.

There are many different forms in which the note-issuing and credit creating powers of central banks may be constitutionally restricted by their reserves of gold and foreign exchange. The two important systems are the *fiducary issue* and *proportional issue*. Fixed fiduciary system is typically represented by the Bank of England. What happens under this system is to issue a certain amount of notes fixed by the statute on the security of Government debt but any additional notes over and above this fixed limit have to be backed by cent per cent gold. The business of note issue and banking is separated by law into two separate departments, called the "Issue Department" and the "Banking Department". The notes created by the addition of reserves but not actually put into circulation are held by the Banking Department. This amount represents the maximun limit to which the currency can be expended. If more currency is needed nothing remains but to suspend the Bank Act and allow the Bank to issue notes without any reserve. It has various defects like inelasticity, the difficulty of judgment of the limit of fiduciary issue, accumulation of large reserves of unused notes and wrong conclusions for an

expansionist monetary policy. It has also the advantage of equal reduction of notes with the withdrawal of a certain amount of gold.

The chief feature of the proportional reserve system is that it requires no separation into two departments. The notes in active circulation are secured by a minimum percentage of gold and that percentage of gold is fixed by law. These minimums are not rigidly fixed but may be transferred with the consent of Government for a short period on the condition that issuing banks pay the tax reckoned on the amount of deficiency. The tax rises as the deficiency increases. The remaining percentage of note issue is to be secured by certain form of collateral. The collateral may consist of papers rediscounted or bills of exchange, etc. A certain percentage of reserve is also held against deposit liabilities. The chief advantage of this system is that expansion and contraction do not take place at the same rate as the gold reserve is increased or decreased, but it permits expansion and forces contraction in the proportion of the gold to the amount of note issue. The system is of great elasticity. But this too could not be most favourite wife of economists. Lord Keynes, the prominent modern economist, pointing out the defects of the system says that, "it appears to continue all the possible defects of system of note regulation†". It locks gold, produces disproportionate relaxation of the credit position with the influx of gold. In difficult moments when the gold reserves are falling, it requires so drastic an instalment of money proportionately to the loss of gold as to be exceedingly dangerous. This practice is common with Germany and the U. S. A.

The Reserve Bank of India has been entrusted with the sole right of note issue in India and Burma. The Reserve Bank Act copies the peculiar feature of the separation of Issue and Banking Departments. But why ? The separation of the working of Bank of England was the outcome of the dominating influence of Currency School, over its rival, the Banking School. According to the currency school the note issue directly influenced prices which fluctuated in accordance with changes in the circulating medium so that the safe rule governing the new issue was that of providing 100 per cent reserve of gold. But the points of difference then pointed out have lost all interest today. The Act though continues in words but is not being actually followed in practice. The convenient formula for dividing the profits of the Bank of England has got no relevance with Reserve Bank of India. The profits of the Reserve Bank of India are distributed just on a different basis. In our case a cumulative dividend not exceeding 5 per cent on the share capital is guaranteed to the shareholders. Even further Dr. Muranjan* points out two other important implications. In the first instance, the reserve of the central bank is linked with the note circulation of the country. In the second place, the notes held in the Banking Department, representing the surplus which can be legally issued with the existing reserves, naturally invite comparison with deposit liabilities of the Bank to the scheduled Banks. Taking the second case; i e. the notes in the Banking Department and deposit liability of the Bank of England can be compared with each other. The basis of their comparison is 1: 1. But in India the arrangements are altogether different. Ours is a proportional reserve system and requires 40% gold against notes issue. Thus the calculation of the excess notes which are available for issue with existing reserves cannot be simple or obvious under our system. Even further, this requires condemnation due to the fact that the word 'reserve' in this country does not mean the same thing as in others. Thus it is of no use to keep two separate departments.

The assets of the Issue Department consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities. Of the total assets not less than

† Keynes—A treatise on Money Vol. II Page 268.
* Op. cit. p. 250,

40% must under the law consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coins and rupee securities. Of the total assets not less than 40% must under the law consist of gold bullion or sterling securities provided that the amount of gold coin or gold bullion is not at any time less than Rs 40 crores in value. With the previous sanction of the Central Government, however, the bank may hold gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less than 40% of the assets for limited periods provided that it pays specific tax on the deficiency. And such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent per annum when such a holding exceeds 32½% of the total amount of assets and of a further 1½% per annum in respect of every further decrease provided that such tax shall not in any way be payable at a rate less than 6% per annum.

For the purpose of evaluating the assets, gold has to be reckoned at 8.47512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin at its face value and Government securities at the market rate. For the time being the sterling assets which the Bank can hold in the Issue Department are limited to (a) balance held with the Bank of England; (b) Bills of Exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at a place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding 90 days and (c) Government Securities of United Kingdom maturing within 5 years. The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of assets or Rs. 50 crores whichever amount is greater. The Bank may deliver to the Governor-General-in-Council the rupee coins up to the amount of such excesses but not without the legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities and when the amount of rupee coin is less than 50 crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of assets, whichever may be greater, the Governor-General-in-Council shall deliver to the bank rupee coins to the amount of its deficiency. And from 24th July, 1940 under special ordinance of the Government the one rupee notes issued by the Government shall be treated as rupee coin.

The position of the reserves in our country is quite different from that of other countries. Our present standard is simply aimed at serving the external stability of the monetary unit by keeping either gold or its equivalent and gold does not circulate in the country. To discourage the purchase of gold for domestic uses, restriction has been imposed upon the Bank that it shall not make sales or purchases of bars less than 400 oz. each. The amount of rupees held as reserve is meagre in comparison to the amount held in gold coin and sterling securities. This presumption can only be justified when the public has full confidence in the note issue. But the conditions in India are totally different. People always look the notes with suspicion. The example of public distrust is afforded at the time of the fall of France. In June 1940 the absorption of rupee coin was Rs. 15 crores. The return of notes from 5th June to 15th August was extraordinarily heavy, and totalled to Rs. 22 crores. Coin was issued to the public without limit, with the result that the holding of rupee coin of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank which stood nearly at 76 crores on 1st September, 1939, fell to Rs. 35 crores in the third week of June 1941 having befallen the statutory limit of Rs. 50 crores by May 1940. However, at this occasion two steps were taken by the Government. Firstly, rupee coin was to be issued in a limited quantity and refusal to acceptance of notes by any body was made a crime. And then the Government introduced one rupee notes.

The increasing accumulation of sterling balances[1] have become a problem

1 See part II p. 8.

for the country. The rate of gold coin to sterling has risen from 57.23 on 31-12-1935 to 93.64 out of which the gold coins is about 3.8% i.e. 90 per cent of assets are invested in sterling securities. Britian at present owes India about £. 1,20,000,000. In addition Britain has transferred to Indian ownership almost all the £. 55,000,000 capital which they had invested in India before the war. That means a change of about £. 150,000,000 in the relative position of two countries. Such a balance may be roughly divided into three parts; one quarter represent's ammunitions manufacture; one half is military stores and troops outside India, and one quarter is cost chargeable to Britain of Indian soldiers and military services engaged during the war on duties other than local defence of India. Britain has so many time talked of repudiating such huge balances. But it is a gross injustice. Britain may not be in a position today to honour its obligation to India but India can wait and tolerate. Britain should attempt to give India dollar holding and changes must be introduced in the Reserve Bank to have holdings in the securities of other countries especially U.S.A. and Russia which today occupy a very eminent position in the world organization.

The elasticity of currency is another important feature of any good currency system. The currency under the regime of the Reserve Bank has shown no appreciable difference between the busy and slack season[1]. "During the year 1940-41, however, the demand for currency failed to register the normal seasonal variations and instead of a return there was an outgo of currency in the slack season. Ordinarily the slack season is between the start when the currency begins to return in about February or March and ends about September or October when return gives place to absorption of currency[2]."

Reserve Bank has thus brought no appreciable change except of placing one part of the fiduciary on the proportional reserve system basis. The system of the issue of rupee coin and one rupee note continues as before. The system of fiduciary issue may have been convenient to Britian, but India being an agricultural country this system was wholly unsuited to us. The elasticity of supply is much more important in agricultural countries and such a reform was long overdue in this country. The issue of rupee coin requires no backing, nor does there exist any maximum limit as to their issue, and the power of issue rests with the Government. The Reserve Bank is thus nothing but a channel of issuing them to the public. If any effective note issue system is to be had in India, it should be followed by giving all powers of issuing rupee coins to the Reserve Bank. Unless and untill the rupee coins becomes the monopoly of the Reserve Bank, the inception of the Reserve Bank has been practically of no use.

A Bankers' Bank

The central bank, being the pivot around which the whole of the credit structure of the country centres, stands in a peculiar relationship with the banks of the country. On the one hand it creates hardship to them by controlling their credit policy, while on the other, it acts as a 'friend philospher and guide' to them. Whenever they stand in need of funds, it supplies them with necessary requisites by acting as a 'lender of last resort'. It is more than a fire brigade to them, because it not only puts out the financial conflagrations as they arise but creates such conditions as to prevent the cause of their outbreak.

Since a central bank is the final authority in matters of banks, it stands to reason that not only should its relations with other banks be defined but the

1 See part II page 6 Table No. VIII
2 Report on Currency and Finance for the year.

nature of its business ought to be regulated. The exact relationship between the two institutions, though a matter of controversy but still there are certain practices which are universally followed. The first and the foremost is that commercial banks must keep a certain percentage of their reserve balances with the central bank. In some countries these reserves are voluntary but in others they are statutory. The central bank duly compensates the commercial banks by acting as a lender of last resort, managing the clearing house for facilitating payment in between many banks and finally rendering helpful advice. It also assures the commercial banks that it shall not operate in their field. It is essentially a banker's bank. It provides the member banks the same facilities as the member banks themselves provide to the public. The essential duty of the central bank is to make good shortage of cash among the competitive banks. But it does not mean that it should lend without any regard of the behaviour and circumstances of the borrowing banks. It can also always impose its own price for borrowing.

The Reserve Bank being the central bank of India must be in a position to control the entire credit structure. The control of the entire credit structure means the control over the joint stock banks, foreign exchange banks, Imperial Bank of India, Co-operative banks and the indigenous bankers called by different names in the different parts of the country. Indian joint stock banks can be divided into Scheduled Banks those who have a paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs or over and are included in the Second Schedule, and the non-scheduled banks. The non-scheduled banks may also be classified as those whose capital and reserve is equal to those of the Scheduled Banks and those who have resources below Rs. 5 lakhs.

Scheduled Banks

In India at present there are 96 scheduled banks* and their position is comparative to those of member banks in other countries. The conditions which a bank must fulfil in order to be classified as scheduled bank are laid down in Section 42 of the Reserve Bank Act. This section provides that the Central Government shall notify in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the second schedule of any bank, not so already included which carries on the banking business in British India and which (a) has a paid-up capital and reserve of an aggregate value of not less than 5 lakhs of rupees and (b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India. A bank wishing inclusion in the second schedule, should make an application to the Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, New Delhi, for inclusion in the second schedule, forwarding therewith a copy each of the latest audited balance sheet and the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Government of India may, if they think it necessary, ask the bank first to agree to an inspection of its books by the Reserve Bank of India in order to ascertain the eligibility of the bank for inclusion in the second schedule. The Government of India may also by a notification direct the exclusion from that schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lacs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

Many questions arise viz., are the qualifications mentioned for inclusion in the second schedule in accordance with the countries requirements ? Is the scope of inclusion not restricted ? Do the scheduled banks form any gurantee to depositors ? Objections came from many quarters that the limit of Rs. 5 lakhs

*For names see part II p. 412 to 414.

fixed is too high in view of the rural population of the country. The objection might have hold good in the pre-war days, but today with six times the currency circulation than the pre-war it does not at all hold a good. The scope of the inclusion seems very restricted combined with the fact that the Reserve Bank has not followed any definite policy in this respect. Banks in Indian States where Reserve Bank of India currency notes and Government of India coins circulate freely cannot be included in the Schedule unless and until they operate in British India. It seems a great paradoxy that on one hand efforts are being made to form a Constituent Assembly for the whole of India, consisting not only the representatives of British India but also of India States and on the other hand their financial institutions with a stability and strength as that of the scheduled banks in British India cannot be affiliated to the central financial institution of the country. It also keeps the policy of the Reserve Bank incomplete, by not taking many important financial institutions in its orbit. The Govt of India then has no definite policy in respect of the inclusion of many banks in the second schedule. There are at least as many as about 50 banks in British India whose resources entitle them to be scheduled banks but no care is being taken for that. Not only this, but cases are not lacking where the applications made for such inclusion are allowed to remain pending for a year or so. In the former respect it is necessary to change the wording of the act while in the latter, the definite way and standards for gauging such applications must be made public. It should, however, be noted that inclusion in the second schedule does not mean a guarantee of solvency. There are scheduled banks whose position have become very weak.†

The relationship between the scheduled banks and Reserve Bank can be easily discussed under two heads, the obligations of the scheduled banks to the Reserve Bank and the facilities provided by the latter in lieu of them. It has been laid down in the Act that the member bank shall maintain with Reserve Bank a reserve of 5% and 2% of their respective current and time liabilities in India computed as averages of deposits held at the close of business on each Friday. In case of failure to maintain the required deposit the defaulting bank has to pay penal interest on the deficient balance at a rate which may be five per cent higher than the bank rate at the maximum and for failure to make incidental returns of figures, it has to pay a penalty of Rs. 100 for each failure. There was no provision in the Act before 1940, to prevent the bank from withdrawing its deposits even to the full amount provided that it was prepared to accept the liability to pay this penal rate on the resulting deficiency. It has now been amended as to penalize directors and other officers of such banks who knowingly and willingly are parties to such default. The Reserve Bank is also empowered to prohibit defaulting banks from accepting fresh deposits during the default*. The average estimate of total balances with the Reserve Bank comes to about 10% of the total liabilities as on 28.6.1946 which upto 1940 was at 3½%.

The other obligation imposed upon scheduled banks is that they are required to send to the Central Government and the Reserve Bank a copy of weekly returns of its position in the prescribed form. But in cases where the Bank is satisfied that the functioning of a weekly return is impracticable in the case of a scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the bank may require the scheduled bank to furnish a monthly return in lieu of the weekly returns. These informations guides the Reserve Bank about the credit structure of the country prevailing at any time. In return for the

† see preceding pages on scheduled banks.

* Recently the Reserve Bank of India imposed these restriction on the International Bank of India, Ahmedabad.

interest-free reserve balances maintained with the Reserve Bank, the bank acts to them as the 'lender of last resort' supplying currency in emergency, manages clearing houses, and allow them special remittance facilities.

The Reserve Bank is allowed to rediscount the following kinds of papers for helping the scheduled bank (a) Bill of Exchange and promissory notes drawn on India and Burma and payable in India and Burma (these bills of exchange and promissory notes must be as defined in the Indian Negotiable Instrument Act drawn and payable in India and Burma, arising out of bona fide trade or commercial transactions. The banks shall supply all the necessary informations to the Reserve Bank. It should bear two or more good signatures, one of which is that of a scheduled bank and has a fixed maturity, not exceeding 90 days excluding the days of grace, from the date of purchase or rediscount by the Reserve Bank); (b) agricultural bills drawn and payable in India and Burma, bearing two or more good signatures one of which is that of a scheduled or a provincial co-operative bank, are drawn for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or marketing of the crops; and maturing within 9 months from the date of purchase or rediscount by the Reserve Bank exclusive the days of grace; (c) Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn for the purpose of holding trading in Government securities drawn and payable in India or Burma; bearing the signatures of a scheduled bank with a fixed maturity not exceeding 90 days excluding the days of grace; and (d) Bills of Exchange drawn in or on a place in United Kingdom maturing within 90 days of purchase, provided that no such purchase or sale or rediscount shall be in India except with a scheduled bank.

In addition to rediscounting, purchasing or selling of the above-mentioned papers it is also authorised to grant loans to the scheduled banks on or against the (a) Trustee Securities or title to the same; (b) against bullions or (c) bills of exchange and promissory notes are elegible for rediscount. Bills of exchange and promissory notes supported by the demand promissory notes of their constituents are not included; and (d) advances against promissory notes supported by document of title goods* which have been transferred, assigned or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit and overdraft granted for bona fide commercial or trade transactions or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations of the marketing of crops. All the above varieties of securities should be repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed period not exceeding 90 days.

But a scheduled bank is not entitled to facilities even with the above kinds of eligible papers. It has to qualify for such aid by satisfying the Reserve Bank about its soundness and stability. The Reserve Bank shall see that the general character of the investments of the applying bank and the manner in which its business, as a whole, is being conducted. The Reserve is only authorised to allow temporary accommodation and can call for any information as it may think necessary. It has also the discretion to refuse the rediscounting of any paper without assigning any reason.

Different interpretations were put forward by the Reserve Bank about these papers. It refused to accept as security promissory notes of the constituents of scheduled banks, unless they are accompanied by a separate written agreement modifying the term of original promissory notes so as to render them acceptable

* Document of title to goods include "a bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, railway receipt, warrant or order for the delivery of goods and other documents used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession of, control of or authorising or purporting to authorise either by endorsement or by delivery, the possession of the document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented". Sales of Goods Act.

under Section 17. The Reserve Bank pleaded that 'payable on demand' does not mean 'maturity within 90 days'. Common sense cannot but discard such interpretations. Another dispute centres round the advances made by the Bank against promissory notes supported by documents of title to goods The Reserve Bank considers that it can only advance against the title to goods and not the goods themselves. Except for the view taken by the Reserve Bank none would have considered this way. In its policy of the 'lender of last resort' it has been simply applying a rule of thumb without any appreciation of conditions in India. It must learn to gauge the character of the assets of commercial banks from the viewpoint of soundness. Where liquidity is available the suitability of the assets must be taken into consideration. It will be abrogating its role as controller of cash if the Reserve Bank pursues a policy of having no relation to the banking system of the country. In practice the discounting of the bill by the Reserve Bank never showed an appreciable figure. The following table shows the average figures of bills discounted by the Reserve Bank of India during its working:—

Year	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
(in lakhs of rupees)							
Bills discounted	1	6	153	287	97	27	68
Loans & Advances	1	2	2	11	7	4	4

Advances to the banks have been altogether negligible. The advances of Rs. 209 lakhs made in April 1939 have been only exceptional. Otherwise the maximum figures have never exceeded Rs. 39 lakhs. The banks have preferred to borrow from Imperial Bank because of the easiness with which they could get advance. The clearing facilities have been discussed in a separate chapter. The Reserve Bank is also responsible for the cheap facilities to scheduled banks. From the 1st Oct. 1940, the Reserve Bank of India has introduced a simplified scheme of remittance facilities with the concurrence of the Central and Provincial Governments. Under this scheme the general rates for remittances have been reduced[1] and extended facilities have been provided. These facilities have also been standardized throughout the country. The issue of currency, telegraphic transfers, supply bills and remittance transfer receipt has been discontinued and has been replaced by Telegraphic Transfers, Bank Drafts and Reserve Bank of India Government Drafts.

1. The rates are as under.

(1) (a) An amount of Rs 10,000 or a multiple there of between its accounts at the Offices and branches of the Reserve Bank, free of charges.

(b) Once a week an amount of Rs. 5000 or a multiple thereof, to the principal account which it maintains with the Reserve Bank from any place at which it has an office, branch, sub-office or pay office and at which there is an agency of the Reserve Bank, free of charge.

(c) Other remittances to its principal account subject to a charge of 1/64% and also subject to a minimum charge of Re. 1.

(d) Other remittances between accounts maintained at the Reserve Bank or its agencies.

upto Rs 5000 — 1/16% (minimum Re. 1)
Rs. 5000 or over 1/32% (minimum Rs. 3/2/-)

2. In addition, telegraphic transfers and drafts in favour of third parties are issued, subject to the banks on drawings on treasury agencies, at the following rates—

upto Rs. 5,000 — 1/16% (minimum Re. 1)
over Rs. 5,000 — 1/32% (minimum Rs. 3/2/-)

Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank of India. The Imperial Bank of India also enjoys a certain others number of gifts from the Reserve Bank over and above of those other scheduled banks. The Reserve Bank has entered into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India for 15 years for the first enstance. The rates were settled for 10 years and has now revised the same in 1945. The agreement will remain in force until March 31, 1955, and it can be terminated on that date only if either of the two parties give notice five years earlier. The commission payable to Imperial Bank on the turnover of Government accounts, with effect from April 1, 1945, is to be calculated at 1/16 of one per cent on the first 150 crores (in place of the reminder), 1/64 of one per cent on the next 300 crores and 1/128 of the one per cent on remainder of the total receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on Government accounts. The revised rates are, no doubt, lower, but the monopolistic agency and special previleges of the Imperial Bank would remain still untouched. It is worthy of attention that the agency charges incurred by Reserve Bank were Rs.38.90 lacs in 1942-44, Rs.52,84 lacs in 1943-44 and Rs. 41.79 lacs in 1944-45 which explains the very attractive profit earned by the Imperial Bank.

This has been one of the important gravaman of complaint against the Reserve Bank. The preferential treatment of the Imperial Bank has been unfair to the other scheduled banks. On the one side if they have been relieved of the competition of the Reserve Bank by setting sufficient curbs on its commercial activities, on the other, "out of the frying pan they had been thrown into the fire in so far they are encountering rivalry with the pampered mammoth in the shape of Imperial Bank, which is as free as themselves to enter into every market*" The Imperial Bank should not have been shown favoured treatment. Tenders should have been invited from all scheduled banks for competitive terms and contract for agency should have been given after due consideration of all circumstances. It is expected that Reserve Bank shall rise to an occasion now and give notice of the termination of agreement in the year 1950.

Reserve Bank and Non-Scheduled Bank; There were no connections between the two institutions except some general banking regulations passed by the Reserve Bank from time to time. On February 15, 1945, Reserve Bank decided to allow non-scheduled banks to open accounts with it subject to the terms:—

1. Non-scheduled Banks should maintain a minimum balance commensurate with the value of business transacted and in no case less than Rs. 10,000 with the discretion left to the Reserve Bank to prescribe a higher minimum under certain conditions; and
2. the account should not be treated as an ordinary account and cheques in favour of third parties should not be issued. It may, however, be used for remittance purposes and inter-bank transactions.

A circular letter embodying these conditions was addressed to all non-scheduled banks in December 1944 and of the 38 applications received till June, 1945, nine were accepted, 17 were pending and 17 rejected. It is really doubted whether the banks shall derive any benefit from such a account. No further remittance facilties are allowed except those previously prescribed whereas the rates for the general public.subject to certain minima, are 1/8 per cent for remittance upto Rs. 500 and 1/16. per cent of remittances above that amount, the corresponding rates for approved non-scheduled bank and indigenous are 1/16

* Sarker Indian Curency and Reserve Bank Problem p. 35 (tense changed)

per cent 1/32 per cent respectively*. The banks desiring this facility must be (a) companies registered under Indian Companies Act: (b) doing banking business in British India in accordance with the provision of Indian Companies Act relating to banking companies and (c) have a minimum paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. 50,000

Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credit. India is predominantly a country of villages and nearly 90 per cent of her population lives in 7,00,000 villages scattered all over the country. The prosperity and poverty of its people, if need be known, can be sought in villages. Agriculture is the mainstay of its people. It was the clear perception of this elementray truth that measures were provided to create a special Agricultural Credit Department and thus to improve the machinery of agricultural finance. There are two main agencies which deals with agricultural finance viz. indigenous bankers and cooperative banks. By far the first of the two indigenous banker is most important. These indigenous bankers form the main bulk of Indian Banking and they cater almost all types of needs of the cultivator at times even without security. In connection with the statutory obligations imposed by the Act, the Reserve Bank addressed a circular letter on the 7th May, 1937 to all scheduled banks and the indigenous bankers with a view to eliciting their opinion on the possibilities of linking the indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank. In the light of the replies received, the bank formulated its draft scheme dated the 26th August, 1937, for the direct linking of the indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank on the recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and the legislation affecting banking companies in the Indian Companies Act. The following conditions were stipulated for indigenous bankers wishing to be linked directly to the Reserve Bank:—

1. They must confine their business to banking proper as defined by the Indian Compaines Act. Any other business they might be conducting shall be wound up within a reasonable time.

2. They must maintain proper books of account, and have them audited by registered accountants, the Reserve Bank will have the right to inspect the account and call for any information necessary to determine the financial status of the banker.

3. They must file with the Reserve Bank periodical statements prescribed for scheduled banks. They must also in the interest of their depositors, publish the returns prescribed for banking companies by the Companies Act and be liable to same penalties for non-compliances.

4. The Reserve Bank will have the right of regulating the business of the bankers on banking lines, when necessary.

5. During the period of five years from the date of their registration as private banks in the books of the Reserve Bank, they will be entitled to open an account at any of the office of the Reserve Bank and be otherwise subject to the conditions as the scheduled banks except that during such compulsory deposits set out in Section 42 of the Reserve Bank Act, unless any of their weekly statements disclose that their time and demand liabilities are five times or more in excess of their capital in the business.

6. If an indigenous banker does not incorporate himself under the Companies Act, his liabilities in respect of his banking commitment will be unlimited. He should therefore state the amount of capital he has available for banking business (Banks with a capital of less than Rs. two lacs need not apply).

7. When required they will have to indicate :

 (a) the name and extent of interest of their business partners if any, and

 (b) if any of the banker is a member of Hindu Joint Family, the names and interests of the co-sharers. In both the cases the statement will be required from the

* For names of the banks allowed this facility see part II pages 409 to 412.

co-sharers that they are prepared to take their full share in the business and its liabilities.

8. This scheme will be a tentative one for a term of five years, but before the end of this period the Reserve Bank will have proposals for legislation, if it thinks fit, further to co-ordinate or to regulate the position of the private banker. It is likely that such legislation would take the form of a separate Bank Act as suggested by the Banking Enquiry Committee or otherwise to standardise and co-ordinate the status of these registered private bankers on lines in consonance with the scheduled banks.

9. (a) If they satisfy the above conditions they will have the privilege of rediscount with the Reserve Bank against eligible papers, the right to secure advances against Government paper, and remittance facilities similar to those for the scheduled banks.

(b) If the Reserve Bank decides to take action on the lines here indicated, legislation will be necessary and the indigenous bankers will then be called upon to make an application in the manner which may be prescribed.

(c) The Reserve Bank wishes to know whether the members of your associations are prepared to be registered as private banks with it on the above terms. We shall be glad to have their names and capital resources as early as possible but not later than the end of September.

The Reserve Bank received eleven replies from indigenous bankers of different classes. Generally all private bankers disagreed with the suggestions regarding the taking of deposits and giving publicity to accounts. They suggested that in the segregation of business, the Reserve Bank should wait till, after its dealing with these persons, it is convinced that the continuance of a particular business in each case could result in such serious risks as to demand its discontinuance. Only speculative business should be prohibited. Further, so long as the banks do not accept deposit there should be no restriction for carrying on other businesses. Some of the bankers were also strictly against the publication of accounts as they maintained their all businesses on the basis of strict privacy. Expressing resentment, Seth Fatehchand Gokalchand says that "in terms and conditions mentioned by you we may assure you no banker with self-respect would come to your door to have facilities of discounting bills with you".[1]

It is not only that the Reserve Bank did not take into account the traditions, customs and practices, which the Shroffs had evolved through centuries of the experience of banking but the modification of the scheme in the full as required by indigenous bankers is impracticable and against the principles of central banking practice and the Reserve Bank cannot undertake such risks. At least receiving of deposits and publication of balance sheets cannot be avoided if banking is to be made popular. But the conditions of complete segregation of banking business are too strict. The Reserve Bank need not prescribe regulation like this because as soon as the bankers find that banking business is more profitable they will naturally do away with their other kinds of businesses. The statutory reserve should not be compulsory for a long time because in such circumstances it will be more a depletion of their resources rather than of any practica lgain. As the scheme based on these theoraetical presumptions appeared useless, it decided the postponement of any legislation relating to it.

No other attempt was made by Reserve Bank till 1942. It agreed this time to modify the original demands. The bank agreed to relax the conditions of immediate segregation of banking business from non-banking business provided that it might be done within a certain definite preiod and also offered to consider sympathetically minor modifications which the Shroffs Association might suggest

[1] Statutory Report-Agriculture Credit Department page 70.

in respect of other conditions of the Bank's original scheme. But the scheme was shelved. at present, on the ground that the Shroff's Association could not give in advance the number of Shroffs who would be prepared to work under the scheme. This has been the most insensible action on the part of Reserve Bank. It should have on the contrary left the doors open and have watched development as a passive spectator. This scheme is not for making money but for carrying out some national plan of great importance.

Irrespective of the above, indigenous bankers have been allowed certain rediscounting facilities. The provisional scheme provided two kinds of bills which the Reserve Bank can deal (1) the bonafide trade bill originating with a merchant or agricurist endorsed by the indigenous bankers and rediscounted with a scheduled bank; (1) promisory note originating with an indigenous banker with a possible second signature and discounted by a scheduled bank. These bills should be for the purpose of helping local trade or agriculture. Scheduled banks might maintain the lists of these shroffs with whom they are prepared to do business with a record showing the amounts of credit which they have largely accorded and the type of business which they general do.

In this case the risk and responsibilty thrown on the scheduled banks is too much. The Reserve Bank though have prescribed the above regulation but decided not to make such advances (a) until the scheme is developed and the Reserve Bank had acquired sufficient experience as to the amount and character of that type of credit. (b) Futher, scheduled banks would have to classify these bills from time to time as being made for dealing in a particular commodity and inform the Reserve Bank of their total advances under such heads. These particulars are necessary to let the Reserve Bank know that no particular commodity is over-financed or over trading is done by any individual customer (c) Such advances at first would be only of a seasonal nature. This scheme has provided no check upon the scheduled banks from charging higher rates from indigenous bankers when they themselves were getting advantage of fixed rate. The plan should have also compelled the scheduled bank to pass these benefits to indigenous bankers. It is really very unfortunate that although eleven years have passed since the Reserve Bank of India came into existence, yet it has not been successful in integrating the money market. The reasons probably have been that neither there had been any definite and determined efforts on the part of the authorities of Reserve Bank nor the Shroffs or indigenous bankers have shown any great enthusiasm to respond to the call, made by the Bank. Reserve Bank should try to coordinate them, even somewhat at the cost of infringing the 'sacred sphere' of the theory of central banking.

Reserve Bank and Cooperative Banks: The Cooperative Bank and Provincial Cooperative Banks are the other important agencies which deal with agricultural finance. The policy of the Reserve Bank in granting financial help to these institutions has been based on the view that Reserve Bank is no agency for supplying normal finance. In May 1938, the Reserve Bank issued to all Provincial Cooperative Banks and Central Land Mortgage Banks a circular defining the procedure to be followed by the Cooperative Banks while obtaining financial accommodation from the Reserve Bank. The scheme provided for facilities of loans and advances against Government securities for periods not exceeding 90 days; loans and advances against approved debentures of recognised Land Mortage Banks; discount of Treasury Bills and loans and advances for periods not exceeding 90 days; against promisory notes of appoved cooperative marketing or ware house societies. All these types of securities are to be granted to Provincial Cooperative Banks who may pass them to cooperative banks. Besides above, the Bank will also on occasions

be prepared to make advances to provincial cooperative banks for a maximum period not exceeding 90 days; against promisory notes of central cooperative banks and endorsed by the Provincial Cooperative Banks, and drawn for financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops.

In deciding the question of admission to the list, the Reserve Bank will not be guided merely by the qualifications of the Bank according to the audit but will consider whether its business is carried on generally on sound banking lines. The Provincial Cooperative Banks admitted as approved banks will have to agree for :—

(i) Maintenance of a cash balance with the Bank, the amount of which should not at the close of business on any day, be less than $2^1/_2$ per cent of the demand liabilities and 1 per cent of the time liabilites of such banks in India as shown in their returns;

(ii) Preparation and submission of balance sheets and annual report on the lines laid down by the Reserve Bank;

(iii) Submission to the Reserve Bank of the Audit Note;

(iv) Subimission of periodical statements prescribed by the Reserve Bank; and

(v) Agreement to allow the inspection of the bank by the officers of the Reserve Bank.

These all rules and regulations really work as an impediment in any direct help and amounts to an indirect refusal.

The Reserve Bank was also allowing special remittance facilities to the cooperative banks but they were suddenly withdrawn in September 1940 inspite of the fact that Central Banking Enquiry Committee made definite recommedation in this respect. The attitude has been unjust in this respects When an agitation was made by the Cooperative Banks, the Reserve Bank mentioned that send your representation through your own government and the result has been achieved only in C.P. and Berar. At least the Reserve Bank should not have refused this kind of help to them, when it had once started doing so.

Reserve Bank and Land Mortgage Banks.—The main business of the land mortgage banks is to satisfy the long term needs of the Indian agriculture. The Reserve Bank has expressed its inability to come to the help of these banks. The main reason has been that when it is not the function of the scheduled banks to satisfy the long term needs, it is still less the function of a central bank to do so. "The Reserve Bank Bulletin remarks "The Reserve Bank can help the land mortgage banks by buying their debentures or making loans against them provided they are guranteed by Government both in respect of principal and interest provided that they are readily marketable"†. It is a matter of great regret that the question of establishing the much desired direct link has not been taken in the proper direction by the Reserve Bank authorities. The terms of this section have probably been interpreted too literally by the Reserve Bank. It should explore the ways and means of improving it and put conc-rete suggestions therewith.

Reserve Bank put to Crucial Test:—The real time for the Bank to justify its existence came in 1938 when the Travancore National and Quilon Bank sus-

† Function and Working of the Reserve Bank p. 74.

pended payments. On the date of its suspending payment, the liabilities of the bank amounted to Rs. 242 lacs while the assets were Rs. 261 lakhs. It was estimated that Rs. 70 lakhs must be deducted for the 'present value not known' and out of these surely about Rs. 35 lakhs must have been realized. This left a shortage of about 10 per cent to pay off the liabilities. Difficulties appear to have begun even before the suspension of the business by the bank but the Reserve Bank insisted on an investigation prior to any aid. True, the investigation was intended only to cover bigger items in the balances, but it was not very desirable because the news of such an investigation could not be surpressed and the precipitated crises instead of being averted would have called the trouble earlier. "The proper time to satisfy itself on the general position of the bank was not," says Dr. Muranjan,* "when the bank was actually gasping for breath but in the course of preceeding 3 years during which it was on the list of scheduled banks". The position of the Travancore National & Quilon Bank was such that it could not but withdraw its funds from the Reserve Bank. And in such circumstances the help from the central bank should have no revelance to the value of compulsory reserves lodged with it but to the soundness of the bank's assets. It was highly unjust for the Reserve bank to let the Travancore National & Quilon Bank die such a premature and untimely death Besides it, there has been the elimination of Benares Bank, Bhagwan Das Bank etc. who had to make arrangements of their customers themselves with other banks not depending upon the Reserve Bank. The first nine years of the Reserve Bank are sewn-with a loss of Rs. 87.9 lakhs of paid-up capital and as many as 425 banks failed. Nothing be mentioned here of the distrust created in the Indian banking after the failure of so many banks. The main function of credit control, thus, has not been performed by the Reserve Bank to the satisfaction of any body. Unless and until it does not perform this function fully well, it is not entitled to be called a central bank in the real sense of the word.

Control Policy of the Reserve Bank "The control technique developed by central banks are devices to bring about specific results which are desirable in view of the 'basic social' objectives*". In India the formation of control policies lies in the hands of the Governor and Board of Directors of the Bank. The bank has been employing, in these days of many new and fine techniques, the bank rate and open market operations, the very old policies, and those too, are not very effective. The effectiveness of the bank rate depends upon the level of the rate, secondly, on the scope of eligible papers and finally the frequency with which the member banks resort to borrowing. The level of the bank rate has been comparatively a cheap money rate. It has stood at 3% since 28th November, 1935. The scope of the eligible papers as we have already seen is narrow, and the banks are not in a habit to borrow from the Reserve Bank. The rate has not been at all an effective instrument of control. The policy of the bank has not been a well balanced one. The rate was first lowered at a time when it should have been raised§. As pointed out, to decline the bank rate policy is not possible in India as a bill market has still to be developed in the country.

The open market operations can be undertaken for various purposes. It may be either taken to make a bank rate policy effective or singly itself to achieve various other purposes. The effectiveness of this policy depends upon; (1) the size of the resources of the central bank: (2) the quality and volume of assets which it is permitted to hold and (3) the capacity and organisation of the market in which they have to be carried out. The resources at the disposal of

* Op. cit. page 286.
* Northrop—Control Policies of Reich Bank p. 252.
§ Premchand Roychand Annual Review, 1935.

the Reserve Bank consist of share capital of Rs. 5 crores, Government balances, compulsory deposits of the scheduled banks, its power of notes issue and lastly, the extent to which the machinery of the bank is employed for the collection of bills and transfer of customer's funds. The assests in which the Reserve Bank can deal are the government securities of United Kingdom, the securities of Central and Provincial Governments. The resources are in reality of little varieties and mostly foreign. The powers of the Reserve Bank to diminish or enlarge its resources are little and require increase. The capacity and organisation of the market of their operations is limited due to the fact that total membership, active and inactive, of the stock exchanges is small in comparison to London and New York. The aggregate value of the transactions are also of small amount. So any load or unload of a large amount of securities may bring about serious consequences for the whole financial and investment mechanism. The remedy lies in increasing the capacity of the market which can be done by either increasing the capacity of our own market or by linking it with some other market. The powers of credit control thus are very restricted.

Reserve Bank and Foreign Exchange The Reserve Bank being the central bank has been entrusted with the duty of maintaining tho internal and external value of the monetary unit. It is under obligation to sell and purchase the sterling at the rates prescribed in the Act*. Since the advent of War, the Government of India introduced a policy of the control of foreign exchanges. The Reserve Bank has established an Exchange Control Department for this work. The aim is not only to restrict remittances to the minimum but also to ensure that the foreign exchange proceeds of exports and of holdings of gold and securities of nationals are also made available to the country for the purchase of essential requirements from abroad†. Under this control the sale and purchase of foreign exchange can be done through authorised dealers which include the exchange banks and certain other scheduled banks who had in the past dealt in foreign exchange. No restrictions are placed on the remittance to and from to the sterling areas. Sterling areas includes all Empire countries except Canada, Newfoundland, Hongkong and also the mandated territories, Egypt and Iraq. Belgian Cango. Iceland. Fanoe Island and Free French territories were added later. Since the cessation of hostilities the area covers a larger number of countries. But no remittances can be made to any country outside the sterling area unless the remitter applies for foreign exchange and is for one of the following purposes: (1) payment of imports; (2) petty private remittances; (3) travelling expences; (4) other trade purposes such as freights profits etc. and (5) capital remittances.

The control of exchange has been taken in three directions (1) control of exports (2) control of imports and (3) control of entrepot trade. Control of export implies a control on thing exported outside. The first step in this direction was control of the gold export of the country. Export of securities was also not allowed without the pervious permission of the Reserve Bank except under certain circumstances. A limit was also fixed on cash and jewellery which could be taken by a traveller. In order to minimise the demand for foreign exchange for the purpose of payments of imports, steps were taken to restrict drastically the importation of a considerable range of commodities. Import control was first introduced in May 1940. It was, at that time confined to luxuries and non-esssential articles which could be easily dispensed with by the public. But as this degree of control did not prove effective, additional articles were subjected to

* See page 36.

† Function and working of Reserve Bank of India page 88.

restrictions in May 194' With the cessation of hosititilies the conditions are now being relaxed day by day. After the entry of Italy in war there arose a great amount of entrepot trade and Bombay was increasingly used as a centre of financing Japanese trade with the Middle East and East Africa. So steps were taken to ensure that India was not called upon to provide exchange for which she received no corresponding return. But the question of this entrepot trade has got no meaning with the declaration of war with Japan.

The restrictions on the whole had been beneficial to India. Speculation and unnecessary gold export has been stopped. The main point of criticism was gold and silver policy followed by the Bank. Silver was not brought under control. The price of silver rose higher and higher and old rupee melting point was left much behind. The reduction of the contents of the silver rupee was a very wise step. The other great defect of the exchange control policy was that it was not clearly defined. The restriction on the purchase and sale of foreign (non-sterling) currencies did not mention the order in which supply of foreign exchange would be satisfied. No doubt, the Reserve Bank might be following a more or less definite order of priority, yet the public was entitled to know what it is and on which principles the control was effected. Another defect has been that no use has been made of the rise in the value of gold by the Reserve Bank for the purpose of exchange control. The Reserve Bank is still maintaining its gold reserve at the pre-war level when almost all the contries of the world and even England, are valuing their gold at market pice. The valuing of the gold at the market rate would have helped a convivient liquidation of a part of the large sterling securties.

Suggestions for improvement: Whatever the merits and demerits of the Reserve Bank of India at present may have been, we should try to make the best of a bad job. The defects of its administration are not incurable and if with the progress of the time, proper precautions are taken and suitable amendments are brought about in its working, it can be made as efficient an institution as any other anywhere else in the world. It needs many a reforms in its working.

The first important requirement is that the power of Governor-General to allow or disallow any legislation concerning the function and constitution of the bank should no more reside in him but should be fully vested in the hands of Indian Legislature. Secondly, the bank should become state owned. All the existing shareholders should be paid in terminable debetures like that of the Bank of Australia and these debentures should be paid off after the lapse of a certain period[1]. Thirdly, powers of the Reserve Bank in matter of issue should be increased. The rupee coin and rupee note should become the exclusive monopoly of the Reserve Bank. Its holding in sterling alone should be stopped forthwith. It should rather be advised either to keep gold or other good securities. Fourthly, the Reserve Bank should try to make a liberal interpretation of Section 17. It should admit greater varieties of papers making proper appreciations of Indian conditions. It should stand ready to discount any commercial, agricultural or industrial paper and to make advances to any schedulede bank on its promisory notes secured by any sound asset of such scheduled bank. For this purpose it would be necessary also to secure powers to the Reserve Bank to be in a position to judge the quality of the assets held by the scheduled bank.

Three measures of control shall be necessary i. e. incorporation of any new bank should be only with its permission; appointment of bank examiners under the control of Reserve Bank to perform periodical examinations and a provision

1. The fact has been also emphasised by the National Planning Commttee in its report.

that a bank should carry a proper proportion of its liabilities in cash, money with the Reserve Bank or other approved depositories and in securities approved by the Reserve Bank. A monthly return summarising principal assets and liabilities from all banks may be made obligatory. Above all a closer consultation between Reserve Bank and scheduled bank is necessary. It should arrange for the closer personal contacts with the Chairmen and chief executives of Banks for exchange of ideas and discussion. This may take the form of periodical conferences and individual contacts. It shall work like Federal Advisory Council in the Federal Reserve System. It shall also be necessary that definite rules be made for inclusion of banks to the second schedule and the operation in British India should be no bar. It should mend its ways in such a way that the banks should not treat it only as a mentor but also a friend.

Fifthly, the Reserve Bank should be vested with increased power of credit control, The main power which should be vested in the Reserve Bank should be of the varying reserve ratios. It shall equip the Bank with a definite power of controlling the credit capacity of the member banks And when it takes the indigenous bankers too, in its orbit a different reserve for banks in different money markets should also be provided like United States of America. It shall help the Bank to control the money rates in a better way.

Sixthly, it should take steps to establish relationship with the agricultural credit agencies and should try to creat a bill market as early as possible. The agricultural credit department should be furnished with certain amount of money out of the profits of the bank which should be definitely for the help of agricultural finance. It the Reserve Bank thinks it difficult to make experiment in a wide area it should confine it self within a short area selected for experiment sake and in the beginning, it may be for a year. The bank should also relax so many conditions which it has imposed for linking of the various kinds of institutions. It should learn to take risks in a businesslike manner and even if there is some loss it should bear it.

Seventhly, the entire foreign exchange business of the country should be conducted completely under the control of Reserve Bank. The manner of control is to be determined from time to time. The export of gold on private accounts should be prohibited and all the imports should go to the Reserve Bank only.

And finally, the external and internal value of the Indian currency unit, "should be regulated exclusively for considerations of benefit to the Indian national economy and not in runious manner as at present, when the rupee is linked to sterling. The link of the rupee with the Pound should be broken as early as posible, all necessary steps and precautions having been previously taken*".

It is, however, expected that if necessary precautions are taken as suggested above it shall rank among the first rate central banks of the world in course of time.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Imperial Bank of India occupies a very important and distinct place in structure of Indian banking. Though a scheduled bank, yet, unlike others, it was created by a special Act. not as a commercial bank but as a central

* Ibid p. 58.

bank. It was not an outcome of the agitation of Indian public opinion but circumstances other then this. Main of them were the broader outlook created by the war of 1914-1918, the inconsistent banking facilities and the extreme necessity for a central bank. It was established in 1921 under the Imprerial Bank of India Act 1920. It has got an authorised capital of Rs. 11.14 crores of which half is paid up and other half is a reserve liabilities for shareholders.

The general superintendence of the affairs and business of the bank and the general control of the local boards have been entrusted to a Central Board of Directors. The actual work of the Bank is conducted by a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director, who are appointed by the Central Board for 5 years and the term may be extended if the Central Government thinks fit. The Central Board of the Bank consists of the following. Directors: 1. The President and Vice President of the Local Boards; 2. One person elected from among themselves by the members of each Local Boards; 3. The Managing Director; 4. Such a number of person not exceeding 2 as may be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council (to hold office for one year if not extended). 5. Deputy Managing Director, 6, The Secretaries of Local Boards, 7. A Government officer nominated by Governor General in Council. The Directors mentioned in 6 and 7 are not however allowed to vote on any question at any meeting and 5th is only allowed to vote in the absence of Managing Director*.

The Imperial Bank of India can be better discussed under two heads viz as before the establishment of Reserve Bank of India and after that. The former one was a period when it was more or less working as the central bank of the country and the latter is that of a commercial bank.

Imperial Bank of India 1921-1934.

During the above period Imperial Bank was in almost all essentials a central bank of the country, It was to act as a banker for and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government and undertake and transact any business that the Government might from time to time entrust to it. The bank was also entrusted with the public debt work of the Government and asked to open a branch in London. The work allowed to London branch was severly restricted. It was not a issue authority but a distributor of currency. Moreover, it acted as a banker's bank. There was however no provision in the Act which compelled the Imperial Bank to act as banker's bank but it still worked in this direction. Most of the big banks in the country not only placed their finds with it but also borrowed from it on Government securities at the actual hour of stress. The deposits with the Imperial Bank were not statutory but coustomary like that with the Bank of England where the banks found it convenient to keep their account with it. Rediscounting of the bills was also undertaken in busy season for indigenous bankers. Help to many banks namely, The Tata Industrial Bank, Bengal National Bank and Alliance Bank of Simla alse given at the time of necessity by the Imperial Bank. It has also the privilege of maintaining' "clearing houses". Imperial Bank of India rate, though quoted in financial jouranals side by side with the rates of other central banks but it had a different significante The rate quoted by it never related to the rate of discounting 1st class bills but the rate at which it was prepared to grant demand loans against Govegnment Securities. Other function which the bank was allowed by the Act of 1920 and are without any modification by the Act of

* The Central Board before the reforms of 1935 consisted of different personnels some elected and some nominated. Directors were known by the name of Governors.

1934 are as follows:—

1. Advancing money and opening cash credit on the security of—
 (a) Securities in which a trustee is authorised by law to invest trust money.
 (b) Securities issued by State-aided railways notified by the Governor-General-in-council.
 (c) Securities issued under any Act by a Legislature in British India by, or on behalf of, a District Board.
 (d) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with or assigned to the Bank.
 (e) Accepted bills of exchange and promissory notes endorsed by the payees.
 (f) Fully paid-up debenture or shares of companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto as collateral security, where the original security is one of those specified in (a), (b), (c), and (d) above, and if authorised by the Central Board, where the original security is of the kind specified in (e).
2. Advancing money to Court of Wards upon the security of estates in their charge, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government concerned.
3. Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India and Ceylon and subject to the discretion of the Governor-General-in-Council, the discounting, buying and selling bills of exchange, payable outside India for, from, and to such bank as Governor-General-in-Council may approve. of.
4. Investing the funds in securities mentioned in (1) (a), (b) and (c).
5. Making, issuing and circulating bank lost bills and letters of credit payable in India and Ceylon.
6. Buying and selling gold and silver coined or uncoined.
7. Receiving deposits and keeping cash accounts.
8. Receiving securities, plate, jewels, title deeds or other valuable goods for safe custody.
9. Selling such properties, movable or immovable as may come into the bank's possession in satisfaction of claims.
10. Transacting pecuniary agency business on commission.
11. Acting as administrator for winding up estates.
12. Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India for the use of principals in bonafide personal needs.
13. Buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills of letters of credit, of bills of exchange, payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months.
14. Borrowing money in India for the bank business.
15. Borrowing money in England for the bank business upon the security of assets of the bank, but not otherwise.

Business Restrictions :—Restrictions were also imposed as to the working of the bank in certain directions. It was not authorised to do the many businesses such as :—

(1) making of any loan for a longer period than six months or nine months as in (3) and (4) on the security of its own stocks or shares or on mortgage or otherwise of any immovable property or the documents of title relating thereto except as specified in (3);

(2) discounting of bills for and advancing to any exceeding in the whole at any one time the prescribed sum save upon a security mentioned in (a) to (d) of (1);

(3) discounting or buying, or advancing and lending, or opening cash credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons of firms unconnected with each other in general partnership;

(4) discounting or buying, or advancing and lending, or opening cash credits on the security of negotiable securities which is not eligible for the investment of trust funds or which falls due if drawn for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations after more than nine months and if drawn for other purposes after more than six months from the date of the proposed transaction;

(5) from dealing in foreign exchanges, except for the bonafide requirements of its constituents for their personal requirements; and

(6) from opening accounts at the London Branch for persons who, within the previous three years, were not the customers of the bank in India or of one the Presidency Banks.

The Bank has now been freed from some of the above restrictions by the Act of 1934 and can now

1. establish branches or agencies at such places in India or elsewhere as it deems advantageous.
2. buy and sell foreign bills of exchange or usance not exceeding 9 months if they relate to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations, and 6 months in other cases.
3. open cash credits, to receive deposits and to borrow money from outside India,
4. make advances against goods hypothecated to it instead of being restricted to advances only against goods which are in its possession or the documents of title to which are deposited with it; and
5. make advances to open cash credits on the security of the shares of the Reserve Bank, or of debentures issued under any authority of a municipal board or committee, or with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council or of debentures issued under the authority of the ruler of an Indian State, or subject to the directions of its Central Board, or of debentures or fully paid shares of companies, with limited liability, registered in India or elsewhere.

The restrictions have not been totally lifted. It is due to the fact that the Bank still occupies a special position as the sole agent of the Reserve Bank.

Size and Power

For the privileges and position given to the bank by the Act of 1920, certain other obligations were imposed on the Bank. It was to open at least 100 offices within a course of 5 years. The Bank had inherited sufficient resources from the Presidency Banks and these resources gained further momentum with the opening of over 100 offices within less than 5 years*. Increasing resources infused greater confidence and was followed with a tremendous increase in business and resources of the Bank. The other reason for this increased confidence has been its connections with the Government of the country. The Bank further maintained a very high liquidity of its assets. Almost all stipulations regarding the duration and security of loans and advances found in other central banks were common with it. The practice of the Bank was even more conservative than the law while the law allowed bills of a maximum maturity of 90 days the actual maturity of bills discounted was on the average 60 days only. The following figures show the cash, investment and bills as percentage to total deposits of the bank during last many years.

On June	1921	1923	1925	1927	1929	1931	1933	1934
Cash	18.7	18.1	20.9	13.0	17.6	14.7	23.0	23.4
Investments	17.0	14.6	20.3	22.2	41.5	40.4	58.3	51.3
Bills	13.6	13.8	5.8	18.5	7.8	6.1	2.4	3.1
Total	49.3	46.5	47.0	53.7	66.9	61.2	83.7	87.8

The figures of goess profit were also the highest. The greatestitem of expenditure was the salary which ranged somewhere 40 to 50 percent. These figures only matched with that of Allahabad Bank. Both had the European management which was and is very expensive. But inspite of, its net profit as to the total liabilities never fell below 1. 1 percent.

The main complaint against the Imperial Bank was that it offered undue competition to the other joint stock banks operating in the country. Allahabad Bank made a hue and before the Hilton Young Commission in this respect. This complaint also came from other quarters. But these are nothing but exaggeration. The plea of Government balances was totally unfounded. Government deposits never exceeded more than 12% of the total deposits. The rates of interest charged by the Bank as well as those it paid were comparatively low. Its branches were generally opened at places where there was no other bank. The gross coming of the bank also showed a market difference. Taking Cenrtal Bank of India as a medium, figures of great profit of Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank and Indian Bank always exceeded by about 2 two 3 percent. The earning rate of the Indian Bank was in excess of even 3 percent. "A bank which is moving towards the leadership of a banking system," says Dr. Muranjan, "must actually and justify confidence in itself". Another reason for such a wrong understanding was deepened by the illiteracy and ingorance of the people which caused panic and rumour in no time.

*Resources inherited from Presidency Bank

		(*In crores of Rs.*) In 1926
Paid-up Capital	3¾	5.6
Reserve fund	3⅔	5.1
Deposits	76	72.1
Govt. Balances	6⁹/₁₀	7.2

Imperial Bank after 1934. It was not found suitable to develop the Imperial Bank into the central bank of the country*. The Reserve Bank Act put an end to or at least a hurdle in the leadership of the Bank on various lines. The Bank ceased to be the banker to Government of India and latter practically withdrew its share from the management of the bank. The restrictions on the bank were removed in various directions. But the previous position was again created by an agreement between the Imperial Bank and Reserve Bank in which the former is to act as agent to the latter. This gave the use of the government balances free of charge.

The change of its constitutional position has not effected its position. The people still repose the same confidence in it. Its resources are increasing day by day and are the peak figures in India. Its deposits on 31st Dec. 1945 were Rs. 2,59,37,45.000 while that of the "Big Five" only little higher about Rs. 2,75, 38,18,000. The figure is more than double than that of the most of joint stock bank of the country. The average deposit per branch is about Rs. 57 lacs as compared to Rs. 33 lacs of the Central Bank and 27 lacs of the Punjab National Bank. The average resources of capital and reserve per branch are also the highest†.

The establishment of the Imperial Bank of India is a landmark in India's financial history. The bank has been of immense benefit to the country in various respects. It opened a large number of offices in the length and breadth of the country, inspired confidence in the public, issued emergency currency, trained the personnel for banking line and rendered many other extra services. In brief, it gave an alround lead to the development of Indian Banking. But the defects too, have been there. With its vast resources, the Bank is regarded as a formidable rival by the Indian joint stock banks. It is managed by non-Indians. It has failed to employ Indian on responsible posts. The expenditure of the bank is heavy. Not only the non-Indian staff is expensive but also the maintenance of three head offices is superfluous. The staff has also been following a policy of racial discrimination in the business of the bank. They prefer to grant loans to non-Indian concerns than Indian concerns. By creating one central organisation it shall be able to reduce its top heavy expenditure and give due promotion to the clerical and menial staff.

The future policy. The future policy of the bank should be in compliance with the needs of the country. Non-Indian management should be replaced by Indian management. Three Local Head Offices should be centralized into one office. The present policy of the non-care of Indian customers should be at once stopped †And due attention be paid to the commercial business than the Government business. Recruitment of non-Indian staff should be only with the permission of the Finance Minister of the Government of India. Bank should make all possible endeavours to the security of commercial bills by pursuing a liberal policy of rediscounting bills of the indigenous bankers within safe limits. It should take up the development of Indian industries as well as of foreign trade. It should work as a correspondent to Indian banks for their business in London, In other word, the institution should be semi-nationalised and shed its character as a competitive rival to the national by giving due assistance. A precedent for the course above-suggested is available in France where four commercial banks were recently nationalised. Efforts should always be made to design the institution in the country to best national advantage.

* See page 38.
† See page 28.

SCHEDULED BANKS

Scheduled Banks are those included in the second schedule of the Reserve Bank of India and have been so gazetted by the Central Government of the country†. These scheduled banks at present numbering 96 have the same entity and position as member banks in other countries. They form the bulk of our Indian Banking and possess about three-fourths of the country's total resources. They are considered a sign of strength following certain minimum banking standards. A look, into their working, however, reveals very strange and fascinating variations. The structure of their assets and liabilities not only differ from province to province but also from bank to bank in the same province.

The growth of the scheduled banks can be really traced from the inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935, the time of their being recognised as such, though some of them are as old as born in 1881. The position of these banks present extreme contrast. The working capital of the Punjab National Bank second in 'Big Five' was only half of the Central Bank of India. In the same way other figures also show a long range of difference in the distribution of various assets and liabilities. The following are the figures:

(*In thousands of Rs.*)

		Highest	Lowest	Difference
(a)	Authorised Capital	20,00,00	3,00	19,97,00
(b)	Paid-up Capital	2,51,17	3,00	2,48,17
(c)	Reserves	2,74,58	—	2,74,58
(d)	% of (b+c) to (m)	80.0	2.0	78.0
(e)	Deposits	1,05,23,40	14	1,05,23.26
(f)	% of (f) to (m)	91.5	1.4	90.1
(g)	Cash	16,64,16	8	16,64,08
(h)	% of (g) to (e)	57.1	2.0	55.1
(i)	Investments	63,87,16	18	63,86,98
(j)	% of (i) to (e)	128.6	8.2	120.4
(k)	Loans and Advances	40,05,97	575	40,00,22
(l)	% to (k) to (e)	4935.7	14.7	4921.2
(m)	Working Capital	1,26,15,67	9,67	1.26,06,00
(n)	No. of offices	315	1	314

None of the figures or percentages relate to one bank.

Such a difference in the position of these scheduled banks is an outcome

†For detirled classifications and obligations as well as their privileges see pages, 43 to 46 Imperial Bank and foreign exchange bank have been excluded for the purpose of study in this chapter and have been discussed separately.

of various factors like management, the operation of their area, their own resources and their personnel. Bank with good management lead over others. Indian public is more keen to the name of management than sometimes even to the soundness of the institution. Here we shall discuss all these factors.

Operation of the Scheduled Banks: The main bussiness of these banks is to attract deposits, current, fixed and savings, financing of short-term internal trade and industry. They open cash credits, overdraft and loans accounts against reasonable securities. They also finance the sale of agricultural produce such financing is only restricted to larger landholders and planters who can offer tangible and marketable securities for such advances. The interest paid on deposits and charged on loans and advances differ from bank to bank and from centre to centre. Their rates have got no relationship with the bank rate of the country. In the bigger towns where the people are somewhat educated, stock exchange securities are common as a form of advance, while in the interiors the advances are against the agricultural produce. Advances against property and personal security are rare. Some of them have got specialized departments and also take up the business of executors and trustees and foreign exchange.

Management: The management of all these institutions is generally vested in the hands of industrialists or persons of repute. Persons of ordinary class have also got little hold but only in the cases directorates of smaller scheduled banks. The existence of managing agency system was also prevalent. This system has, however, been recently abandoned due to the impending banking legislation in the country. The policy of the banks though is generally governed by the big industrialists but it is still strange that there is a lack of industrial finance in the country. It is also not a fact that the banks do not at all advance the industries, they do, but the operation is confined only to the industries owned and possessed by the directors of the bank. Such a policy does not look advisable and prohibition must be made in this respect. The Government has no hand in the management except in Indian States where the Government of that particular state has authority to appoint either one-third or one-fourth of the total directors. Recently efforts have also been made to give representation to the shareholders in the management. The only bank which gives such representation is the New Citizen Bank of India, Bombay. It is a very wise step. The inter-locking of directors is also not unknown. One single individual, sometimes, represents in as many as three to four banks. Such a policy should not be encouraged.

Establishment. The oldest establishment among the scheduled bank is the Allahabad Bank which was established in 1865 with European management. The first bank with Indian management is the Oudh Commercial Bank in 1881 followed by Ajodhya Bank in 1884, Punjab National Bank in 1894, and Nedungadi Bank in 1899. There were only five establishments during the nineteenth century, 12 between 1901 and 1914. The main of the later period are the Bank of India, the Central Bank of India, the Indian Bank and the Bank of Baroda. It is noticeable that the 'big five' of today were established before the first great war and have stabilized themselves through the terrible banking crises of 1913 and 1929. About 31 were established during the period betwen the first and the second great wars. One thing which is very strange is that no bank was established during the period of first war when about 20 scheduled banks have been floated in the second war. The reason is partly a very high doze of inflation and partly the increasing banking habit of the people. The establishment of the bank is no guarantee of the soundness of the bank. A number of old established banks show a poor working while many a new are very rising and promising.

Capital & Reserve: Capital and Reserve form the mian backbone of any joint stock organisation and all the more in case of a banking company because its resources are generally represented by deposits, a money belonging to those unconnected with the management of the company. Capital and reserve of a scheduled bank cannot be less than Rs.5 lakhs as prescribed in the Reserve Bank Act, but this limit seems too small in view of the resources as well as branch expansion of the banks. The banks themselves have been mindful of this responsibility and most of the banks have increased their capital during the last three years. Leaving a big few the paid-up capital at the start of almost all banks was a few thousand rupees. The starting paid-up capital of the Punjab National Bank was Rs. 20, 090. But they all increased their capital with the need of the times. The present position of capital and reserve of the banks is follows:—

	No. of Banks with a paid-up capital	No. of Banks with a paid-up capital & reserve
1. Below Rs 5 lakhs	4	—
2. Between Rs 5 lakhs & Rs 10 lakhs	12	13
3. ,, Rs 11 lakhs & Rs 24 lakhs	21	23
4. ,, Rs 25 lakhs & Rs 50 lakhs	23	16
5. ,, Rs 51 lakhs & Rs 1 crore	7	13
6. ,, Rs 1 crore & Rs 2 crores	3	3
7. Over Rs 2 crores	3	5

The paid-up capital and reserve of the scheduled banks thus generally ranges from Rs. 10 lacs to Rs. 50 lacs. The lowest figures of paid-up capital and reserve is Rs. 5,21,000 while the highest is Rs. 5,25,58,000. The increase in capital and reserves has been generally double in the last three years. The capital and reserves of the Laxmi Bank which figured in June 1943 Rs. 5,55,000 today stands at Rs. 25,90,000 i. e. 4 times but nevertheless the percentage to working capital has moved only to 7.1 from 5.4 and resources per office Rs. 50,000 to 76,000. The paid-up capital and reserve has been as high as 80 per cent of the total working capital. It shows that the banks have not been able to exploit the resources to any remarkable degree. This is all the more regrettable because the figure relates to one of the oldest bank of the country. The ratio of good banks generally should not exceed 10% of the total working but in our country there are at least 19 scheduled banks whose percentage is more than 10 percent. Such a percentage is unavoidable with new banks but it is strange that out of these 19 only 7 are new banks while 12 are old establishments. There has been at least one healthy sign with these banks, i. e. the percentage of capital and reserves to working capital has been showing a downward trend and a continuous increase in their deposits. The resources of capital and reserve of banks. per branch, have been very different. In the case of all the 'big five' the average has been Rs.2,12,000. With the individual banks it showed a vast difference. The resources have been about Rs.11.5 in the case of the Bank of India; Rs.1.4 lakhs Allahabad Bank; Rs. 6. 3 lakhs Bank of Baroda. Rs 1.7 lakhs Central Bank of India and Rs. 1. 1 lakhs the Punjab National Bank. The figures among the new 'big five' have been Rs. 1.8 lakhs of Bank of Jaipur, Rs. 1.0 lakhs of Bharat Bank, Rs. 4. 4 lakhs of Habib Bank, Rs. 1.5 lakhs of Hindustan Commercial Bank, Rs.4.9 lakhs of United Commercial Bank.

The figures have been very low in the case of Noakhali Union Bank and Mahaluxmi Bank, i.e. Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 47,000 respectively. We need a certain minimum of paid-up capital and reserve per office in the case of scheduled banks and the figure should be fixed at Rs. 1 lakh.

Deposits: Deposits are the main important part of any banking business. The deposits of scheduled banks have shown continuous rise and today touch a level of Rs. 1020.34 crores. These deposits are very unevenly distributed. Only 10 banks hold about 60 percent of deposits and the 'Big Five' including the Imperial Bank of India have 55 percent of the total deposits. The increase has been for two reasons viz. unchecked inflation by monetary authorities and close of other resources of investments The deposits of the bank are daily showing a high figure. The deposits of Central Bank of India during the last three years rose from Rs.81.6 crore to Rs. 105.23 crores, of the Allahabad Bank from Rs.16.84 crores to Rs.22.94 crores, of the Bank of Baroda from Rs.21.66 crores to 29.58 crores, and of the Punjab National Bank from Rs.26.43 crores to Rs. 51.52 crore. The deposit figures of Rs.20.41 crores, Rs.12.36 crores and Rs.23.89 crores of Bharat Bank, Hindustan Commercial Bank and United Commercial Bank respectively are gains only of the three years of their life. Cases of decrease in deposits have also not been unknown. The deposits of Bank of India fell from Rs.60.83 crores in 1944 to Rs. 59.02 crores in 1945 i.e. by Rs.1.8 crore, Industrial Bank of Western India from Rs.97.90 lacs to Rs.64.92 lacs i.e. by Rs.32.98 lacs. Discount Bank of India from 93.46 lacs to 74.96 lacs only in a period of 8 months i.e. from 30th April 1945 to 31st Dec. 1945 and Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. from Rs.7.24 crores to Rs. 7.14 crores i.e. by 10 lacs. It is simply fascinating to note that even the reputed banks can lose their deposits in a period of unchecked inflation. But facts are there and they cannot be ignored.

The amount of demand deposits and time deposits is not published separately by all banks. It is only available in cases of 'Big Five' and that too cannot be used. It is because of the fact that the Savings deposits are either published with the fixed deposits or current deposits.[1] The only figures then available are general statistics of all scheduled banks published by the Reserve Bank. There has been a tendency towards a fall with the time deposits and of increase with the demand deposits. The precentage of time deposits to total deposits was 45.4 in 1938-39, 43.1 in 1939-40, 39.0 in 1940-41, 35 7 in 1941-42, 25.4 in 1942-43, 39.0 in 1943-44, 35.7 in 1944-45 and 30.53 as on 28.6.1946. The reasons for fall in time deposits are the uncertainty of economic and political conditions of the country and opening of other profitable channels of the long-term deposits.

The average deposit resources of different banks is also different. The average deposits resources per office of the Bank of India are about Rs.230 lakhs, Allahabad Bank Rs.42 lakhs, Punjab National Bank Rs.27 lakhs, Central Bank of India Rs.33 lakhs, Bank of Baroda Rs.92 lakhs, Bharat Bank Rs.9 lakhs, Hindustan Commercial Bank Rs. 15 lakhs, and United Commercial Bank Rs. 54 lakhs. The figures of the banks in course of struggle for growth need no consideration. The average deposits per branch is low with the other banks. Noakhali Union Bank has an average of Rs. 4 lacs per office, New Citizen Bank of India Rs. 4 lacs, Jwala Bank Rs. 3 lacs. Statistics about the number and size of accounts is not available.

Cash: Cash is the item of minimum holding. The percentage of cash and

1. No true estimate can be formed as saving deposits require separate classification into demand and time deposits.

balances with Reserve Bank of India have increased by about 5 per cent since 1939 i. e. from 9.50 in 1938-39 to 14.96 in 1944-45. There has been a fall of about 2 per cent from 1943. The percentage of individual banks has fallen in the last three years. Bank of Baroda has a fall of 3.9 from 1943 to 1945, Bank of India 32.6, Bengal Central Bank 10.0, Bharat Bank 18.7, Central Bank of India 5.4 and Habib Bank 12.1. The percentage of Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank has shown an increase of 2.9 and 6.5 respectively. The cash position of Indian banks is on the whole much higher than in United States or in England. The cash of British Banks has approximately been at about 10 per cent and that of U.S.A. and French banks has also moved near about that figure. The figure has been about 5 per cent in case of German Banks. In case of the big five the percentage has been between 10 and 20% but more than 20% in case of new establishments. Pratap Bank has been maintaining a cash ratio as high as 50 per cent. Cash is a very important item in India because bill portfolio of our banks is not only very small but even negligible.

Loans to Money Market: A bill market in India has been almost non-existent. No doubt there is a scarcity of bills in the market, but it must be clear that neither it is due to lack of knowledge on the part the people about the utility of this form of credit nor to unwillingness to make use of it. In India the Hundi habit is very old [1]. But the causes for the non-development of a bill market in this country are many others. They probably are the seasonal nature of funds in the money market meaning an irregular supply of call money, the high stamp duty imposed till recently on usance bills, the lack of a legal definition of a hundi, and finally less liking on the part of the joint stock banks to hold more of their assets in commercial bills. The reasons for the dislike of these bills on the part of the commercial banks have been the absence of rediscounting of bills with the Imperial Bank, preference for advance against Government securities, lack of any standard on the part of the rediscounting authorities, specially with the Imperial Bank and the Reserve Bank of India and vogue nature of the cash credit system. The following table shows the percentage of bills discounted and advances by the scheduled banks in India :—

(*Percentage of total liabilities*).

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Bills Discounted	2.78	3.34	2.99	3.31	2.56	1.4	1.6	.53	.93	1.43
Loans & Advances	41.79	50.10	51.59	53.79	60.35	45.5	37.9	23.30	26.05	28.79

The above table very clearly shows that the bills discounted as yet form a very low percentage of the total liabilities of the scheduled banks and this percentage has been almost constant in the first five years and showed a decline afterwards. The following table indicates the percentage of bills discounted by the 'big five' in the country:—

1, Central Banking Enquiry Committee Report para 589.

	As per annual balance sheet of				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Imperial Bank of India	7.1	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.6
Central Bank of India	6.4	3.7	4.8	5.3	6.0
Bank of India	2.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	3.3
Allahabad Bank	2.1	3.1	3.7	*	*
Punjab National Bank	—	—	—	0.5	2.7
Bank of Baroda	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	3.0
Bharat Bank	—	—	—	10.4	8.6
Hindustan Commercial Bank	—	—	—	6.5	4.6
United Commercial Bank	—	—	—	6.9	*

*Not available.

The figures during the last three years have been showing an increase The ratio of bills is higher in the case of new banks and less in the case of old established banks.

Investments: No general statistics is available about the investments of all scheduled banks. Whatever information we have is that of individual banks. All the banks in general have expanded their investment portfolios. The following table reveals not only the percentage of investments to total deposits in the last three years but also that of Government and trustees securities to total investments.

	1943	1944		1945	
	a	a	b	a	b
Imperial Bank of India	60.6	62.4	98.6	59.5	97.7
Central Bank of India	64.4	59.6	96.0	60.8	94.7
Bank of India	33.5	51.7	99.5	56.1	99.8
Allahabad Bank	51.2	51.2	*	45.7	99.8
Punjab National Bank	51.8	59.8	77.8	65.4	98.4
Bank of Baroda	42.8	55.2	91.6	52.0	94.2
Bharat Bank	46.8	47.6	90.4	46.7	92.3
Hindustan Commercial Bank	32.1	27.9	99.0	39.8	97.4
United Commercial Bank	—	44.6	97.5	53.9	*

(a) Investment as percentage to total liablities (b) Government and trustee securities including past trust bonds as percentage to total investments.
* Not available.

The one feature of the investments of Indian banks has been a high percentage of Government securities. The Government securities are in almost all cases about 90 percent of the total investments. The average in Government securities is at least with larger scheduled banks 40 per cent of their total funds. According to Sir C. D. Deshmukh, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, this may be taken as a measure of their contribution to defence loans. The success of Government borrowing particularly by means of Treasury Bills at cheap rates has been due not a little to subscription by banks. It is necessary to know the reason of this ascendancy of gilt edged securities in banks' invest-

ments. The substitution of Government paper for advances and bills discounted is a factor which has contributed to the cheap money policy of the Government. This has also given the Government greater power to control the business of banks and establish a closer relationship between the Reserve Bank of India and the scheduled banks. The stability of the banking system becomes the corner-stone of a stable national economy. The increase in investments coupled with the growth of demand liabilities has been very profitable to banks. It is because they could get higher rates on investments and had little to pay for demand liabilities. The investments of almost all banks exceed 25 percent except in case of Ajodhya Bank whose investment is 13.9, Associated Banking Corporation of India 23.3, Bank of Assam 10.0, Bank of Behar 24.5, Bank of Commerce 6.5, Bank of Hindustan 14.5, Noakhali Union Bank 11.0, Palai Central Bank 19.5. The new banks have a greater part of their assets in investments. The foreign holdings are rare. Some banks do have sterling securities. Other securities are unknown. United Commercial Bank took lead in holding dollar securities.

Loans & Advances The proportion of loan and advances to total liabilities does not appear to be much higher in India than in other countries. The advances have shown a continuous decline during the last 4 years. The figures of advances which were 60.35 per cent to total liabilities in 1939-40 have fallen below to 28.79 in 1945. The figure was even lower in 1942-43. i.e. 23.3. The average of loans and advances of these banks has ranged to near about 30% but it has been higher in case of banks with little resources. Oudh Commercial Bank has an abnormal percentage of 4935. 7 but others had it between 60 and 70 Noakhali Union Bank 65.6, Hind Bank 65.2. Indo Mercantile Bank 68.4, Bank of Hindustan 85.1. The lower percentage of the figures of advances reveals nothing but an apethetic attitude of these joint stock banks towards the industrialization of the country. The banks will have to change this outlook and give preference to industries than investments in Government securities. Loans and advances generally take two forms viz. loans and cash credit. Cash credit is against agriculture produce, metal, paper, etc. and loans against the deposits. Advances against fixed deposits are only a wartime creation to avoid excess profittax and super tax. The advances in India are also seasonal. September and March or April represent the two extremes of the seasonal accommodation. The demand is higher in March or April and lowest in September. This seasonal extreme is also a reason of dislike for the advances.

Efficiency of these Banks. The efficiency of the banks is generally indicated by the net profits earned and lower cost of operation of any transaction. No attempt has been ever made in our country to take out the cost of bank operations and the net profits of Indian banks during the last 3 years have shown a decline. The net profit of a bank is the balance of gross profits over and above the expenditure incurred in the mangement of its business and throws light on the efficiency of mangement or organization as well as their special problems and difficulties. Net profits in this book has been given as percentage of total liabilities of the bank. The profits of Allahabad Bank have never risen above 1.0 percent, and of the Punjab National Bank touched a high figure 1.8 in the 1st Great War but showed a decline and fell to .17 in 1932 and improved in 1943 to .9 per cent and now agained declined to .6 per cent. The net profits of the Central Bank of India were higher than 1.0 till 1931 but declined in the last decade. They have again risen to 1.2 percent. The profits of the Bank of India have been generally higher than one per cent but declined only very recently to about .8 per cent in the present war. It has, however, again improved itself. The percentage is showing a higher trend and at present stands at 1.3.

The profits of the recent establishments, as was natural, has shown higher trends. The figure of the Bank of Jaipur has risen from .4 to .8 percent, Bharat Bank .3 to .9 percent, Exchange Bank of India & Africa .2 to 1.3, and Hindustan Commercial Bank .5 to .6 percent during the years 1943 to 1945. Many of the new institutions have shown a loss. The main of them are Discount Bank of India, Hindusthan Mercantile Bank and Pratap Bank. Cases are not lacking when banks have capitalized losses to several lacs of rupees. The losses of a scheduled Bank exceed its deposits. The one strange factor has been the increasing profits of the new banks in spite of a haphazard and fast branch expansion. Bharat Bank could show a profit of 35 lacs for the years 1943, 1944 and 1945 in spite of the establishment expenses of 213 offices. No doubt, it negatives any idea of earning profits from banking operation, but nevertheless, the practice cannot be discarded because there would have been no other way of writing off these heavy expenses. Caution must, however, be taken about the future policies of such banks.

Indian banks as compared to foreign banks have shown a higher level of net profits. The profit of Banco Nacional Ultamarino was only .07 in 1943, .4 of Charatered Bank of India, Australia & China in 1944, .1 Comptoir National D' Escompte De Paris in 1944, .2 of Lloyds Bank in 1945 and .7 of National Bank of India in 1945. The figures of net profits of Indian Banks have been even 3.0. Nadar Bank and Jwala Bank showed a profit of 3.2 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively in the year 1945.

Staff: The personnel of a bank reflects much on the efficiency of any institution. It was a general complaint that Indian Banks pay lowest to the staff. The establishment of Bharat Bank gave a turnover to the position. Increasing demands of trained personnel inflated the value not only of the capables but also otherwise. The recruitment policy of the bank was not based on the efficiency and capability of the person seeking employment but upon the recommendations they had with them. This has affected banks in a very ruinous manner. Frauds have become very prevelant. Frauds are for two reasons i e., the inefficiency of the untrained staff or to the wiful act of the less paid employees. The work of a bank is that of a great responsibility and risk. It is necessary that the bank employees must be selected from on basis of qualifications, respectability of families and be paid handsomely. The formation of an all India Bank Employees Association is an outcome of the urge of less paid employees Strikes too are for the same reasons. The revision in the scale of pay of clerical, cashier and other menial staff is necesary. The best course shall be that Reserve Bank take the recruitment of personnel in its own hands and fix the scale of pay in accordance with time, position and qualification of the employees. Scale of pay should be standardised all over the country.

Branch Expansion: The development of so many new banks along with a multiple number of branches looks very desirable here in view of the undeveloped banking facilities in the country. But certain defects which have crept up in the present development make us doubtful about its desirability. There have been tendencies of concentration in the port towns and a few industrial centres, branches in far distant areas with meagre capital resources, and more branches by new banks, with inexpereinced and unqualified staff as the master of affairs. The tendency has been not to provide banking facilities at places where there were no banks but to flood places already with one.

The problem is whether such a development shall be desirable or not‡. Will it be able to stand the strain of post-war depression? The authorities have

‡See also pages 25 and 26.

been at present very mindful of their duties and are taking measures to regulate banking in every way. The legislation also provides for sufficiency of capital to banks opening new branches in bigger towns and distant areas. The best way for the upkeep of this unplanned growth is to organise them, by the help of amalgamation combined with many other factors. Adequate enquiries should be made by the Reserve Bank in the working and number of offices of all banks particularly scheduled banks and inexperienced staff should be given thorough training. The branches with inexperienced staff and at places already flooded with banks should be closed down. The closing down of such offices should be by way of amalgamation. The closing down of such branches at present shall not only be trifle as compared to post-war failures but would prevent their failures altogether at that time. The attempts should be towards voluntary amalgamation and compulsory amalgamation should be resorted to only if voluntary liquidation is not forthcoming. The present amalgamation of New Standard Bank with Comilla Banking Corporation is an example already set forth before other Banks. The advantages of such amalgamation can be well referred to in the Banking History of England where amalgamation have given strenuous strength to the banks.

Some Suggestions: The first and foremost problem is to reorganise the so many new and old banks working on unsound lines. Reserve Bank should examine the working of all banks with the help of bank examiners and see that all of them are following a sound as well as one standard policy. Those who still are not found to that position must not only be excluded from the list of scheduled banks but be asked to stop banking business. Their assets should not be a matter of enquiry by the Reserve Bank at a time when they require financial help but it (Reserve Bank) should keep a regular record of the assets of all banks. It shall also help banks to make the real use of the Reserve Bank as a bankers' bank. Accepting of deposits and granting advances *prima facie* at unreasonable or unremunerative rates, interlocking arrangements, including advances of doubtful safety to managing agents in consideration of their placing the deposits of the companies which they control should be strictly prohibited. The banks should operate not as a source of profit to the shareholders but in public service. Stringent restrictions must be placed against the use of bank funds directly or indirectly for the benefit of the Directors or members of the staff or firms or companies in which they are interested. If they follow their policy on sound lines there is no reason why the customers shall not prefer to bank with institutions of Indian origin instead of foreign origin. They should further strengthen their sources as suggested. Time will come when the bank shall not do away with the foreign exchange banks in the country but as well as compete successfully with foreign banks in their places.

EXCHANGE BANKS

Exchange Banks as the term means are commercial banks who specialize themselves in doing exchange business†. But in India exchange banks are those who have got their offices outside India and belong to foreigners. Indian Joint Stock banks have little share in the business of exchange for lack of specialized staff, late start of banking on modern lines in the country and finally lesser resources as compared to countries abroad. Those institutions which were powerful and capable enough of handling such transactions were not authorized to do the exchange business due to the speculative nature. The main

† See page 12.

reasons as to why these foreign banks got their hold here are the prohibitions of exchange business imposed on Presidency Banks and later on, on Imperial Bank till 1935 and also probably due to the fact that the greater part of the foreign exchange business arose not from the Indians but the foreigners themselves. Agency houses had to make their own arrangements for transfer of fund to and from London. The enormous profits made by these banks in India also gave an encouragement to others. Only recently few Indian joint stock banks viz. Central Bank of India, Bank of India, United Commercial Bank have started this business but it is still regrettable that neither any of the banks have opened a branch outside India nor do they sincerely contemplate for that.

The exchange banks not only have been generally blamed but also have proved positively detrimental to the growth of institutions in the field of banking as well as of foreign trade. The greater part of profits is for reasons of exclusive monopolies in the field. The fact was also stressed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in its report. But the extent of profits made by them is almost obscure even this day. The two factors are there, the slow decline of the exchange banks since the last decade except very recently when they have opened 21 offices in last 3 months and the increasing importance of the Indian joint stock banks. The following table shows the number of banks and their branches in India.

	31.9.40	31.3.41	30.9.41	31.3.42	31.12.42	31.12.43	31.12.44	31.12.45	31.12.46
No of Banks	20	20	20	17	17	17	16	16	16
No of Branches	101	103	102	103	86	85	80	78	109

Growth: In the days of East India Company, rupee-sterling exchange was previously the concern of the Company itself and adjusted the exchange rates according to its own discretion. The franc and guilder was settled through French & Dutch administrations. After the assumption of responsibility for the Government of India by Queen Victoria, British Banks began to establish their offices in India. The British Banks were followed by other overseas banks. There was no Indian competitor in the field and these banks had the exclusive monopoly of foreign exchange business. Later on, in the second half of the 19th century, French, American and other banks established their offices in India, but these banks were more or less handling business from their own centres and could not secure any substantial position of the rupee-sterling exchange. In the beginning of the 19th century, Japan and Holland established their trade connections with India and consequently it was followed by the establishment of Japanese and Dutch Banks. The following table† shows the date of establishment of the various banks.

† Journal of the, Indian Institute of Bankers Vol. V No. 4. p. 59.

Name	Head office	Date estd. in India
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	Paris	1862
Yokohoma Specie Bank	Tokio	1894
Bank of Tawain Ltd.*	Taipeh	1916
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.§	Tokio	1924
Kannan Bank Ltd.§	Do	—
Sumitomo Bank Ltd.§	Osaka, Japan.	1916
American Express Co.	New York	...
National City Bank of New York	Do	1903
Netherlands Trading Society	Holland	1889
Netherlandche Handles-bank	Holland	1863
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	Hongkong	1867
The Imperial Bank of Persia	Teheran	
National Bank of South Africa	Cape. Town	
Thos. Cook & Son, (Bankers) Ltd.†	London	
Lloyds Bank Ltd. (Formerly Cox & Co. H. S. King & Co.)	Do	

§ Now closed. † Amalgamated with Grindlay & Co. Ltd.

Their Business: The main business of these banks is the financing of India's foreign trade. They receive deposits of all kinds, current, savings and fixed. They purchase bills in foreign currencies. They make loans against shipping and other documents and finance imports of bullions. They also finance some portion of inland trade. But the main business is still the financing of foreign trade.

Foreign trade between any two countries is financed largely by means of bills of exchange drawn by the exporter on the importer, with banks as intermediaries to purchase or collect them. Our foreign trade has certain special features. Firstly, the bulk of this business is in the hands of non-Indian banks whose present number is 16. Secondly, the Indian exporter draws bills, usually of 3 months' usance and rarely longer, against credits opened by the buyer with London Banks and advised to India through the medium of an exchange bank. The large part of import trade from western countries is financed by 60 days' bills drawn on Indian importers. The London Bank which buys them or advances funds on them in London, sends them for collection till maturity, the benefit of lower London rates is not given to the Indian importer. These bills have an interest clause under which the importee here is made to pay interest at a stated rate usually six percent, from the date of bills to the approximate estimated date of arrival of return remittance in London. The local drawee has to find local currency to cover not merely the sterling, face amount of the bill, but something more to purchase the additional amount of sterling required to cover the interest. The drawer abroad eventually gains. Thirdly, bills drawn on foreigners by Indian exporters are usually D/A bills. In other words, when a bill is accepted by the foreign importer, of course through the medium of banking houses, the documents accompanying the bill are handed over to him and he is able to obtain immediate possession of the goods. The payment is postponed till the bill matures. Bills drawn by the foreigners on Indian purchasers are usually on D/P terms, without letters of credit. Technically the Indian purchaser is not able to take possession of goods except on payment. Indian purchasers have, however, tried to meet this difficulty by the execution of a Trust receipt by which he agrees to hold goods or their sale proceeds in Trust by the banker

until payment is completed. What a gross injustice! The foreigners can receive entitling documents on mere acceptance while the Indians are required to execute an additional safeguard like a trust and pay additional costs. The bill which are not drawn on U. K. are still transacted through London. It is because of great discounting facilities available there.

Classification & Present Position: Exchange Banks in India are classified into two groups viz. those which do a considerable part of their business in India and other which are merely agencies in India of large banks doing a major portion of their business abroad having less then 25% of their deposits in India. In India there are 16 exchange banks of which Chartered Bank of India, Auatralia & China, Eastern Bank, Mercantile Bank of India, National Bank of India come in the first category and the rest viz. American Express Co, Inc., Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, Grindlay & Co., Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Lloyds Bank, National City Bank of New York, Netherlands India Commercial Bank and Netherlands Trading Society in the second. Of these 16 banks, 8 have their head offices in England, 2 in Holland, 2 in U.S.A. and one each in Portugal, France, China and Hogkong. Many closed their Offices in India. The Russio Asiatic Bank and the Deutsche Asiatesche Bank closed their doors when the World War II broke out. The Sumitomo Bank and the Imperial Bank of Persia closed their work in India at Bombay in 1932 and 1934, respectively. The P. & O. Bank was absorbed in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China in 1939. Thomas Cook & Sons (Bankers) in 1942 by Grindaly & Co. The Yokohama Specie Bank, the Mitsui Bank and the Bank of Taiwan were closed when Japan entered into war with Great Britian in 1941.

The British exchange banks always got the best of their business due to the unique position of London as monetary centre. These banks being in sterling areas enjoyed certain special facilities in the exchange business. Some banks had made arrangements with the Indian indigenous bankers to share profit with them, but the business was negligible. During this war, however, all competition from Japanese and Dutch Banks vanished with the conquest of Holland by Germany and beginning of hostilities with Japan. The National City Bank of New York and American Express Co. Inc. also withdrew their active business leaving the British Banks to enjoy almost a monopolistic position.

During the war period, the system of issuing licenses was started by Reserve Bank. All the British Banks were granted this concession but many Indian Banks were refused for such licenses on the plea that they were not admitted as member of the Exchange Banks Association. These Exchange Banks Associations are a well-organised body of British and non-British foreign banks who have fixed themselves in such a manner as to refuse and avoid admission into their field to the Indian Banks. It was the initiative of the Indian Banks themselves who by negotiating and making arrangement were able to divert some of the business of the exchange banks for their own ends. Only few Indian banks have agency arrangements abroad. * Many of Indian Banks had entered into contracts with the exchange banks for a share in the commission on exchange business as well as in earning of interests. The British Banks then conceived the idea of fixing a minimum for the commission to be charged on various exchanges aud this commission was large enough to part a share to indigenous banks without in any way affecting their own profit. A resolution was placed in the Bombay Exchange Bank Association. It was opposed in vain only by the National City Bank of New York. The Reserve Bank of India was communicated of the resolution. But the Reserve Bank never took any action on it. It rather asked the Calcutta Exchange Bank Association to opine on it. In return, as was expected they also passed the same resolution.

*Muranjan op. cit. pp. 165—169.

Complaints against Exchange Banks: Various complaints have been made against the operation of these banks in the country. These complaints may be generaly divided into two viz, those connected with financing of the trade and other difficulties created by them.

1. As both export and import bills are drawn in sterling it is expedient that they must be rediscounted in London. Indian importers have to import largely on terms of document against payment, while the foreigners have got the facility of document against acceptance. In case of non-Indians, the document attached to the import bills are sent to their offices for examination in the case of Indians it is not done so. The foreign exchange banks also compel the importers to utilise the shipping services of their own nationals. They also insist on insurance with foreign insurance companies. They charge a penalty for the late completion of exchange contracts and give more preference to the business of the foreigners then Indians.

2. Indians have not been allowed to hold executive posts in these banks and any foreign exchange business by Indian banks has been continuously opposed by them. Discriminotion also exists in the service rules for Indians and foreigners. Indians are not allowed to same previleges of provident funds and pension rules as the foreigners. They have further opened their branches in the interior of the country and this offered direct competition even with regard to internal trade. They have further purchased shares in the joint stock banks and direct their policies in their own interest and benefit. Last and not the least has been their continuous opposition to any constitutionl reform. Their cash resources in India have been comparatively low during the last several years and they were a source of weakness to the Indian money market. It was said that they have invested in gilt edged and government securities, but the foreign banks have never separately shown these assets in their balance sheets. Their trading in India has meant double loss, i. e., of banking as well as trading profits. It has recently increased with the increase in foreign exchange business They give very poor references of Indians customers and also do not buy and remit freely for Indian banks. A question naturally arises. Why all this ? There are reasons for it. Indian banks are subject to constitutional reforms and legal restrictions imposed in India but the foreign banks are exempted to all such statutory obligations. Their directors and shareholders are entirely foreigners and thus the control exercised is from abroad. Separate accounts for Indian offices are not published. The balance sheet published by them are simply misleading. Some of the banks obtain a large part of their deposits and employ the resources elsewhere with little and sometime negative benefit to India.

It has been suggested any restrictions imposed on their working shall be retaliated when Indian banks take active part in foreign exchange business and open branches outside India. The restrictive measures adopted here should be with an idea to secure reciprocity for our banks abroad. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee was unanimous in the opinion that the open door policy with regard to them should be abandoned. They must be regulated by the introduction of licensing system as is well prevelant in Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada.

A Comparison with Indian Bank: If we compare the foreign exchange banks with the indigenous banks we shall note certain factors, which definitely emphasise the efficiency of Indian Banks. In the following table‡ we give the

‡ Only best Indian banks can be compared with the best banks All foreign banks are best of their place and must be compared with banks of their status.

figures of the good Indian Banks and Foreign Banks.

Name of Bank		% of Capital & Reserve to (m)	% of deposits to (m)	% of cash to (d)	% of Invest. ments to (d)	% of Loans & Advances to (d)	% of Profit to (d)
Imperial Bank of India	1944	4.6	95.1	12.0	62.4	30.0	—
	1945	4.3	95.3	16.1	59.5	28.2	.4†
Central Bank of India	1944	4.7	86.2	17.1	59.6	34.3	1.2
	1945	4.2	83.5	15.8	60.8	38.2	1.2
Bank of India	1944	5.1	94.3	28.8	51.7	24.9	1.1
	1945	5.3	93.9	13.9	56.1	35.5	1.2
Punjab National Bank	1944	2.6	82.1	13.3	59.8	27.2	.6
	1945	2.4	78.7	10.9	65.4	30.6	.6
Allahabad Bank	1944	4.2	93.9	14.4	51.2	37.9	.7
	1945	4.0	93.6	15.5	45.7	42.4	.8
Bank of Baroda	1944	6.9	90.9	17.1	55.2	27.9	.9
	1945	6.2	91.5	15.8	52.0	39.2	1.0
Eastern Bank	1944	7.1	89.6	27.1	67.3	15.1	.5
	1945	7.3	89.1	22.1	70.2	18.8	.5
Lloyds Bank	1944	3.0	93.1	20.0	63.0	16.0	.2
	1945	2.9	93.3	19.3	59.2	22.1	.2
National Bank of India	1944	6.3	91.8	37.9	39.1	31.1	.7
	1945	6.2	91.4	26.8	51.2	19.5	.7
Grindlay & Co.	1943	2.7	93.3	16.7	77.7	14.2	*
	1944	2.2	92.1	9.5	71.8	14.5	*
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1943	9.8	71.6	21.8	35.0	10.4	.3
	1944	9.5	72.4	21.8	35.6	11.7	.3
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	1942	.6	21.7	52.5	21.7	82.5	.1
	1943	.5	23.8	43.9	25.2	81.6	.07
Bank of Communications	1943	.6	27.0	165.6	21.9	108.9	.1
	1944	.4	57.9	90.9	5.0	26.0	.4

m—Working Capital. d—Deposits. *Statistics not published.
†for the half year.

It is evident that Indian banks are in no way inferior to the foreign banks The paid-up capital in cases of some foreign banks is as low as .4. The minimum capital in India is 4.0. The deposits are also about 80% of the total working showing a good sign of strength. The deposits of foreign banks is even 23.8. The other signs of efficiency of our banks are the liquid resources and profits earned by them. As regards the latter Indian banks have decidedly got a higher percentage of profits. • The profits are 1.2 in the case of Central Bank and Bank of India, .2 of Lloyds Bank, .5 of Eastern Bank. The liquidity of banks assets are known by the percentage of cash and investments to deposits,

Cash and investments of Central Bank of India are about 75 percent, Bank of India 70%, Punjab National Bank 75 percent, Eastern Bank 68 percent, Lloyds Bank 78 percent, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation 57 percent and Banco National Ultramarino about 68 percent. The continuous rise and growth of Indian banks is another factor which emphasises the importance of Indian Banks as compared to foreign banks.

Suggestions: Two problems confront us viz. what restrictions and stipulations be made about the sphere of these foreign banks? How we can bring the Indian Banks in *pari pasu* with foreign banks?

In the former sphere. the first and the foremorest necessity is to control the opening of new offices by any foreign exchange banks as well as entrance of any new bank in the country. No bank should be allowed to establish itself or its branches, without previous sanction of the Reserve Bank. It shall be the duty of the Reserve Bank to see before issuing any license, that the banks do not generally discriminate between Indians and foreigners, and the countrymen get a certain percentage of executive posts. Acquiring a share in the control of the management of these banks is a panacea for many ills If it is not possible to get a hold in the management, informal association among Indians as well as foreign banks must be arranged. Regulations be further made that the banks who do business in India shall also publish a separate balance sheet of their assets and liabilies in this country. The balance sheets should be certified by some registered accountant. A certain percentage of their officers must be Indians whose salary should not be less than otbers holding the same posts. A large part of their deposits must be invested here. Those banks who are found to discriminate between the Indian businessman and foreigners should at once be asked for the cause of such discrimination, failing to disclose the reasons. the license to operate in India must be cancelled. Foreign bills as far as possible be drawn in Indian currency than in sterling.

Important than the restictions on the foreign banks is the improvement of Indian banks as exchange banks. Our foreign trade must be financed by our own banks. There are, no doubt, certain difficulties in the way but they are not unsurmountable. Our requirements are the establishment of offices in monetary centres abroad, training of personnel to deal with the highly technical and difficult work of foreign exchange and cooperation among the big ones to put an united front. Imperial Bank of India has already an office in London and other competents to have are the 'big five' as well as some new flotations*. The Reserve Bank of India should make enquiries of the best 10 Indian Banks. Only those working on the sound lines, maintaining very liquid assets be asked to open offices abroad. With a little more courage and imagination combined with the expert services of personnels, trained specially for the purpose, the Indian Banks would be in a position to undertake foreign exchange business to their profit and throw out the foreign exchange banks from the field.

NON-SCHEDULED BANKS

Non-scheduled banks are those who are not scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India. It is not necessary that capital and reserves are always below Rs. 5 lakhs. Some of the non-scheduled banks have position and stabilities greater than that of a scheduled bank. The other components of non-scheduled banks

* Bank of India has taken lead by by opening an office in London.

are loans offices of Bengal, Nidhis and Chit Funds of South India. The non-scheduled banks can be thus classified into two viz., those whose capital and reserves exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs and others. In other come all the non-scheduled banks with a paid-up capital and reserve below Rs. 5 lakhs, cooperative banks, indigenous bankers, loan offices, nidhis and chit funds. Cooperative banks and indigenous bankers form a class by themselves and require a separate discussion.

Non-Scheduled Banks over Rs. 5 lakhs: At present are as many as about 70 banks whose capital and reserves are Rs. 5 lakhs or over. These mostly have originated either from Bengal or Indian States. Of the figures and statistics available Bengal has 22, Indian States 24, Punjab 8, Assam 3, Behar 1, Bombay 4, N. W. F. P. 1, and Delhi 1. Some of them have a number of branches while others are unit banks. Branch banking is more common to the Bengal Banks. Out of 856 total branches of these banks, Bengal banks has as many as 460 offices i., e. more than 50 persent, States 220 or 26 percent, Punjab about 94 or 11 percent. Banks in the State has a tendency for lesser office. Offices of the banks in the Indian states are generally confined within the boundaries of their particular State, except with a few banks. Bengal Banks has a tendency of expansion outside their province irrespective of their limited resources.

Non-Scheduled Banks below Rs. 5 lakhs: Out of these non-scheduled banks only 3 per cent has got a paid-up capital and reserve over Rs. 4 lakhs, 10 per cent between 3 to 4 lakhs, about 60 per cent between Rs. 1 to 3 lakhs, and the rest have resources below Rs. 1 lakh. Some of them are unit banks inspite of being very old establishments while others, though new, have got a large number of branches. Banks with a paid-up capital and reserve between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakhs have even 80 branches. It shall also not be in correct to say that Bengal banks are not unit institutions and have an idea to establish offices in every part of the country. The area of operation of other banks is very restricted.

Nidhis. and Chit Funds: These form of institutions found in South India have a singular and appropriate place in the banking economy of the province. The rich, as a class, have nothing to do with these institutions. They cater to the needs of the middle and poorer classes. A 'Chit Fund' is a cooperative system of banking in which a number of persons agree to entrust a fixed number of periodical deposits. The total sum of the collection on each occasion is advanced as a loan to one of the members against substantial security. The borrower has to repay the advance in a fixed number of equated payments spread over the duration of the chit, making the last payment due on date of termination of the chit. It is really a series of banking transactions consisting of the payments of fixed deposits, the issue of loans at reasonable rates of interest on approved security and the repayment of the loan in equated payments, so that within a given a period, the sum borrowed and the accrued interest will have been wiped off. Different Chit Funds or kuries as they are styled, differ according to the original articles of agreement of each one as regards the number of fixed deposits, the amount of each deposit, the interval between such deposits and the duration of transaction but the essential features are the same. All these are companies registered under Indian Companies Act.

Loans Offices in Bengal has the same place as Nidhis and Chit Funds in South India. They are essentially intermediaries between indigenous bankers and modern banking. The first loan office was established in 1865. Their paid-up capital is generally small. Their main bussiness is to receive deposits and lend money. At present their are about 1000 loan offices

having total working funds of about Rs. 9 crores*. But all these are so insignificant and small, only a very few are known outside the place of their business.

Capital Structure and Reserves: The paid-up capital of the non-scheduled over Rs. 5 lakhs varies from Rs. 58,000 to Rs. 75,00,000. The following table indicates the number of banks according to capital.

In lakhs of rupees	No. of banks with a paid-up capital	Number of banks with a paid-up capital and reserve
(a) Below Rs 5 lakhs	15	—
(b) Rs 5 Rs 10 lakhs	47	56
(c) Rs 10-20 lakhs	5	9
(d) over Rs 20 lakhs	2	4

The capital of these banks is generally between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. The average per office vary from Rs. 63. 8 lakhs.

The capital and reserve resources per office of banks with a capital and reserve below Rs. 5 lakh differs very widely. Some are unit banks and has resources as high as Rs. 4.7 lakhs while others have about Rs. 5,000. The lowest figure is not with the unit banks but with Bengal Banks who have resorted to unlimited branch banking. The paid-up capital in general ranges from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs. Nidhis and Chit Funds are generally unit banks and their paid-up capital and reserve ranges from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. Cases are not lacking where capital and reserve of an individual bank has shown a decrease.

Deposits: The aggregate deposits of non-scheduled banks above Rs. 5 lakhs has risen above Rs. 90 crores from Rs. 13.41 crores in 1942 showing an increase of more than six times. The deposits of the individual bank have also risen proportionately during such a period. Falls have been only for short times. The deposit resources per branch show a vast difference i.e. from a few thousand rupees to over Rs. 2 crores. The deposits of Manickavelu Banking Corporation are only Rs. 58,000.

The deposit resources of non-scheduled banks below Rs. 5 lakhs have increased from 16·74 croes to Rs. 63.62 crores from 31.12.1940 to 29.6.1945 i.e. by 4 times. The increase with individual banks during the last two years is cent per cent. Cases of unexpected increase are also marked with individual banks The deposits of Iddapadi Sri Angla Parameswari Bank has risen from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 1,24,000 and Oriental Exchange Bank from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 5,44,000 from the year 1944 to 1945. Like the scheduled banks the deposits of some of the non-scheduld banks have also fallen, but it is only in case of a very few banks. There has been a marked tendency on the part of the public of less preference for deposits to smaller non-scheduled banks. The figures of some are constant for many years and may altogether disappear after some years. Deposits of nidhis and chit funds are not showing any satisfactory increase. People now

* Panandikar-Banking in India p. 123.

always prefer to go to a bigger bank. Many of the nidhis have even ceased to function for reason of not getting sufficient deposits. Time deposits preponderate with the smaller banks.

Cash: Under the Indian Companies Act non-scheduled banks are required to maintain cash reserves which should in no case fall below 5 per cent of their demand liabilities and 1½ per cent of their time liabilities. The average cash holding of non-scheduled banks is near about 8 per cent with non-scheduld banks over Rs 5 lakhs and 11.9 per cent with non-scheduled banks below Rs. 5 lakhs. One good factor has been that the cash reserves are daily showing an increase. The percentage of non-scheduled banks over Rs. 5 lakhs was only about 2.5 in 1930-31 The percentage of non-scheduled banks below Rs. 5 lakhs have risen 7.8 in 1940 to 10.7 in 1942 and 11.9 in 1945. This is a very healthy sign about these small banks. The position of Nidhis and Chit Funds is moving along with the smaller non-scheduled banks.

Investment: Investment in securities is about 30 percent with banks of over Rs. 5 lakhs out of which at least 80 percent is in Government securities and fixed deposits of the banks. The percentage of Government securities to total investments of Bank of Calcutta was 90 in 1944. Bank of Kolhapur about 76 in 1944, Bank of Bhopal 100 in 1945, Bank of Indore 84 in 1944, Bari Doab Bank 84 in 1944, Bharatha Lakshmi Bank 100 in 1945 etc.

Investments of non-scheduled banks below Rs. 5 lakhs is about 30 percent of their deposits and together with cash it comes to about 40 percent. The percentage of cash and investment of individual banks are different with different banks Bank of Alwaye had about 55.7 in 1945, Bank of Konkan 114.3, Bengal Union Bank 12.6 in 1945, Bhargava Commercial Bank 8.3 in 1943, Catholic Bank 286.1 in 1945, Coimbatore Bhagya Laxmi Bank 800.0 in 1945. Investment in Government securities do not appear popular with the smaller

Name	In the year	% of Bills discounted to total liabilities	% of Loans & Advances including Bills discounted to total liabilities.
Aryan Bank	1944	1.6	41.2
Bank of Baghelkhand	1945	—	30.6
Bank of Bhopal	1945	2.1	53.4
Bank of Calcutta	1944	—	21.3
Bank of Indore	1944	.7	27.7
Bank of Rajasthan	1945	7.7	60.0
Bengal Bank	1944	3.0	51.7
Central Calcutta Bank	1945	—	54.9
First National Bank	1945	†	72.3
Hyderabad State Bank	1945	.9	8.6
Lakshmi Commercial Bank	1944	.7	45.6

† Not available.

banks.. Some of the banks do not have this portfolio at all. The position of nidhis and chit funds is similar to that of smaller non-scheduled banks.

Loans, Advances & Bills:— Loans and advances of the non-scheduled banks form the major portion of their assets. Advances of the non-scheduled banks over Rs. 5 lakhs have been generally over 40 per centof the deposits except in the case of a few good banks where the percentage is less. The table on previous page gives the percentage of bills discounted by some banks as well as of loans and advances to total liabilities.

In case of non-scheduled banks below Rs. 5 lakhs the percentage of loans and advances is generally 60 percent. The advances of these banks are generally against immoveable properties than those against more realizable assets such as government securities, shares of first class companies etc, As a matter of fact advances against immoveable properties have became to be the main business of banks, loans offices and nidhis, particularly those operating in the mofussil. An appreciable portion of advances also appears to be unsecured. Bills as a form of advances do not appear to be popular. The incidence of bad, doubtful, decreased and frozen debts appears in most cases to be high and in certain instances unrealized accrued interest on loans has been credited to reserves or appropriated to the profit and loss account.

Profit & Loss: The banks in general are showing profits but some individual ones are even suffering losses from several years. The bank of good standing with greater deposits have got lesser profits and those with lesser deposits higher profits. The profits of bank of Baghelkhand is .7 of total deposits, Bank of Bhopal 1. 0, Bank of Calcutta .8, Bank of Indore .7, Bari Doab Bank 2. 5. Bharatha Lakshmi Bank 1. 7, Central Banking Corporation of Travancore 8. 1, Hyderabad State Bank .3, Madura Mercantile Bank 2.3, Simla Banking & Industrial Co. .6, Southern Bank 1. 0 and Tanjore Permanent Fund .8 percent. The profits of non-scheduled bank below Rs. 5 lakhs is higher than 1 percent and in some cases the figure is 13. 0. The reasons for increased profits are lesser deposits and larger bulk of loans and advances at higher rates along with lesser establishment expenses. Some of the banks have been showing continuous losses and have capitalized them in a large amount.

Branch Banking: Most of the small banks of Bombay, South India and mofussil of Bengal are unit banks while those in big port towns specially Calcutta have a craze for large number of branches to get deposits. Some banks are making an earnest effort to open offices in smaller towns without banking facilities.

Management and Staff: The management and staff of the banks is almost local in all cases except with those over Rs. 5 lakhs. The management of the smaller non-scheduled banks is in the hands of persons who have no idea of banking. Staff is very low paid and hence they have no initiative of better and more work. Some of them even do not know the banking methods. It is very necessary that examination of Indian Institute of Bankers be made compulsory for those who are appointed at the helm of management.

Some very strange facts are found in their balance sheets which tell upon the efficiency of these banks. There are some banks who have not been able to write preliminary expenses after working for 17 years while many others have a tendency to show profits after capitalizing certain types of losses each year. A bank has two accounts known as expenses of organisation account an another branch opening and agency adjustment. All the expenses incurred under this head are not written out of the profits but allowed to stand on the

assets side of the balance sheet. Loans from bankers is also a common feature and in some cases the total securities held are pledged for such loans. One very strange factor which has been noted is that a bank is showing goodwill as an asset in the balance sheet. It is really very surprising. The profit of a bank were more than the deposits. Leaving aside the States' Banks, there are banks who have no capital at all. These all account for the weakness of the system, and invite criticisim.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

Cooperative banking like other aspects of the cooperative movement, is likely to play an important role in the new economic rehabilitation of the country. The cooperative movement in India though not very old, but it has gone into the deep interiors of rural population of the country. Not only that 75 per cent of her population is engaged in agriculture but the rest of her people are also indirectly interested in it. And the whole of the Indian problem is connected with the problems of agriculture and the question of its efficiency and prosperity should be regarded, a question of over whelming importance, requiring the serious care and attention of Indian public and other institution connected with her welfare.

Cooperative movement in India is a product of the present century. The dawn appeared in 1904 when the Government of Indian Act liberated cooperative credit societies from the elaborate provisions of Indian Companies Act and laid down a simple busines procedure for them, and provided for the establishment of a cooperative department in each Province under a registrar for the guidance of the movement. This act was solely concerned with the cooperative credit societies, but with the passing of the time, cooperative societies of different character made their appearances. Various central Unions and Central Banks came to finance and control the primary credit societies. An act was, therefore, needed to give recognition to such new societies and remove the defects of the old act. The Act of 1912 was passed. This act made provisions for the formation of three kinds of central socities viz., Unions among cooperative socities, Central Banks and Provincial Cooperative Banks, and for the distribution of profits in case of credit societies with unlimited liability.

The cooperative movement assumes different forms in different contries according to the varying requirements of the economic situation. In India it is the most common form. It has developed in the country as an agency for providing credit to the poor artisans and cultivators. The only difference of the cooperative movement in India and abroad is that the impulse of such movement came not from the peasants or artisans but from the Government. Intended as it is for persons of small means, the cooperative type of banking is eminently suited to peasants and artisans. Joint stock banks have developed in India in the last 30 years but the experience so far have been that they confine their operations to towns and cities and rarely turn their attention to rural population. The machinery that they set up is somehow or other unable to comprehend the needs of small scale production whether in agriculture or industries. There are two main reasons for it. The first is that the joint stock banks with its impressonal machanism cannot afford safely to dispense personal credit. Secondly, the lending operations of the ordinary joint stocks bank are financed out of current savings and short term deposits and the accommodation that is allowed

is definitely of a short type. Agriculture is an industry that cannot be suitably financed on that basis, and as the agricultural operations themselves yield results only after six to eight months, the credit that is required is not of short term variety, according to the usual banking standards. It was for these reasons that cooperative movement was a necessity and the decision taken by the government was the most suitable step.

Central Cooperative Banks:—Cooperative banks in India are of two types viz. the central cooperative banks and provincial cooperative banks. A central bank is a federation of primary socieites in a specified area, one or more talukas, or tahsils, or a district and is located at the headquarters, or another important town of the district. Some central banks have a few branches at other towns in their respective districts. It has two types' the first having a membership confined to societies and known as banking union and the second having a mixed membership of indviduals as well as societies. There are also urban cooperative banks which operate in urban areas. The central bank finances the primary credit societies, balance the excess and deficiency in their resources, and do a little commercial banking. The number of shares of the central banks that an indvidual can hold is restricted, their dividends are limited to 10 percent and their liability is limited. Their resources consist of the share capital and reserve fund, deposits of various kinds, such as current, fixed, recurring prudent, provident and savings, the deposists of the surplus funds and reserve funds of primary societes affliated to them, and loans and overdrafts either from the joint stock banks or provincial cooperative banks. They are generally able to obtain their requirements at a low rate of interest.

Their main business consists of lending funds to affiliated primary societies, loan being limited and fixed to the amount of their capacity. The period of loan is a matter of fact with the individual societies, and the interest charged is near about over 3 percent of their borrowing rates. They maintain a staff of inspectors, who examine the affiliated socieities statement of assets and normal credits, watch over their loans and progress of recoveries and keep the banks in touch with working of the socieities. Twenty five per cent of their net profits must be carried to the reserve fund. They have also kept sufficient liquid resources in the shape of cash balances ,unutilized cash credit with the Imperial Bank and Government promissory notes to pay the depositors.

The number of central banks and banking unions which was about 304 in 1915-1920 has to-day reached over a thousand. This book also contains information of about 800 banks. Cooperative banking is well spread all over the country. They are found not only is big cities where the joint stock banks reign but also in smaller towns and big villages. Out of the 801 banks given in this book 17 originate in Assam, 44 in Behar, 116 in Bengal, 146 in Bombay, 47 in C.P. & Berar, 117 in Madras, 5 in N.W.F.P. 25 in Orissa, 87 in the Punjab, 18 in Sind, 41 in United Provinces, 5 in Ajmer & Merwara, 1 in Delhi and 122 in States. Almost all States now have a central bank and bigger States a greater number. Branch banking is not prevalent in cooperative banks except with those in the States and Bombay Province. The share capital of these banks varies from a few thousand rupees to about Rs 10 lakhs. But paid-up capital of cooperative banks generally is less than Rs. 50,000. The working capital generally ranges from Rs 1 lakh to Rs. 10 lakhs.

Provincial Cooperative Banks :—In all provinces except the N.W.F.P., Central Cooperative Banks have federated themselves into apex banks called Provincial Cooperative Banks. They supply the central banks with funds and

offer facilities for discounting and work in most cases like a Central Bank to member banks. Their share capital is provided partly by the affiliated central banks and partly by individuals. But the latter play an important part in the management of these banks. The banks are managed in ordinary business ways with due regard to the essentials of cooperation. The management consists of persons of the same province. Taking the case of Sind Provincial Cooperative Bank, it is a bank started by Sindhis, managed by Sindhis and owned by Sindhis.

These banks also get deposits from richer urban classes, like any other commercial banks and act as financing agencies to central banks and agriculturalists. It makes advances to the agriculturists for their current agricultural operations on the security of their standing crop to pay their land revenue, etc., supplies them with staying power to withhold their produce from the market till the prices are favourable and lastly encourages them to improve their lands by making advances to them for that purpose.

The Provincial Cooperative Banks have no powers of control or supervision of the central banks except the discretion to grant loans on their own terms. But in some provinces they have played an important role in their development on sound lines. The manager and accountant of U. P. Provincial Cooperative Bank visited about 23 central banks in the first year and rendered suitable advice. It is, no doubt, upto the management of these cooperative banks to follow the suggestions given. The Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank has organised even a provincial association of all cooperative banks in the province for the purpose of taking up the remittance facilities throughout the province. These provincial cooperative banks have also formed the Indian Provincial Cooperative Banks Association to coordinate their works, to promote common interests and supply information regarding each others" financial needs. The following table tells about the position of the provincial cooperative banks in the country.

In thousands of rupees.

	Madras Provincial Coop. Bank	Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank	C. P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank	Sind Provincial Coop. Bank	U. P. Provincial Coop. Bank	Delhi Provincial Coop. Bank
	30-6-45	30-6-44	30-9-45	30-6-45	30-6-45	31-8-45
Paid up Capital	6,70	13,12	6,81	8,35	8,05	84
Reserves	36,80	32,40	6,82	14,04	—	1,25
Deposits	2,21,30	4,15,85	1,57,23	1,23,27	6,63	20,09
Cash	12,35	96,87	18,50	31,11	1,01	3,50
Investments	1,72,13	1,75,21	94,95	61,07	7,49	20,27
Loans	1,31,42	1,85,50	60,97	54,70	9,92	2,44
Profits	2,60	2,80	1,57	156	8	27
Total Banks	3,20,34	4,73,43	1,77,76	1,54,99	18,64	26,81
No. of Offices	3	50	14	8	4	1

Defects:—The Reserve Bank of India Agricultural Credit Department has been since its origin studying problems of cooperative banking and have suggested many a reform. The reports issued by the Department specially point out three main defects. Firstly, that the funds had been advanced in the past, in many cases, without proper security and much in excess of paying capacity of the farmers. Secondly, no effective steps had been taken to encourage savings in good years, and finally, the development of the movement had been one-sided, being almost confined to credit, while the other important side of the welfare of agriculturist had been totally neglected. Besides excessive official control has created disinterest in the members, and defective audit, tendency of solvent members to disconnect themselves with the movement etc. are other defects of the system.

Suggestions:—The whole of the system needs overhauling and reorganization. Officialdom should be replaced by public enthusiasm. The societies should primarily aim at financing short term needs and long term needs be transferred to land mortgage banks. Adequate arrangement be made for thorough training of the staff of these institutions. Loans to the members of managing committee should ordinarily be sanctioned with the approval of the general meeting of shareholders. The banks should further encourage the habit of thrift and savings among the members. Existing overdues and long term loans should be separated and placed in a proper position. Reserves should be strengthened.

One main feature which shall lead to the improvement of the system is the reorganization of their banking business. Firstly, an all India attempt be made to put the cooperative bank, on the lines of other Indian joint stocks banks. It should be immaterial that the bank is big or small. After they have been so organized, a bureaucracy of the management be created. The Reserve Bank of India should be the main controlling authority to guide the policy of these banks and it should exercise its control through provincial cooperative banks. The provincial cooperative banks in turn should control the central banks and the latter, the smaller cooperative banks and banking unions under their control. The committees of the small banks should be asked to serve the purpose of local boards and should send their one represeniative to the managing bodies of central cooperative banks. The central cooperative banks should serve the purpose of regional boards and these regional boards should be represented at the management of provincial cooperative banks. The provincial cooperative banks should form one managing committee who shall receive orders from the Reserve Bank. In such a way, if truly organized, all the cooperative banks shall become linked to each other, and it shall appear that there is one cooperative bank in the country which has its branches through out the length and breadth of the country. The cooperative banks then will serve a very beneficial purpose.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS.

There are two main difficulties as to the discussion of indigenous bankers. Firstly, neither any reliable statistics are available about the indigenous bankers nor it is possible to collect any information about them for they are very nervous to give out any, and secondly, there has been no clear demarcation between money lenders and indigenous bankers. "In common usage in India", remarks Dr. Jain, "the distinction between a 'banker' and a

'money lender' is generally based on the size of the working capital." In the interest of being brief this term 'banker' should be taken to mean "any individual or private firm which, in addition to making loans, either receives deposits, or deals in *Hundis* or both. The system of indigenous banking presents a contrast with modern banking. There is nothing like mechanism in this banking, the customer is always in touch with the bankers. Their methods are simple and economic.

All those who have attempted to demarcate between the money-lender and indigenous bankers have left us in a fix. Money-lenders also perform almost all the functions of the indigenous bankers. In fact, there is no difference between the two for the public. The only difference which can be noted in the two is that of degree. Banking is the a primary function of a banker which may be combined with other business but with the money-lender it is secondary and subsidiary. The other distinctions are that (1) the money lender advances mostly without security while the indigenous banker mostly against security; (2) clients of the former are less punctual than that of the latter and (3) the money-lender charges a higher rate of interest than the banker.

These indigenous bankers are found all over the country, but they are known by different names at different places. Mostly the business of the indigenous bankers is a monopoly of certain well known castes of Hindus such as Marwaris, the Jains, the Multanis, the Nattukottai, Chetties etc. These all are known as Mahajans, Sahukars or Shroffs. Their resources are larger in most cases and they do all types of financing and money lending. Besides them there are itinerant money lenders, such as Pathans and Kabulis in most parts of the country, Rohillas in the C. P., Quistwallas and Thakurs in U. P. and Gossains and Nagas in Behar and Orissa. They supply credit to poor labourers. factory workers, menials etc. who cannot get credit elsewhere.

Their operations:— Like modern banks they also receive deposits either on current account or on fixed term and pay interest according to the amount, the duration, season, their relation with the depositors but do not rely on deposits as a source of working capital. Some of them, however, also use the uptodate methods and use cheque books etc. Receipt for deposits or withdrawls are not prevalent and are in use when transaction takes place through bearers. Ledger entries are considered sufficient. The deposits of these bankers are showing a decline all over the country for various reasons viz. increasing facilities offered by modern banking, their old and heterogenous methods, lesser security to depositors and combining banking business with other business.

In the case of internal trade and finance, the indigenous banker takes a lion's share in remitting money from one place to another. This is done through the medium of hundis or inland trade bills. Many of them act. as a shroff and discount hundis either directly or indirectly through hundi brokers. Experience has shown that such hundis are rarely dishonoured. Some of the well-known shroffs resemble the firms of bill brokers or discount houses of London money market and yeild the same influence in the money market. Refusal to discount hundi by a Multani banker is looked upon as a danger signal.

Money lending is another function of indigenous bankers. The advances are generally made either in the from of promissory notes, *raseed, ticket bahees. Quist, Girwi, rehan, hath udhar etc.* Besides these cash loans advances are also granted in form of kind loans *viz swaya, khawai*, etc. Mixed loans are also prevalent at some places. The bankers generally do not find profitable to establish direct relations with the agriculturists. They deal through local dealers, or money-lenders. The various acts like Public Debt Redemption

Act, Land Alienation Act and Money lendersAct etc., which have been passed during the last decade in the Congress regime has further decreased this type of business.

Trade in India is generally confined to the raw materials, mostly crops. In financing of these crops indigenous bankers play a very important part all over the country. The village trader advances money on the growing crop against the hypothecation of total produce. He then sends the surplus, after keeping a portion of the produce for local sale, to a town trader, who is also a banker. From there, the produce is sent to larger trading centres and hundis come in the field. If villagers do not take advance from the village moneylender, he sells the produce in *mandis*, on cash basis. In *mandis*, too, *arhtiya* finances the villager by purchasing the entire lot.

These indigenous bankers have also rendered a large assistance to the textile industry, particularly those run on old designs through managing agents with insufficient capital. There are, for example, many mills in places like Ahmedabad and nearby area, whose registered capital is too small to suffice not only for the working capital but also for the fixed capital. The want is made up through advances and loans granted by the managing agents and deposits received from the public. Frequently big marwaris or other bankers deposit large sums of money, or assist the mill agents with loans, in consideration for a fixed rate of interest plus a share in the commission received by such managing agents.

Interest and other charges: The interest charged varies from place to place and time to time and with individual banks. It ranges from 8 percent to 100 percent. For cash loans it is 8 to 12 percent in case of good security, 12 to 37 percent without security. Sahukars charge about 9 percent per annum. It is the highest in case of kind loans. The interest charged is generally compound. Cases are not lacking where the sum due becomes 3 to 4 times of the principal They also sometimes receive extra payment according to the custom of the place. They are taken in the form of dharamkhatas or *likhai*. The rates of interest are generally usurious.

The following extract taken from Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Report, 1929-30, Vol. I is of great interest for the students of this subject.

"The indigenous banker performs all the principal functions associated with modern banking except that he does not allow cheques to be drawn on customers' accounts. He receives call money, short-term deposits and fixed deposits, keeps current accounts as well as deposit accounts, makes payments to the account-holder personally and honours his written orders conveyed by letter. He gives advances, loans on security, or on personal credit, either as overdrafts on current accounts, or as call money, or for short or long periods. He discounts and accepts *hundis* or bills for collection and gives *hundis* or drafts for purposes of private or trade remittance. Thus he carries on a very large amount of inland exchange business through a network of offices and agencies, being in many cases, in outlying parts of the province, the only agency for the transmission of funds. A remarkable feature of the indigenous banking system is the banker's close personal touch with the customer. He knows the history of the family of the borrower and the details concerning his business and financial position. This renders it easy for him to determine whom to accommodate and to what extent. Again, after giving a loan he is in a position to watch the borrower's transactions with a closeness denied to the modern organized banks. In one material respect, however, indigenous banking differs from modern banking. It does not draw any distinction between dealing in other people's money and dealing with other people's money, so that many an

indigenous banker combines trading wtih banking, therein exceeding the legitimate scope of modern banking. There are, accordingly, three classes of indigenous bankers:—

(1) Those who do no business other than banking.

(2) Those who are both bankers and traders or commission agents.

(3) Those who are principally merchants or traders, but who also employ their surplus funds in banking business,

By far the largest number of the indigenous bankers belong to the second class.

It is in the methods rather than the nature of business that indigenous banking stands in marked contrast with modern banking. The most distinguishing feature of the indigenous system is that its operations are not attended with the formalities and delays incidental to modern banking. The indigenous banker prefers to do business on his own. The principle of combination of resources on the joint-stock basis does not appeal to him. The volume of business of each individual or firm being necessarily restricted, as compared with that of a modern bank, it lends itself easily to the *deshi* (Indian) orthodox but simple, economical, and, for all practical purposes, accurate and efficient system of accounts. Following the traditional system of accounting, the indigenous banker keeps only a few books, in most cases only a day-book and a ledger. No audit is required and no balance sheet has to be published; no elaborate staff is necessary, no attractive counter, no imposing edifice. Until recently there were no hard and fast regulations concerning hours of business. Payments were made at any time of the day and even after sunset till midnight. Recently however, the hours of business in principal centres such as Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi, have been restricted and payment is generally made till sunset only, but elsewhere, we find the doors of the firms of indigenous bankers open till midnight for making payments or advancing loans. It is with them a matter of prestige of the firm."

The exact number of bankers and money lenders in India, or their resources are still unknown, but it is certain that there is no village without a money—lender. The magnitude of their capital can be well known by the extreme poverty of the cultivators, who are said to be "born in debt" "live in debt" and "die in debt". The amount of debt according to the census report of 1931 was Rs. 35,20,00,000 and the present figure is estimated at Rs 1,000 crores or (£. 75,00,00,000). This much is at least the capital of indigenous bankers.

Some of these indigenous bankers are of the size of a big commercial bank. They have branches all over the country particularly in centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. Some of them have even correspondents outside India in South and East Africa, Aden, Abyssinia, Europe, China and Japan. They compete very successfully with banks on modern lines. At present there is a tendency among the indigenous bankers to follow the new methods. So many of them have now converted their business houses in limited concerns.

They receive no banking education beyond what they learn in the course of their business and experience of their firms. Their operations are free from formalities and delays. Their establishments are small and economical. They are available at all times. Accounts maintained by them are simple and economical. They possess considerable banking experience for the simple reason that they are associated with the business of banking from early childhood, their families

having carried the business for generations. They are most reliable as bankers and are frequently entrusted with large sums of money.

These indigenous bankers form the main important part of our banking system. Sir George Schuster in his speech in the Legislative Assembly introducing the Reserve Bank Bill said: "I think it would be an exaggeration to say that this part of the organisation represents, if anything, more than 90 per cent of the whole". Emphasising the importance further he said that "until the vast proportion of India's banking and credit machinery, which is represented by indigneous bankers, is not put into gear relatively with the schemes of the money market, with the Reserve Bank at its control, it will be impossible for the Reserve Bank to exercise that full control of currency and credit, which is understood as the function of the central bank in western countries, and it will be equally impossible for the masses of the people who populate the countryside of India to get full benefits of credit and banking facilities on reasonable terms which an organised banking system ought to give".[1] Their spheres of activity are such that the modern banking neither can reach those places nor render that kind of banking service. But still they are daily declining. It is for many reasons already explained.[2]

Defects in the organisation of Indigenous Bankers: The finance supplied by the money lender suffers from various defects. It usually carries heavy rate of interest and other vexatious conditions. The majority of them are conservative, lack in adaptability and initiative, and continue with old and antiquated methods. Jealousy among themselves some times compells them to follow ruinous policy against one another. No doubt, there are some associations such as Marwari Chambers of Commerce, Multani Bankers Association, Multani Shroffs Association etc. but they are confined to big cities and not to small places. Panchayats in villages have no influence. Deposits are not very prevalent. They also do not manufacture credit nor encourage their customers for the use of credit instruments. There is no contact between them and joint stock banking so that the two money markets exist side by side with two sets of rates. The practice of combining the banking business with other businesses is very common. Publication of accounts is considered bad. The rates charged by them are very high. The money lender or the banker is simply concerned with safety of his loan and not the purpose or the payment capacity of the borrower. Another reason of decline at present has been the series of Agricultural Debt legislation passed all over the country to regulate the habits of the money lenders and indigenous bankers.

Suggestions for Improvements: Improvement of this type of credit agency is indipenseble in our country. Efforts should be made to improve their organisations, status and banking methods. The most important way for their improvement is licensing, which should be made compulsory. Compulsory licensing will help in the elimination of their dishonest practices as well as regulate their ways and methods to the benefit of the nation. The licensing should be for (i) the limitation of interest (ii) the keeping of accounts in a prescribed form and making audit compulsory, (iii) the submission of the periodical accounts of each borrower, (iv) giving of receipts to all borrowers for repayments and keeping the counterfoils with themselves, and (v) fixing the period of rests to not less than six months for charging of compound interest. A good deal has been done in this respect by recent Acts and it has resulted in curtailment of credit, accompanied by a reduction of productive debt and the decline

1 Legislative Assembly debates 1933.

2 See pages 15 and 16.

of the money lending business. There has been one general defect of this legislation i.e. "it has been conceived and planned piecemeal in different provinces and not on an all India basis."

2. They should confine their business to banking proper, and in course of time they should shed away with all non-banking business. Restrictions be also made by the Reserve Bank that they must own a minium amount of capital and keep proper books of account which may be open for inspection to the Reserve Bank.

3. All the indigenous bankers should be eligible for cheap remittance facilities.

4. The benefits of Bankers Book Evidence Act should be extended to them.

5. Reserve Bank should make an early effort to link the indigenous bankers

6. The bankers themselves should attempt for amalgamation in-between themselves and as far as possible they should try to form themselves into limited companies.

7. They must adopt themselves to modern conditions and introduce 'mechanised banking'.

Difficulties, Defects and Remedies of Indian Banking

The main aim of this chapter was to know the growth, achievement and failures of the Indian banking system. There has been a large number of difficulties and defects in the ways of Indian banking. Some difficulties and defects are inherent in their working while others are due to the circumstances created by the political atmosphere, distribution of population and presence of foreign banks in the field.

Indian joint stock banks on modern lines are a copy of foreign system which presented many difficulties such as adoption of the system and getting of trained hands. The attitude of the Government was also very apathetic. Indian banks never received the support of the Government, its officials and public bodies. The banks started by foreigners never trainded Indians on responsible positions. The result has been that Indian banking could not go with the same speed.

The alien character of the Government has not only shown an indifferent attitude, but the public, too, has little confidence in its policy. It always looked the Indian currency with distrust. There was absence of faith in the banks and reasons for it cannot be altogether discussed apart from the banking failures. Banking failures, no doubt, true, created distrust among banks but that was only momentary. The real cause has been the refusal of any help to Indian manned institutions by the Government. It could help the Alliance Bank of Simla, one an institution of officials and Britisher, but not the well established Indian banks. Poor people, unfortunately, do not make good bank customers.

Presence of a large number of foreign banks created another set of problems for the Indian banks. These banks not only deprived them of more profitable banking business but appropriated a large part of their profits. Imperial Bank of India, too, sometimes competed to the detriment of Indian banks. Both, the foreign banks and theImperial Bank followed a policy 'no big post to Indians'.

Absence of a true central bank till long and now when established, defects in its working has retarded the growth of banking. No body has guided Indian banks on problems relating to policy and sound banking traditions. Credit and currency were controlled by two different institutions. A bill market is still non existent. The credit structure of the country is of two types, the modern and indigenous. Modern banks do not render banking service to the larger part of Indian's population living in villages far away from big towns, and engaged in India's premier industry i.e. agriculture. Indigenous bankers are daily loosing grounds. Modern tendencies do not look them with favour.

Another problem before us is the practice of the modern banks. Leaving a good few, the practice they follow is not in consonance with sound banking practice. Many are criminally mismanaged, while others grant unsecured loans, keep their assets less liquid, and are under-capitalized. There is an altogether absent of good and trained hands for banking. Some directors of the bank do not sometimes understand the fundamental principles of banking. Branches are opened without any regard of the resources. Some banks offer high rate of interest in order to attract deposits. There exists a keen competition among themselves.

Indian banking needs a complete reorganisation and rehabilitation. We should not craze for more banking but should entirely devote to the reorganisation of the system. Further bank floations and branch opening should be altogether stopped. Attention be diverted towards individual banks, get their position examined and defects removed.

Government should lay down a policy of encouraging the growth of Indian joint stock banking, and should grant more concessions. Remittance facilities be extended to all banks, to remove any unhealthy competition between the banks in India, we should form an All India Banker's Association which should look towards such matters and give its judgement. Such a judgement should be made binding on all. Reserve Bank should take all banks in its orbit and grant increased rediscounting facilities.

Banks should also endeavour to develop sound banking practice, advance loans against tangible securities. The use of vernacular language should be freely allowed. Branches should be opened only when it does not offer an unhealthy competition in that area. More attention should be paid to the recruitment of trained staff. Deposit insurance should be introduced in India. Rates of interest should be standardised all over the country and stamp tax on usance bill should be abolished.

These are a few suggestion but not the wholesome. Not only that good banker and good type of banking shall lead to the success of this service in India but the public must be educated so as to enable them to discern between good and bad banks†.

† For another suggestions read chapter next chapter.

CHAPTER III.

BANKING LEGISLATION IN INDIA

The business of banking primarily rests upon trust and confidence. A person thus will not entrust his savings unless he is sure that he will be able to get the desired amount back whenever he wants. So, any thing which fosters trust in the banks will lead to their progress and on the contrary any thing creating distrust in them shall lead to the devastation of the system. And in the latter category comes the banking failure. A banking failure not only deprives the depositor of his hard earned savings but its repercussions on trade and industry, by stopping the supply of credit, may be far more disastrous. In the beginning, it may relate to one small bank but may soon develop into a wild conflagration involving one and all, the weak and the strong, the rich and the poor. "A panic" says Dr. Muranjan*, "does not discrimnate in its victims". It hits all alike. The forces of destruction gain momentum with each fresh failure ultimately leading to the financial chaos and confusion. Many a thriving concerns suffer severe losses and some of them are forced even to close down their business. Many are reduced from the state of prosperity to extreme poverty and misery. And to bring the train to motion at previous speed may take years. Such an economic catastrophe is always against the public welfare.

Banking failures in India. The history of banking in India, perhaps, presents a must tragic tale. Joint stock banking has developed with a fairly rapid speed but this has not been continuous and steady since the signs of the beginning of the last Great War. India has faced many banking failures. Even with the establishment of the central bank and the general masses having become more intelligent and nationalistic, there continue to be many banking failures, creating greater and greater confusion in the public mind. The table on the next page shows in great detail the number of institutions failed and capital lost in such failures:—

During the period under review India has suffered the loss of Rs. 960.0 lakhs of paid-up capital and no less than 949 banks failed. The yearly average has come to about 32.4 lakhs of rupees of capital. But thanks to our good luck that these bank failures in India have not been of such a nature as to remove the whole of banking structure like that of the U.S.A. These all failures have been, on the contrary, sporadic and individual misfortunes. The only effect of such failure was a short-time distrust.

But why all these banking failures in our country? Some critics have foolishly pointed out that the failures demonstrated the incapacity of Indians to conduct organised banking of modern type. But these failures were a common feature of the early history of joint stock banking both in the U.S.A. and England. As Mr. Doraswami[1] remarks, "the path of Indian bank failures is strewn with the wreckage of European-manned institutions" and he quoted instances of the failures of the first Bank of Bombay (1868) and the Arbuthnot

* Op. cit. page 294.

1 Indian finance, Currency and Banking p. IV.

BANKING FAILURES IN INDIA SINCE 1913.

Years	No. of banks liquidated.	Capital (*in lakhs of rupees*).		
		Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
1913 (For 2 Months)	12	274.0	164.5	35.1
1914	43	774.0	245.6	109.1
1915	11	56.5	7.9	4.6
1916	13	230.9	20.9	4.2
1917	9	76.5	35.7	25.2
1918	7	209.5	4.8	1.4
1919	4	52.5	6.4	4.0
1920	3	10.4	7.6	7.2
1921	7	70.4	5.8	1.2
1922	15	1015.5	27.2	3.2
1923	20	2180.8	992.3	465.4
1924	18	630.3	26.4	11.3
1925	17	189.8	25.4	18.7
1926	14	70.8	7.0	3.9
1927	16	69.3	6.8	3.1
1928	13	81.7	31.6	23.1
1929	11	150.5	24.9	8.1
1930	12	627.4	46.5	40.5
1931	18	160.2	26.3	15.0
1932	23	489.2	11.6	7.9
1933	26	162.4	9.0	2.9
1934	30	242.0	14.3	6.2
1935	51	195.9	118.4	65.9
1936	81	241.8	13.3	4.9
1937	65	93.9	18.1	11.5
1938	73	200.3	49.4	29.9
1939	86	181.4	19.1	10.0
1940	95	618.7	19.6	10.9
1941	58	93.3	16.3	7.3
1942	48	182.0	30.1	12.0
1943	50	373.6	12.5	6.3
Total	949	9005.5	2075.5	960.0

Bank, to which we may add the more recent big failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla in 1923†. The actual causes leading to failures have been many. They include mismanagement due to inexperience, overtrading, low cash reserves investments in less liquid securities and in some cases no investment at all, unsecured loans to officers and directors, offering of unbusiness like rates of interest in order to attract deposit, general instability of economic conditions and the lack of a strong central bank with a unified control of currency and credit. Some of them have been caused by criminal mismanagement taking up of illegal business, the meagreness of capital resources, the apathy of the shareholders themselves, lax laws, public ignorance and some simply victims of misfortune. The following tables show the failures of banks according to age and also according to paid-up capital.

BANK FAILURES GROUPED BY AGE

Years	Less than 1 years	More than 1 year and less than 3 years 11 months	More than 3 years 11 months and less than 7 years and 11 months	More than 7 years 11 months and less than 10 years 11 months	More than 10 years 11 months and less than 13 years 11 months	More than 13 years 11 months and less than 16 years 11 months	More than 16 years 11 months and less than 19 years 11 months	More than 19 yrs. and 11 months	Total
1913-14	5	26	11	2	1	3	—	2	50
1915-20	1	7	13	6	2	3	—	11	43
1921-30	11	54	22	11	13	5	8	19	143
1931-36	10	72	77	19	18	23	1	18	238
Total	27	159	123	38	34	34	9	50	474

IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FAILURES

Years	Up to 10 years 11 months	More than 10 years 11 months and less than 19 years 11 months	More than 19 years 19 years 11 months
1913-14	88	8	4
1915-20	62	11.6	25
1921-30	68	18.1	13.2
1931-36	74.7	17.6	7.5

† See also page 16 to 19.

FAILURES ACCORDING TO PAID-UP CAPITAL

Years	Less than Rs. 10,000	more than 10,000 and less than 30,000	more than 30,000 and less than 50,000	more than 50,000 and less than 1 lakh	more than Rs. 1 lakh
1913-14	12	8	5	8	14
1915-20	15	5	5	8	3
1921-30	40	19	11	11	23
1931-36	95	37	13	12	9
1937-40	190	46	27	13	8
Total	352	115	61	52	57

IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FAILURES

Years	less than Rs. 1 lac	More than 1 lakh and less than 5 lacs	Rs 5 lacs and over
1913-14	70	15	15
1915-20	74	19	7
1921-30	78	10	12
1931-36	94.5	4.2	1.2

Many inferences can be drawn from the above tables firstly, that the large bulk of banking failures have been in the case of young ones and those with meagre capital resources, and the number falls as we move up the ladder secondly, in recent years there is a tendency towards increasing number of bank failures in case of banks below ten years of age and with paid-up capital below Rs. 1 lakh and a decrease in the failures of older banks and those with capital resources of over a lakh of rupees. In view of the causes of failures already pointed out it shall be advisable to discuss the present position of Indian banks.

Structure of Indian Banking: Leaving apart a few good scheduled banks, it is very clearly noticeable that the formation of Indian banking companies is of a heterogenous nature. The resources of non-schedued banks on an average are between Rs. 1 to 3 lakhs. But this position materially alters with the average capital per branch. Ten Bengali Banks had an average of Rs. 9,000 as their capital. The maximum resources per bank is near about Rs. 1 lakh but the average resources per branch range between Rs. 20 to 50 thousand. The classification of deposits between demand and time liabilities differ from one type of banking structure to another and among particular banks. The demand and time ratio of scheduled banks is 3:1 but in the case of non-scheduled banks is 2:3. Some of the banks have no deposits at all. The cash resources of the banks are larger than foreign banks. But cases are not even lacking where the percentage of

cash and investment of a non-scheduled bank is 2 to 3 %. The investments of big scheduled banks are not large but they have 90 per cent of their total investment in gilt-edged securities. The non-scheduled banks generally have little investments and the percentage of gilt-edged securities is almost negligible. The quantity and quality declines with smaller scheduled banks. The figures of loans and advances is small with scheduled banks and greater with the non-scheduled banks. It is in no way less than 60% in case of individual banks and in cases even 200 to 300 percent with smaller banks. The nature of the advances is not disclosed. It is, however, presumed that their advances are not very secured. The fact is further corroborated by the higher percentage of net profits which is an outcome of the interest charged by a bank. Lesser the security of advance, the higher is the rate of interest. The management of the banks is of persons not very efficient in finance and in case of Bengali Banks, they change hands very frequently. There is a regular market for the sale and purchase of banks.

Besides, our banks suffer from various defects like unsecured loans, mismanagement, offering of unbusinesslike rates, concentration in few big cities etc. Thus it becomes clear that the system as it exists to-day is of a hazardous nature and can easily fall victim to any crisis that may arise. Sufficient cash reserves, levelling those of foreign and big banks and a high proportion of time liabilities over demand liabilities are the only palliatives at present and they, too, may disappear at the actual hour of trial which is coming nearer and nearer.

The apathetic attitude of the Government and Central Bank: The burden of helping the distressed falls either on the government or on the central bank of the country. In India, too, the responsibility must have been taken by the two, but they have failed badly in this respect. Due to the alien character of the Government of India, it has always been passive in this respect. The only notable help of the Government was on the occassion of the failure of Alliance Bank of Simla, an institution of European, with official and European clients. Central bank till only a decade ago was non-existent and now when established has not rendered any help to the banks of the country. Even the scheduled banks like Travancore National Quilon Bank, Benares Bank etc. with whom the Reserve Bank was in close associaton has been allowed to fade away. The problem, then, is which way lies the safety. The only courses left are the voluntary amalgamation and a separate banking Act.

Amalgamations: The most important and effective way of consolidation and reconstruction of Indian banking is amalgamation of different banks. The importance and advantages of such a scheme need no emphasis. The case can be well referred to the history of England and U.S.A. where the amalgamations and mergers have added strenuous and increasing strength in the banks. Recently there have been some moves in this direction. New Standard Bank was taken over by Comilla Banking Corporation and Bengal Metropolitan Bank by East India Commercial Bank. This has strengthened their position. Punjab National Bank gained strength after the absorption of Bhagwan Das Bank. The amalgamation can take various forms. It may be between a few local banks with poor resources, or banks in different trade centres or between a large number of unit banks. The only difficulty which faces us in such a scheme is the arbitration in case of disputes. Reserve Bank should work impartially when asked to intervene in this respect. It should further find out the feasibility of amalgamation of different banks and should make definite suggestions in this respect. It shall really be a great burden upon the central bank, but it being the central institution, the burden cannot fall upon any one else. It may mean a pressure at one time but

it shall pave the way out of the difficulties. The one example of amalgamation may be between Punjab National Bank and Indian Bank. Both of them are generally working on the same lines and the amalgamation between the two will make their area wider. The amalgamation between the two banks in the same areas shall go to stabilise their deposits. Another problem is the agreement of the directors to that position. This difficulty can be solved by increasing the number of directors. Lloyds Bank presents an example of large directorate. Such amalgamation should be only voluntary and compulsion should be resorted only when voluntary amalgamation is not forthcoming. It is expected that if full guidance is given to the banks they shall only prefer this course because in this case there shall be no burden of legality.

Banking Legislation: The banking legislation in the country is not very new. Indian Companies Act of 1913 was amended in 1936 to give a special treatment to banks. The Act imposd certain restrictions on banking companies regarding the initial capital, the building up of reserves, the nature of business and the maintenance of cash reserves etc. The Act also defined a banking company. It prescribed that a banking company may not start business unless shares have been allotted for an amount sufficient to yield at least Rs. 50,000 working capital. Every banking company, out of the declared profits of each year and before any dividend is declared, will transfer a sum equal to 20 per cent of such profits to a reserve fund until the amount of fund is equal to the paid-up capital. Banking companies must also maintain, by way of cash reserves, a sum equivalent to $1^1/_2$ per cent of the time liabilities and 5 per cent of the demand liabilities. If a banking company has a subsidiary company, there must not be anything but banking companies.

Notwithstanding these restrictions nine years' working of the Act has shown that these can be evaded. For instance, no company formed after the commencement of the Act which uses as part of its name the word "bank." "banking" or "banker" can be registered unless its memorandum restricts the object of the company to the carrying on of the business of banking as defined in section 277 (f). There is, however, no legal provision to compel a company already registered with the words "bank" etc. to change its name if the business is not covered by that section. This gives rise to the anomaly that a company may call itselfa bank and still may not be subjected to new regulations embodied in the Companies Act. Side by side the evasion of the provisions of the Act, it fails to remedy various defects. It makes no definite provisions for investing a certain percentage of their assets into gilt-edged investments, opening of branches at far different places with a sufficient minimum capital and that the reserves should be unencumbered. And in respect of liquidation the present company law appears to be most unsatisfactory. There is a wide difference between a bank and an ordinary company and so both cannot be treated alike at the time of liquidation.

Many temporary measures have been taken during the war. There is now a restriction that the subscribed capital of a banking company shall not be less than 50 percent of the authorised and the capital so subscribed 50 percent must be paid-up. Regulations have also been made for the inspection of banking companies by the Reserve Bank. But even all these combined do not meet all the requirements.

Need for a Separate Act. The need for a definite separate act almost stands established if the banks do not go for voluntary amalgamation. The act also becomes important at the present day when there is a tendency towards rationalization. The banking structure must be established on a sound footing

and be able te take over new and more onerous responsibilities which may be required to be assumed in the economic interest of the country.

Banking laws contribute to public confidence in two ways. In the first place, they strive to insure, if not sound management, at least immunity from more flagrant abuse of place and power. Secondly, they aim at mitigating harm and distress when banks find themselves in difficulties or have actually to be liquidated. The special banking law prevents favouritism and secures uniformity to all. And further it will be a step with the pace of the world towards greater intervention and improvement in our credit structure. The policy of *laissez faire* is dangerous because it can only achieve its purpose by allowing many banks to go into liquidation at the cost of poor depositors.

Types of Banking Legislaton: "An examination of the banking laws of the various foreign countries show considerable variations in the nature and degree of legal control imposed upon banks. 'The extremes are provided by Great Britain on one hand and Germany and Italy on the other, for legal control is practically non-existent in Great Britain, it covers a wide range of commercial banks activity in Germany and Italy where it forms a part of general scheme of economic planning and has thus come to be inseparably bound up with the political philosophy of the two countries". The other countries occupy an intermediate position.

The nature of banking legislation is to a larger extent determined by the particular circumstances of the country in which it is required to operate. The absence of detailed statutory regulations in Great Britain is due to the high degree of concentration with 'Big Five". Small number of banks provide better facilities of discussion and exchange of views. The close contact is not possible if there are a large number of smaller banks. This explains the existence of a comprehensive banking legislation in U.S.A. The need for a strict and extensive legal control in Germany and Italy is mainly due to the desire of using the banking system to further economic policy of the state.

At the very outset one will suggest a drastic banking legislation for India because of the wide spread banking failures in the past and the present position being no improvement over the past. But it will be a folly to admit such a suggestion without considering other factors. In India the banking on modern lines is of recent origin and a drastic legislation might not only hit the older banks, which have also passed a period of probation, but might also render unduly difficult the growth of the new banks. The retardation of its growth when it is still in its infancy is highly undersirable. Consequently it will be better if we start with a moderate banking code which may remove the various existing defects observed at the time of crisis and create public confidence.

THE PRESENT BANKING BILL

The present banking bill introduced on 15th March 1946 can be really traced from the year 1939, when late Sir James Taylor, the then Governor of the Reserve Bank, addressed a letter to the Government of India, Finance Department, in connection with the banking legislation. The scope of the bill was said to be very modest, but it was not carried for the apathetic attitude of the government. The flotation of a number of banks during the period of inflation that set in since the commencement of the war and prior to the ordinances relating to control of capital issues, had apparently impressed on the authorities of the Reserve Bank the need for reviving the proposal for the banking legislation. A draft bill was sent to all interested bodies

for opinion and placed before the legislative Assembly in May 1945. It was again referred to a select committee, and emerged in the shape of the bill introduced on 15th March 1946 before the Legislative Assembly.

The present bill tries to regulate banking in many ways viz., fixing of minimum capital standards, licensing of banking companies, maintenance of liquid assets, abolition of managing agency and inspection of banks etc. We shall here discuss how far the bill is to the requirements of the nation, what cuttings and choosings are necessary to make it more beneficial and suitable for the smooth development of country's resources.

The area of operation: This bill is to regulate only those banking companies which are limited concerns. It does not apply to the indigenous bankers for the very reason of their being unlimited concerns and purposely excludes the cooperative banks. Indigenous bankers have been, all though in our history doing the bulk of banking business, serving the small trader and cultivator in various ways with their own capital rather then borrowed one. Cooperative banks are the other agency to help the 90 per cent of the country's population living in rural areas. It really looks strange that the main credit agencies of the country are being excluded from the control.

The other feature which calls for general comment is in regard to the distinction made between banks registered with head offices in British India or in the United Kingdom. It distinguishes not as between the banks created in British India or the United Kingdom and elsewhere but also differentiates between banks of British India and Indian States. Treating banks registered in the United Kingdom on a footing of equality with banks registered in British India entails discrimination in favour of U. K. banks and against all non-British Indian institutions including those of Indian States, which is politically obnoxious and economically vicious. The discrimination is all the more accentuated when their position is considered vis-a-vis the banks registered in Indian States. Indian States as well as British provinces are parts of a single unit called India. It should be the aim of those planning to form one economic policy inspite of jurisdictional divisions or political differences. It is all the more necessary when a national government has been formed at the centre and the representatives of the Indian states have agreed to join in the Constituent Assembly to work out one constitution for the whole of India. If local differences or peculiarities require special treatment, such a course might be provided by rules under the Act giving effect to such differences and peculiarities. The financial interest of the population living in Indian states or British India is very closely interwoven and knitted. The currency and credit system being identical there is a very steady flow of money and intelligence, material and personal, between these territories, which it would create endless and unnecessary difficulties by creating differences between the two.

Definitions:—The bill follows the lines laid down in the draft bill of 1939. It explains the term banking 'as the accepting of deposits repayable on demand.' It is both insufficient and unsatisfactory. It says nothing about withdrawability by cheque. This may be simpler but is most confusing. Does banking in India to exclude fixed deposits? Are the banks in India to have no concern with, any long term finance, particularly of industrial investments, even on the soundest security? A bank cannot exist if it is simply to accept demand deposits. It shall mean a change in the ratio of assets held by them. Cash must become the main holding. The banks cannot by their nature exclude fixed deposits.

The question raised is all the more pertinent, because the Bill does not

ignore fixed deposits. Demand liabilities are "liabilities which must be met on demand" and time liabilities means "liabilities which are not demand liabilities." This is a negative definition and is open to many criticisms. The definition included in the Bill must be clear and explicit.

Functions of Banks : This gives a very elaborate detail of the functions that may be undertaken by the banks. Clause (a) of Section 6 outlines almost all the functions undertaken by banks these days. Some of the business are of such a nature that they require a very special treatment and ordinary banks in India cannot do that business. It also affords a distinct link between banks and industry. But it is not clear how this link would work. Dealing in bullion and other precious metals also provides a scope for speculative business. Restrictions have been imposed on direct or indirect dealing in any trade or buying, selling or bartering of goods for others. This is meant for sheding away all non-banking business which may hitherto is being done by banks. All non-banking assets, too, have to be disposed of within seven years of the commencement of this Act except with the special permission of the Reserve Bank.

Abolition of Managing Agents : Clause 10 of the Bill prohibits the employment of Managing Agents. No remuneration for the management of a bank would be legal "whose share is on a scale disproportionate according to the normal standards prevailing in banking business, to the resources of the company." The words are ambiguous and leave many loopholes for mischief. How can one say that the remuneration is disproportionate to the earnings? Will it also include the services of some bank managers who get a certain percentage out of profits as a reward for their work? The term should be made clear and explict. The provision also places no restrictions on the re-employment of the Managing Agents.

Capital : Capital structure of the bank according to the area and province is another feature of the Bill. It provides that no banking company shall after this Act is passed carry on or commence business unless it has paid-up capital and reserve of an aggregate value :—

"1. of not less then twenty lakhs of rupees, if it has a place of business in India outside the province in which it has its principal place of business or if it has its principal place of business elsewhere than in British India, or

2. in a case to which clause 1 does not apply, or not less than

(a) five lakhs of rupees if it has any place of business at Bombay or Calcutta plus

(b) two lakhs of rupees in respect of each other town (other than Bombay & Calcutta) having a population of over 1,00,000 in which it has any place of business, plus

(c) ten thousand in respect of each other town, village or similar locality in which it has any place of business."

The minimum and maximum value of paid-up capital and reserves has been fixed at Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 20,00,000 respectively. Every commercial institution requires an adequate paid-up capital and in the case of a bank it can be procured by (1) fixing a minimum capital, (2) by a fixed percentage to liability, (3) according to the population of the place and (4) fixing of a given capital for each bank according to the peculiar circumstances. There can also be a combination of these ways.

Is there any justification for such a measure? "It is a question" points out Mr. K. T. Shah. "whether the real, long range interests of the country, its industry, commerce utilities, and services will be better served by a large number of relatively small banks, scattered through out the country, all carefully linked up with the central national banking machinery, or by a small number of very large banks, situated in a few central places, though each with a large number of branches. The U. S. A. provides a good model for the former and Britain for the latter". India has more resemblence with American conditions than British and so the former model is more preferable and desirable. The application of the capital standards in India is based on the presumption that larger the number of branches of a bank, the greater the risk to the depositors and the population of a place of business has a direct ratio to the volume of the business of the bank. Such an argument is wrong. The opening of branches is not at all risky but the real risk lies in the unsafe investments. British banks provide a model of a large number of branches and perhaps no one has suggested an increase in their capital.

A minimum prescription of Rs. 1 lakh cannot be regarded too high in view of the changed money conditions. The principle of linking the capital of a bank to the population of the place and of laying down a minimum of Rs. 20 lakhs for a bank which extends beyond one province is based on the supposition that the operations are in the entire area. This might be true with the bigger banks operating on an all India basis but not of smaller banks. The main danger to be guarded is that a small bank may not open branches in far away situated trade centres to attract deposits. But the difficulties lie in deciding whether or not small banks should be allowed to operate in bigger cities. To say no, is to deprive the credit services which these small banks are rendering and perhaps can alone render successfully.

The population of a place is no sure index to its volume of banking business. It may even be argued that if places with different population provide a variety of business, then several types of business would mean automatically a mutual insurance. The correlation between capital and population is misleading. Every town dweller is neither a depositor nor a customer of the bank. Augmentation of capital with every increase in business is not possible. Only those who have to face the problems can know the difficulties. Every bank has a limited name and fame and it is not possible that every time it issues a capital it must be subscribed. A paid-up capital never provides any safety to the depositor. The ultimate and only dependable security of the depositors lies in the sound management and safe investments of the bank.

The insistence on a minimum capital of Rs. 20 lakhs in respect of a bank which touches more than one province is likely to bring about very anomalous consequences. A bank operating in a particular place might in the natural and legitimate course of business expansion be led to open a branch in the adjoining districts, irrespective of the area forming part of another province or state. But the proposed bill prevents even this. A bank with H. O. at Delhi is not to serve the public of Ghaziabad, whose business and trade connections are very close and inseparable. Under this provision a bank may exploit the population of its province or state but not of others. This proposal shall bring incalculable harm to the country and is without any regard to the conditions prevailing here.

In the country there are 32 scheduled banks whose paid-up capital and

reserve is below Rs. 20 lakhs and, therefore, these banks who are so-called big banks shall have to make changes. A large number of banks have branches not only in one province but in more than two provinces. Banks registered in a State with resources below Rs. 20 lakhs shall also be required to close their business or to increase their capital resources to more than Rs. 20 lakhs as they shall have to deposit that amount of security with the Reserve Bank. The condition shall be all the more hard for the smaller banks of Indian States. In Calcutta alone there are about 150 banks who will be required to change either their H. O. from Calcutta or increase their capital. If the Bill is passed and proper precautions are not taken by the Reserve Bank it may mean a widespread banking crisis ultimately leading to a financial chaos.

Restrictions on commencement of Business: Banks incorporated outside British India or the United Kingdom are required to deposit with the Reserve Bank certain amount equal to what their minimum capital would have been if registered in British India. Under such a category comes the Bank registered in Indian States. The States are sure to take measures of retaliation against banks of British India. This cannot be the aim of banking legislation. A method should be found whereby Indian banks registered in British India or Indian States should be treated on identical basis. All banks registered in India should be placed on the same footing and submit returns to the Reserve Bank. It is also not understood why banks registersd in U. K. are being accorded a preferable treatment. Restrictions should also be made under sub-clause 3 (a) so that the Directors may be prevented from the usual device of calling up different amount of capital on different shares. The permission should not be confined to banks incorporated after 15th Jan., 1937 but all banks irrespective of their origin must abide by this regulation.

Reserve Fund: Banks other than scheduled are required to carry certain percentage of their profits to reserve fund before distributing dividends. Why scheduled banks have been exempted from this condition? The problem of reserves is more concerned with the bigger banks than smaller banks.

Cash Reserves: The restriction of keeping a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of their time liabilities and 5% of their demand liabilities in cash is too small. They are now maintaing a higher cash position and it may mean a reduction in their liquidity. It should be at least double the present figure with powers to the Reserve Bank to increase or decrease the same as the case may be. In such a case the system of varying reserve ratio of U.S.A. shall be more beneficial.

Subsidiary companies and holding in them : There are two important clauses in this respect. Firstly, banks are allowed to form a subsidiary company for a definite purpose and that purpose must include the business of banking in general. Secondly, banking companies are prohibited to hold shares in any company, whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner of an amount exceeding 20% of the issued and subscribed capital of that company or twenty per cent of its own issued and subscribed capital and reserve whichever is less. The latter provision, however, does not apply to shares held by banking companies before 15th January 1937. This provision is administratively impossible because a bank having a large number of branches may unconciously infringe it The shares kept as collateral security for advancess directly vary and it is impossible to comply with the provisions. If this provision is to be worked out only a higher pre-

centage can somewhat solve our problem. Exclusion of shares held before 15th January 1937 is simply a discrimination in favour of older banks and should better be avoided.

Loans & Advances : "No banking company shall make any loans or advances on the security of its own shares, or grant unsecured loans to its directors, or to firms, or companies in which it or any of its directors is interested as partner, director or managing agent." This is too wide a restriction which is bound to interfere with the normal and perfectly sound credit operation of many companies. It also imposes restriction on purchase and discounting of bills of such concerns. The purpose behind this clause is the safety of depositors carried too far. Such a position can be well guarded at the time of inspection and penalties imposed for such defaults.

Licensing of Banking Companies : Foreign banks working in India are required to take out a license but such a provision would not be insisted upon within first five years from the commencement of this Act. But why postpone it for 5 years ? A system of licensing of banks registered outside British India or the United Kingdom should not apply only to future cases of such banks but also to the existing banks; otherwise India will have no opportunity to insist on reciprocal treatment from foreign countries. Those who discriminate against Indian banks must be asked to close down their business. This system is in fact advantageous from the national view point. But the full advantage of the principle would be served only if all banks are required equally to be liscensed. Then restrictions be imposed not only on foreign banks who operate in the country but also on all the banks of the foreigners which are incorporated in India. It should be provided in the case of newly opened institutions by foreigners that no bank can be incorporated in India unless 75% of its capital is voteable by Indians and Indian Banks be defined as having at least 75% of its capital in the hands of Indians. Licensing of the opening of offices by the Reserve Bank can only be successful when the Reserve Bank has a special department for the purpose of imploring possibilities of a new office both in places with a bank and without a bank. It must scrutinize at least 300 cases a year.

Maintenance of a percentage of assets : The banks are required to maintain 25% of their total deposit liabilities in British India in cash, gold or unencumbered approved securities. Why should the loans from other banks, capital and reserve fund be exempted ? The limit of 25% is very small. It means that the loans and advances of an individual bank may be as high as 75 per cent. The tendency of borrowing against such securities are also not unknown and in such circumstances the percentage shall be as low as about 15 to 20. A ratio of 10 per cent cash and 30 percent in approved securities is essential.

Audit : It make obligatory for every bank that those registered under Indian Companies Act must get their accounts audited by a registered accountant. The foreign banks are, however exempted from this regulation but their balance sheet must be audited by authorised auditors of their own place. Such a practice is harmful and be amended that the auditor should certify the balance sheets of operations in India separately.

Inspection : The central Government is authorised to direct the Reserve Bank for inspection of any bank where it considers that the state of affairs is not satisfactory. This section particularly has got two defects viz., that

it is not very necessary that the Government may in all cases rightly judge the wrong working of any bank and secondly, lack of a provision to obtain counter observation or remarks from the management and Board of Directors of the bank concerned. The Section should be amended so as to provide firstly appointment of regular bank examiners who should inspect books of various banks and submit report to the Central Government and the Reserve Bank. Secondly, the Reserve Bank and the Central Government shall always be at liberty to call forth any information in any respect of the working of a bank. The necessity of a regular inspection arises for the reason that if only bank who are douoted ones; are to be inspected, it shall mean a run on such banks creating an extra hardship. The rule of inspection should be casual and not only when there is a doubt.

Restriction on Amalgamations: No two banks or more can amalgamate themselves without the previous permission of the Reserve Bank. This is simply absurd. Why there should be any restriction on the amalgamation of two banks ? The Reserve Bank has power enough to enquire into the working of any bank and if it is doubtful about any amalgamation it should inspect those banks. The Section should be amended so to make it compulsory for every bank wishing to amalgamate to send a detailed plan of amalgamation before it actually goes for it. This clause is very necessary in view of the fact that after the passing of the bill Indian banking shall have no existence except through amalgamations.

Balance Sheet & Profit & Loss Accounts:The Bill, no doubt, points for numeroussearching details but it shall be preferable if the banks be required to give percentage of:

(a) Capital and Reserve to Total Working.

(b) Demand Deposits to Total Deposits.

(c) Cash and balances with Banks to Total Deposits.

(d) Investments to Total Deposits.

(e) Approved Securities to Total Investments.

(f) Net Profit or Loss to Total Working.

(g) Establishment Expenses to Total Expemditure,

along with the Balance Sheet.

The income side of profit and loss is still ambiguous. The important heads of income should be separately shown as under :—

1. Interest and Discount.
2. Exchange and Commission.
3. Profit on sale of Securities and Investments.
4. Profit on sale and purchase of gold and silver.
5. Miscellaneous. Any item of big amount should be explicitily mentioned in the inner column.

This will enable the Reserve Bank to determine the profit from banking transactions as compared to speculation and sale and purchase of securities.

Suggestions : In brief, the bill is discriminative in its nature, stiff in certain measures, loose in others and absent in many. The main aim of the framers of the Bill has been excessive safeguards to depositors. The criterion of a good banking system is not the security offered to the depositors but the maximum

service to the nation. The capital requirements put forth in the bill are very hard and without any regard of the banking system of the country. The reason of such strictness in absence of a smooth way for amalgamation, will be simply to invite the trouble of bank failures. No body knows what may be the toll. The aim of public service can be better served by creating a condition of healthy competition, elimination of profits beyond a certain limit to the shareholders, better service and sound management. The Reserve Bank should guide at least the big bank on ways and methods of taking up industrial finance.

It is not good laws that make a better bank but the efficiency of the management is more responsible. It is surprising enough that the framers of the Bill who have gone for so much details has forgetten this important factor. It is a tendency in the laws of the other countries to increase and define the responsilities of the bank directors. The Swiss Banking Law of 1934 requires every bank to have a clearly distinguished management and board of directors with different personnels and definite responsibilities. The restriction imposed on them in various countries are forbidding of directorship in other concerns, prohibition of engaging themselves in speculative operations etc. There must firstly be set up definite qualifications of business experience in our case. Besides it, there should be other considerations like the number of shares held, etc. Attempt should be further made to represent depositors. A qualification should also be prescribed for holding the post of bank managers and further appointments for the branch managers be made with the approval of the Reserve Bank.

Another regulation which has been altogether absent is regarding the rates of interest on deposits. The Act 1933 of the United States prohibits the paying of interest on demand deposits. In Argentina, the interest paid on sight deposits must be at least three points less than the central bank's discount rate. In our country the interest on demand deposits should not be more than $^3/_4$ per cent. It shall avoid undue competition for attracting deposits among various banks.

The other drawbacks of the bill have been measures in respect of liquidation of banks. It has been observed all over the world that the central bank or the Government is not in a position to render adequate help at the time of liquidation. Indian banking history is full of such examples. In other countries it is noticeable from the fact that every country is now designing to have a separate institution for the purpose. One of the most important of such institutions is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of U. S. A. and others Institute Movilizador in Argentine, National Financers in Mexico, Revisionsgesellschaft in Austria etc. It shall be desirable to have such an institution in India under the possible name of Reconstruction Finance of Banking and should be started with a paid-up capital of Rs. 5 crores which should be fully paid-up by the Government. The management of the institution should be in the hands of a committee consisting of (1) the nominees of the Central Government, (2) the nominees of the Reserve Bank and (3) the nominees of the banks themselves. Nothing be here emphasised about the necessity of such an institution, the time itself shall prove it.

It was so much for the banks and the Government. There is also, however, a responsibility upon the customers. They must educate themselves and should learn to discern between the good and bad banks. The good laws and good bankers is not all but they should have their own discretion.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING OF BANKS ABROAD

Banks play a very important role in the econmic life of a nation. Every civilized country of the world today has a full credit system, i. e. a central bank, commercial banks, investement banks, cooperative banks and private banks. While central banks deal with the control of all the credit agencies, the commercial banks do the greater part of the financial business. A typical commercial bank is a very large and important institution having a net work of branches spread all over the country and sometimes even beyond its boundaries. In this chapter we are more concerned with these institutions and will discuss the activities of the banks abroad.

Commercial 'banking though so firmly established is only a century old. The Governments of the respective countries took very keen interest in establishing these commercial banks in the beginning but withdrew their help, when the capitalists began to realise the advantages of these institutions. All the banks are now a monopoly of capitalists and the Government of the country is unconnected with their management except in the fact that it has a duty to see that a definite banking standard is mainained by these banks. The first commercial bank of France, *Comptoir d'Escompte* was established by the Government in collaboration with the capitalists in 1848 and later on was followed by Investment Banks, *banques d'Affaires* and private banks, *hautes banques* etc., all owned and managed by the private capitalists. In Germany the first joint stock bank, the A. Schaffhausenscher Bankeverein, was founded in Colonge in 1848, and then came the Darmstaedter Bank in 1853, the Disconto-Gesellschaft and the Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, both in 1856. In Italy, though the first true commercial banks were established in the fifties of the last century, some banks of issue were already carrying on banking business on commercial lines in various states of the Appennine Peninsula and Sicily. Soon after the political unification of Italy a large number of Joint Stock Banks, 107 in number, came into existence by 1873. England has been the pioneer in this respect. Bank of England was started in 1694 and it performed commercial banking till the Act of 1844 within a radius of 65 miles from London. In this year many other commercial banks came in the field and there were 104 banks in 1890. In U.S.A. the national banking system was organised in about 1863 which marks the beginning of the present banking in the State. The National & States banks both worked in the country. In Canada, the first bank was the Bank of Montreal founded in 1817 and followed up by the Quebec Bank, the Bank of Canada, the Bank of Upper Canada in 1818, the Bank of New Brunswick in 1820, and the Halifax Banking Company and the Bank of Novascotia in 1825. The British North American Act of 1867 marked a new era in the field of commercial joint stock banking in Canada. There came a flood of banks after this Act. In Mexico there were many commercial banks prior to the Act of 1884. The main among them, the Banco National de Mexico was founded a few years before the Act. The Lombard & Loan Bank was the first to be set up in

the Union of South Africa in 1793. It was a Government owned and controlled bank. The Cape of Good Hope was the first private bank established there in 1837. In 1862 there were about 29 joint stock banks. The modern system of banking in Japan dates from the promulgation of the National Banks Regulations in November 1872. Bank of Japan, the central bank of the country, was started in 1882 and Bank of Taiwan in 1897, Yokohama Specie Bank in 1880 and Bank of Chosen in 1910. In Australia the Bank of New South Wales was established in 1817.

The joint stock banking established in the middle of the last century gained momentum on the close of the century and has now made a foothold. The importance of these banks lies not in the enlarged resources but also in the varied functions performed by them. These banks besides accepting deposits and granting loans, render services of different varieties and these varieties are daily taking new forms with the advancement of economic organisation of the countries. They finance not only the trade, but help in the establishment of industries by underwriting large part of their shares and granting floating capital, keep things for safe custody, effect transfer of payments from one place to another, work as agents and brokers, administer estates, and submit income tax statements etc. on behalf of their clients. They also arrange for recurring payments on behalf of individuals.

The deposits per head in 1936 were £. 1317 in U.S.A., £. 275 in Switzerland, £. 212 in Germany, £. 165 in France, and £. 1164 in England as compared to Rs. 7.0 in India. Similarly the population per banking office is lowest in Switzerland i e. 1337, and is followed by 3900 in England & Wales, 7900 in U.S.A. and 20,000 in France. Average area per banking office was smallest with England and Wales i.e. 5.79, 102.7 with France and 242.6 with U. S. A.*

PERCENTAGE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN:

	Aggregate deposits of all institutions considered			Aggregate asset of all deposits receiving institutions			Aggregate assets of all Banking institutions considered			Aggregate assets of all Banking and Ins. institutions		
	1913	1925	1929	1913	1925	1929	1913	1925	1929	1913	1925	1929
France	54	67	56	61	64	62	61	64	52	51	59	49
Germany	30	54	40	29	52	33	29	52	33	—	50	33
Italy	32	44	42	38	48	47	38	48	47	—	47	45
U.K.	70	69	69	76	79	77	76	79	77	56	61	57
U.S.A.	79	85	83	84	87	86	80	78	75	68	67	62
Canada	92	92	92	93	93	94	93	93	94	76	69	68
Union of South Africa	84	78	71	—	63	58	—	63	58	—	48	40
Australia	63	57	56	64	57	57	64	56	57	—	46	46
New Zealand	57	50	50	56	51	48	56	51	48	45	43	41

* See table on page 27.

The importance of commercial banking can be well noted from the figures given before. These figures indicate the amount of aggregate deposits of all the deposit receiving institutions as well as that of the banking and insurance institutions.

These figures establish two facts. Firstly, that the commercial bnaks are the most significant group in the credit institutions of the country and that a tendency of decline in their relative importance set in after 1925 and it became all the more strong in the post-depression years. To understand the relative importance of banking in different parts of the world it shall be advisable to examine their position in respect of banks own resources, deposits, cash, credits profits etc. The analysis has been given for two periods i.e. from 1913 to 1929 and from 1929 to 1943. The year 1929 is important because of the fact that it was a period of terrible banking crisis all over the world and gave a new emage to the banks all over.[1]

Banks own Resources : The banks own resources consist of capital and reserve. Every joint stock bank is registered with a certain amount of capital and it is partly or wholly subscribed or paid-up. The percentage ratio of these items has varied from country to country according to the peculiar circumstances of each. Somewhere it has been traditional while with others it has been a legal one. The precentage in general was high in almost all countries in the year 1913, declined in 1920 but again rose in 1929. The higher percentage in 1913 was due to lesser deposits during the period and figures fell because of the increasing deposits which came to banks. Inflation dose was in action. But with the advent of the depression and currency deflation deposits also began to show a decline simultaneously resulting in an increase in percentage of banks own resources.

The figures were highest with Germany and Italy in the year 1913, i.e. 30.2 and 31.1 respectively. It was 14.8 for deposit banks in France, 19.8 in U.S.A., the lowest percentage was 10.1 with England and Wales. The ratio in almost all countries fell below 20.0 percent in the post-war years. The only significant exception was Mexico which had a high figure of 90.3 and declined to 48.8 in 1929. The fall marked in 1920 was about 50 percent with those showing a higher percentage i.e. France and Germany, and declined with the steeping figures. But the fall of deposits in 1929 was not so material as to raise the percentage again to the previous level. Percentage of some of the countries still showed a difference of more than 50 percent as compared to the peak figures of 1913.

The depression period being over, recovery was marked in all stages of economic activity. Bank deposits began to show a rise. As was natural, the percentage of capital resources of the banks also began to decline. The percentage ratio of capital of the commercial banks of Canada exhibited a decline of 4.7 from 1929 to 1942 i. e. from 9.8 to 5. 1, deposit banks of France 4. 5, Big Berlin banks 3.4, English Banks 4. 0, and Scotch Banks 4. 2. The percentage of Italian banks declined from 14.5 to 6.7 between 1929 and 1940, Japanese banks 19.2 to 16.9 from 1929 to 1934, U. S. A.'s A Class Banks from 15.4 to 1.1 in 1937 and Australian Banks 20.2 to 19.5. To check this downward trend, many countries imposed legal restrictions of minimum capital requirements either as a ratio of total liability or according to the population or branches of the banks but these measures, too, failed in checking this trend.

1 See also pages 29-31.

The contrary tendencies were also not unkown. The percentage of all commercial banks in Germany rose from 10.9 in 1929 to 18.2 in 1934 and that of investment banks of France from 19.2 to 31.8 in 1934. The inflationary policy during this war gave a further stimulous to the deposits of the banks. Every increase in the capital of the bank has been offset by the mounting deposits. The following table gives the percentage of banks own resources as compared to total liabilities:—

	1913	1920	1929	1934	1937	1939	1941	1943
India	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	6.9	4.1
Australia	22.2	13.5	20.2	20.3	19.5	...	...	...
Canada	17.5	9.6	9.8	10.8	9.6	7.4	6.9	5.1
France								
Deposit Banks	...	...	8.3	9.3	9.4	6.3	3.9	3.8
Investment	...	...	19.2	31.8	23.2	16.2	11.3	11.2
D & I	24.7	11.5	9.5	10.8	10.6	7.1	4.5	4.4
Germany								
All Com. Bank.	...	...	10.9	18.2	...	...	...	...
Big Berlin Banks	30.3	4.4	7.5	8.0	8.8	6.9	5.1	4.1
Italy	31.1	7.8	14.5	14.1	12.1	7.7	...	...
Japan	...	...	19.2	16.9	...	...	...	...
Union of S. Africa	16.2	8.4	12.2	9.7	8.6	...	5.5	...
United Kingdom								
England & Wales	10.1	6.5	7.4	6.7	6.1	5.4	4.0	3.4
Scotland	12.7	5.7	10.1	10.0	9.2	8.5	7.3	5.9
U.S.A.								
A.	19.3	12.0	15.4	16.1	11.7	...	...	...
B.	18.9	11.0	15.0	33.2	26.8	...	...	...

Deposits: MOVEMENT AND COMPOSITION

Unlike other joint stock organisations deposits play a very important role in the field of banking. It shall not be wrong to say that banking only prospers on the deposits and a bank cannot be regarded as such without deposits because receiving of deposits is its first essential. It is the sincerest desire of every bank to build up large deposits. But with all this, it must be remembered, that every deposit is a liability and may invite trouble any moment. The demand for deposits may arise any time. The consequences of not meeting such a demand can be well referred to the banking history of different countries of the world

By 1913 deposits in all countries had increased almost double as compared with the last quarter of 19th century. The tendency of post-war period was not uniform all over. The indices of deposits with 1913 as base were high in Italy, Netherlands, Norway, England & Wales, Scotland, U. S. A. Australia and New Zealand and this indicated a quantitative development of commercial banking system in them. Increase in case of India was highest i. e. 100 to 384, and was followed by Union of South Africa showing an increase to 232, United States all banks 227, New Zealand to 158 and Canada to 157. There has been a fall in case of the German Banks but it improved and reached almost

to the level of 1913 i. e. 97. The fall in the case of France took an upward trend in 1927 and the figures rose to 122 in 1929.

The composition of deposits in demand and time liabilities provides an interesting study. Demand deposits constituted the main bulk in 1913. France had demand deposits of about 93.0 in 1913, Italy 89.8 in 1923. The percentage in case of other countries ranged from about 40 to 60 in 1913. But in the post-war years the general tendency was for a shfit of demand deposits to time deposits. In 1929 the ratio of sight deposits to total deposits for England & Wales, Canada, U. S. A., South Africa, Australia, New Zealand were 54.1, 30.4 56 6, 49.5, 36.5, 44.8 respectively as compared with 63.8, 36.2, 77.0, 52.6, 58.6, and 51.4, respectively in 1913. Savings and other deposits gained while current deposits lost.

During the period 1929-34 the deposits increased in many countries at first in 1930, but with a very few exceptions they fell abruptly in 1931 and 1932. The movement has not been uniform in all countries for the simple reason that causes at work in different countries were different. Somewhere terms of trade and at others currency policy played a very important part. The decline in deposits was of the most severe type in the agricultural countries of the Eastern and Southern Eastern Europe which maintained the gold on official rate for their currency. In other non-European countries deposits sank to the rock bottom level in 1931 and further decline in them was witnessed soon after the external value of the currency unit has been allowed to depreciate. The excess of payments abroad resulting from the fall in the export value in first year of the depression had not a direct effect in reducing bank deposits, but causing a depletion of the central banks, gold and foreign assets reserves, it tended also to bring about an indirect but multiple contraction in deposits. Between 1929 and 1932 deposits of German and Australian banks contracted more sharply than those in any other industrialized states, mainly because of the transfer of funds accounting for international differences. Countries like France, Switzerland, Belgium Netherlands etc. received contraction in total deposits and inflow of capital which very well maintained the deposits. In U. S. A. currency holding played an important part in cutting the deposits down in 1931 and 1932, but it is interesting to note that the contraction in the neighbouring country, Canada, whose economy was rather dependent on the prices of food stuff and raw materials was relatively less marked as compared with U. S. A.

The shift of deposits from the current portfolio to time one is very important in so far as it exercises a direct effect on the monetary policy of the country. The postponement of demand for deposits definitely rests with the deflationary policy. Summing the first 3 years from 1929 and 1332 the current account lost importance and the savings deposits got almost an all round increase. This change is all the more important because it means a reduced activity of the current account or velocity of circulation. The fall was sharp in U. K. and U. S. A. in 1931 and 1932. The decline of the current account deposits first subsided in certain Latin American countries viz., Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Equador and Mexico where the central banks made large advances to the governments with a view to enabling them to meet their budgetary deficits and also to increase the cash base of commercial banks. The recovery was set up in almost all countries definitely after 1934. The following table shows the movement of current and time deposits from 1929 to 1943 in various countries.

DEPOSTIS: THEIR COMPOSITION

(a) Current and sight as percentage of total deposits.

(b) Time and other deposits as percentage of total deposits.

	1929	1932	1936	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
India (6 banks) ...	32.0	42.0	...	48.0	54.0	60.0	71 8	71.1
	68.0	58.0	...	52.0	46.0	40.0	28.2	28.9
France: Deposits ...	92.7	94.2	95.9	96.1	98.6	97.9	91.4	87.5
	7.3	5.8	4.1	3.9	1.4	2.1	8.6	12.5
Investments	89.4	70.5	69.8	97.5	98.0	98.8	85.7	75.8
	42.6	29.5	30.2	2.5	2.0	1.2	14.3	24.2
D & I ...	89.1	92.5	93.9	98.2	97.5	98.1	91.2	86.5
	10.9	7.5	6.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	8.8	13.5
Germany: All Banks	37.1	46.9	49.2	...	...	...	...	...
	62.9	53.1	50.8	...	...	...	...	...
Big Berlin	41.8	48.2	49.8	85.6	85.6	83.4	79.9	77.5
	58.2	51.8	50.2	14.4	14.4	16.6	20.1	22.5
Italy ...	72.8	72.1	...	75.0	74.0	...	...	...
	27.2	27.9	...	25.0	26.0	...	...	...
U. K. ...	54.0	50.7	56.0	58.3	64.3	66.6	66.6	67.5
	46.0	49.3	44.0	41.7	35.7	33.4	33.4	32.5
Canada ...	30.4	24.0	27.7	31.2	37.5	39.0	47.6	48.0
	69.6	76.0	72.3	68.8	62.5	61.0	52.4	52.0
U.S.A. A. ...	55.2	53.3	65.3					
	44.8	46.7	34.7	51.7	55.5	57.3	57.0	58 6
B ...	59.0	57.8	69.1	48.3	44.5	42.7	43.0	41.4
	41.0	42.2	30.9					
Mexico ...	80.4	83.4	77.3	...	...	...	...	...
	29.6	16.6	22.7	...	...	...	...	...
Union of S. Africa	50.3	42.8	76.0	..	75.0	80.0	81.0	...
	49.7	57.2	24.0	...	25.0	20.0	19.8	...
Australia ...	33.3	32.1	37.9	36.8	39.2	42.8	49.3	56.3
	66.7	67.9	62.1	63.2	60.8	57.2	50.7	43 7

The deposits which have contracted during the depression of 1929 to 1932 and began to rise speedily due to the cessation of hostilities between Poland and Germany which later on involved almost all countries of the world. The currency authorities of all countries had no alternative but to follow an inflationary policy. This inflationary policy and not the capacity of banks is mainly responsible for the increase in deposits after 1939. Due to the uncertainty of economic conditions and opening of other avenues of profitable long term investments, the demand deposits gained further momentum during this period and are generally over 55 per cent of the total deposits. The increase from 1939 to 1943, taking 1939 as a base, has been 275, 252, 230, 190 156, 179. 234, 150 and 156 in case of India, France, Germany, U. K., Canada, U.S.A., Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand respectively. The latest figures which are not available, have risen still higher.

Cash : — Cash represents the actual currency with them and the deposits with the central bank or other joint stock banks. Its propor-

tion is dependent upon various factors[1] but it is customary with all banks to have the minimum of this asset due to its non-yielding nature. The cash ratio has been generally between 25 per cent to 40 per cent in most countries in 1913. High ratios were noticed in the case of countries like Norway, Chile and Australia. The ratios of cash in India[2] England & Wales, U.S.A., Canada, France, Germany & Italy was 15.9, 25.2, 12.6, 16.1, 15.1, 2.6 and 10.6, respectively in 1920 as compared to 19.8, 29.1, 19.9, 19.0, 10.1, 8.1 and 7.3 in 1913. The figures however rose higher in the period of depression. There was alround fall in the value of securities, advances became doubtful and the banks had no other alternative but to keep all their resources in cash. The tendency was marked only till 1936 when the figures all over the country began to show a decline. The figures, however, again began to touch a high figure in 1941 and 1942 when everything was in a turmoil and the political situation of all the countries was in a fix. But after the year 1942, banks adopted themselves to changing circumstances and ratio began to show a decline. The table on page 111 taken from the League of Nations' Statistics reveal all these changes.

Credits—MOVEMENT AND COMPOSITION

The credits of the bank consist of discounts, loans and advances, investments and other participations. The investment in many a countries has been on parallel lines but the discrepancies have not been absent. The reason for the discrepancies could be explained by the fact that "some times an absolute or relative decline in note circulation has led to compensatory increase in deposits not reflected in the loans and a greater substitution of discounts and loans for cash and investments had sometimes resulted in a more rapid increase in the former than the deposits." Investments have been by far the less important of this structure. Investments as a percentage of total credits were only about 20 per cent by 1929 on the whole in general. In the individual countries it was highest with Scotland in the year 1929 i.e. 35.2 and lowest i.e. 0.7 with France in the same period. Loans were almost parallel and discount filled the rest of the gap.

After the year 1933 a change took place. Bank began to stuff their portfolios with Government securities and shares of other industrial concerns. The movement got a further stimulus with the advent of the second Great War in 1939. All countries in the world without exception, began to accommodate their Governments in their inflationary programmes and subscribed in Government securities, to the maximum. The table on page 112 the shows changes in the ratio of British Banks since 1939 to 1945 :—

Profits:— The greatest drawback in the study of profit and loss accounts of the banks in various countries is non-availability of the data itself. In the countries, it is available, the figures have beenworked out on different basis of accounting. Certain general conclusions still can be drawn from the available figures. It is seen that the ratio of expenses to published gross profits has risen greatly in the post-war years (1920-29) while the ratio of expenses to published gross profits has actually dropped. It is true only of the European countries and not U.S.A. The ratio of expenses to gross profits in U. S. A. was 58.5 in 1913, which was reduced to 48.0 in 1920 but rose to 53.9 in 1924 and finally fell to 51.2. The fall in the ratio of net profits never resulted in any diminution in yield of the banking capital. The ratio of gross profits to to banking capital was higher than before the war in 1913 in the case of all countries. The ratio of net profits to banking capital is also higher in all

1. See page 30. 2. For 4 leading banks.

CASH RATIOS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS.

	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C
Argentine (all banks) ...	48.1	16.6	53.0	20.1	48.1	18.5	41.9	18.8	44.7	20.7	51.8	25.3	52.6	26.6
Australia (9 banks) ...	29.5	11.0	29.2	11.3	28.2	11.9	27.3	12.5	46.7	25.1	59.4	33.7	63.9	41.1
Belgium ...	14.4	12.9	13.7	12.4	14.9	13.7	11.8	10.6	10.2	8.5	7.1	5.9	...	...
Canada (10 Chartered Banks)	35.6	10.2	32.1	10.2	30.5	11.1	14.9	11.4	21.1	10.4	22.9	11.1	31.0	12.9
Chile (18 banks) ...	22.6	14.7	15.1	10.7	17.1	12.7	14.9	11.4	14.3	10.6	16.7	13.1	...	...
France (6 Deposit Bank) ...	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.1	10.2	9.9	7.9	7.8	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.2	...	...
Iceland (2 Banks) ...	28.6	9.1	25.0	8.0	56.2	20.5	69.2	26.5	38.8	17.6	75.4	30.7	...	...
India (Sch. Banks) ...	15.3	8.3	18.2	10.6	34.0	21.5	19.2	12.7	19.1	14.3	23.2	17.7	22.4	17.0
Mexico (all Banks) ...	54.1	43.5	39.8	33.0	59.6	51.2	43.7	37.2	50.7	44.0	60.1	52.3	62.7	54.1
Spain (220 Banks) ...	37.7	19.4	...	..	...	...	20.6	14.1	24.7	16.7	27.9	19.0	29.7	19.9
Sweden (28 Banks) ...	46.7	12.6	20.9	5.7	36.8	10.3	39.5	11.2	13.5	5.6	9.6	3.9	13.4	5.2
Turkey (11 Banks) ...	49.0	22.8	58 2	32.5	46.1	26.6	31.8	18.3	45.0	26.4	42.5	25.9	...	26.3
Union of S. Africa (5 Banks)	31.7	21.5	29.0	19.8	36.4	27.0	31.6	25.0	42.5	34 5	46.0	35.0	45.4	34.7
U.K. (London Clearing Banks)	19.3	10.8	19.6	11.2	18.3	11.6	16.9	11.0	16.1	10.7	15.6	10.5	15.7	10.4
U.S.A. (Members of the F.R.S.)	38.9	26.5	45.0	31.6	45.5	33.2	35.6	26.9	26.4	21.3	21.5	17.4	19.4	15.7

N.B.—A: Cash as percentage of demand deposits. C: Cash as percentage of total deposits.

CHANGE IN THE BANKING RATIOS OF ENGLAND

	August 1939 in million £	%	Nov. 1942 in million £	%	Nov. 1944 in milllion £	%	Nov. 1945 in million £	%
Deposits	2245	100	3472	100	4398	100	4789	100
Cash	233	10.4	367	10.6	460	10.5	496	10.4
Call Money	147	6.5	135	3.9	205	4.7	229	4.3
Bills	279	12.4	241	6.9	198	4.5	296	6.0
Prewar Liquid Assets	659	29.3	743	21.4	863	19.6	1021	21.4
T. D. R.			804	23.2	1547	35.2	1703	35.5
Total Liquid Assets	659	29.3	1547	44.6	2410	54.8	2724	56.9
Investments	599	26.7	1117	32.2	1192	27.1	1201	25.1
Advances	984	43.8	763	22.0	738	16.8	799	16.7
	1583	70.5	1880	53.2	1930	43.9	2000	41.8

countries except Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, England and Wales, and Scotland. The last three years witnessed a decrease but of a very inconsiderable degree. The yield on Australian-German banking capital was also lower in 1929 as in 1913 though it has increased in 1925 to 1927.

The year 1929 as we have already seen gave a change in almost all banking ratios and the profit-yeilding could not escape it. During the period particularly in the first half deflation of currency, decline in domestic business and industrial production, falling of overseas trade occured all the world over. And this led contraction of banking business without a fall in the expense ratio. The net profits came to a very low or negative figures. This was a critical phase of commercial banking. In the war time period, however, due to the reduced cash ratio and increased percentage of earning assets the profits have again risen to a higher figure. But no data is available in this respect.

The banks thus maintain their assets divided into different ratios according to the peculiar circumstances of each. They keep sufficient liquid resources for demand of the depositors. All banks, have due regard of the craze of the capitalists for earning profits and this, at times, affects their liquidity standards. The former motto is still important. Banks abroad particularly in U. K. U. S. A., Germany, Japan, and Russia have adopted new labour and time saving devices, and serve their customers very quickly. The employees also feel eased from the burden of calculation and get ample time to devote themselves to more important task of the banking. Our country also needs such new appliances. In other respects, however, our country is to the level of foreign banking systems.

CHAPTER V.

SAFETY TIPS FOR BANKERS

A bank suffers financial losses either for wilful acts of its employees or for the trick played by an outsider or actions not recognised by the law. A banker has a large number of operations and the work is mainly connected with figures. It should be very careful not only in dealing with them but also be particular about the correctness of the figures. It should have a most efficient system of internal check. This requires a strict supervision from the beginning to the end. A voucher must not be passed by the person who prepares it. It must as a matter of principle go to other person. Here we shall give all these factors under various heads.

A banker and a customer: The relation between a bank and its customer is primarily that of a debtor and creditor, with the added obligation on the part of the banker to meet the demand of his customers for withdrawal up to the amount at the latter's credit or up to the limit of overdraft if any. The banker is neither a trustee of money left with him nor an agent responsible for its disposal, unless, of course, he specially undertakes duties which make him both an agent and a trustee for his customers. For repayment of deposits a request for payment is necessary, before it may be called recoverable in law. If a customer has several accounts with a bank, he can insist on the funds being placed in a particular account. A banker, too, has a right to apply funds paid in to lessen or to wipe off any debt owed by his customer including even a statute barred account. But a banker has no claim on securities or money left for a special purpose and the two accounts of the customer cannot be combined in one.

A banker must keep all the dealings of his customer as secret as possible and should not divulge unless there is a compulsion of law, or a duty to the public and interest of the bank requires such disclosure or where the disclosure is made with the implied or express consent of the customer. But this does not include the practice of giving confidential reports of his customers.

A customer can always close his account with the banker but the latter cannot without very definite reason close the account of the customer. A banker is bound to stop an account in the case of (a) the death, insanity or bankruptcy of a customer, or in the case of a limited company, the notice of voluntary liquidation or the making of a winding-up order ; (b) the services of a garshnee order or other order of the court and (c) notice of an assignment to a third party of the balance standing in a customer's favour.

Precautions in opening of accounts: The bank has a right to choose among the customers who want dealing with it. The party whom a banker allows to open an account must be properly introduced by a person known to the banker ; i. e. a customer of the bank. It is necessary to know the applicant's worth and character. After having the forms filled, the banker should take up the specimen signature of the customer which should be filed properly for reference. As soon as the customer signs the specimen signature slip it must be countersigned by a responsible officer of the bank in a different ink. It is necessary because in absence of the same, a clerk may change the specimen signature to his own end. Such specimens should be kept under lock and key and be handled by an officer alone. Renewals of specimen signature should be taken periodically.

The bank can open accounts for minors but should not in any case allow an overdraft on such an account. The minor can act as an agent and bind a principal, so that a banker is safe in accepting a written authority empowering a minor to draw or endorse cheques or bills or to overdraw his principal's accounts. A minor may also act as a partner in a firm with powers to bind his co-partners but it is not desirable to allow him to operate a partnership unless specific authority is obtained from the other partners.

Married woman can be entertained as client to open accounts but should not be allowed any overdraft facility, because in case of default the bank has nothing to fall upon but her private property, which is only rare. A married woman does not bind her husband except when she acts as an agent to him

In opening a joint account the banker must obtain definite instructions as to how the account is to be operated upon. Whether all of them shall operate the account or delegate the authority to one. On the death of any party to a joint account the balance rests in the survivor or survivors except subject to an expressed authority on the contrary.

A bankrupt is subject to a number of disabilities. The important among these are (a) that the property of a bankrupt is *prima facie* vested in his trustee; that he cannot obtain credit for more than Rs. 50/- and (c) that a banker must not conduct an account for a person whom he knows to be an undischarged bankrupt without due intimation to the official assignee.

Every partner has got an implied power to bind the firm and can open an account in its name. But a banker should not open a partnership account unless and until signed by all the partners specifying the manner of operating thereon. A banker should not accept any cheque payable to the firm for credit to the private account of a partner without the permission of other partners. Under the Indian Partnership Act, the death or retirement of a partner dissolves the partnership and the banker should not allow any operation on such an account. It should open a new account for the firm with continuing partners.

In opening an account in the name of a limited company or corporation the banker should ask for a copy of the resolution passed by the Board of Directors, appointing him as a banker to the company and naming the person or persons authorised to operate the account. He should further ask for a certified copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association so as to ascertain the nature of the business of the company, the extent of borrowing powers and regulations governing the execution and endorsement of contracts, deed or bills etc. A copy of the latest balance sheet should also be asked to form an idea about the financial position of the company.

Risks and protection of paying banker : The chief risks of paying banker are (a) forgery of the drawers' signature and (b) fraudulent alterations, such as, alterations of amount. He should not pay a cheque when he is doubtful about the signatures of the drawer. It should be noted that even if the signature be so cleverly forged that the banker is unable to detect the forgery, he will not debit the customers' account with the amount, as he has no instructions of the customer to do so. If, however, the banker pays the cheque by the conduct of the customer who is actually present at the time of payment, such a payment shall be considered as good as on genuine signatures. If a customer knows of any forgery being committed he should intimate the same to a banker failing which he shall be stopped by his conduct from making claims.

The paying banker has been afforded certain statutory protection in respect of difficulties faced by him for reason of forged or unauthorised endorse-

ments. Section 85 of the Negotiable Instrument Act states, "(1) where a cheque payable to order purports to be endorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course ; (2) where a cheque is originally expressed to be payable to bearer, the drawer is discharged by the payment in due course ; to the bearer thereof, notwithstanding that any such endorsement purports to restrict or exclude further negotiation."

The duties and protection available to the paying banker in respect of crossed cheques are laid down in Sec. 126, 127 and 129 which state as below:—

"Section 126—Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker. Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed or his agent for collection.

Section 127—Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection. the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

Section 129—Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than the banker to whom the same is crossed or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid."

Collecting Banker: A collecting banker has certain responsibilities and he must see that the same are performed with reasonable care. A banker may collect either on his own behalf or on his customers. When a banker collects the cheque for himself as a holder for value, he collects the cheque as a holder in due course. If he collects an open or uncrossed cheque he is liable to the true owner only if the endorsement is forged. But he can enforce his right as transferee against any endorsee who endorsed after the forgery as also against his immediate transferer if that person has omitted to endorse the cheque. If, however, the question is one of absence of a defect in the title of the person from whom the banker took the instrument, the banker as a holder in due course will have power to enforce payment against all prior parties to the instrument.

The banker is generally afforded no protection in collecting uncrossed. bearer or order cheques for a customer. If such a cheque bears a forged endorsement, or if the customers' title to it is lacking or defective the banker will be liable to the true owner for conversion. Section 133 of the Negotiable Instrument Act affords certain protections to the collecting banker. The Section reads "A banker who has in good faith and without negligence received for a customer a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself, shall not in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment." Before entitling to the statutory protection a banker must fulfil many conditions viz. (1) the cheque must be crossed and crossed before it reaches his hands; (2) he must collect a cheque on behalf of a customer; (3) he should act in such a collection as an agent not as a principal; (4) he must receive payment in good faith in all their dealings ; and (5) should not constitute negligence of (a) verifying the correctness of endorsements on cheques payable to order; (b) the existence of authority in the case of per procuration: (c) collecting for a private account of a partner in case of a partnership firm or of an official in case of a company; (d) omission to obtain a reference from a new customer; (e) collecting a cheque

crossed 'account payee' for other than the payee named therein and (f) where the operations on an account are of an unusual nature.

Pass book: The banker should use the pass book as a check to the ledger and care should be taken that all entries are properly posted with greatest precautions. The banker is, however, liable only when sends the pass book showing a balance in excess of the actual amount and a customer draws a cheque on the entry in the pass book. The banker shall be safe if he sees that the balance in the ledger and the pass book tallies subject to the wrong figures of posting in the ledger.

Demand Drafts: The demand drafts provide the greatest loophole for forgery by the outsider. It is necessary that a banker should take necessary precautions in this respect. He should see that it is signed by at least two persons and the amount is mentioned both in words and figures. It is further desirable that the figures should be embossed to avoid any forgery. The draft advice must be definitely despatched to the drawee branch the very day. The payment of drafts should not be made without proper verification. The money received for transference to other place is received for a special purpose and cannot be appropriated for writing of the debit balance of the customer.

Collection of Bills: The banker when collecting bills on behalf of a customer should make it a point that the bills and other relative documents are endorsed in his favour. If it discounts a bill the R.R. with it should not be consigned in the name of the drawer but in favour of drawee and is duly endorsed to him (banker). The banker should further verify the value of the goods mentioned in the R.R. and the freight charged is proportionate to the weight. It has been reported that sometimes the fraudulent customers alter the weight of goods to get more advance. Advances should be given only to very reliable parties whom the banker knows to be honest and are properly introduced. R.R. of goods sent through motor lorries should not be generally accepted except for a renowned transport company. A banker who undertakes the duty of collecting money on a negotiable instrument and for that purpose sends out to another bank to collect the same, thereby becomes liable for any loss caused by the default of other bank. It is also the duty of the collecting banker in case of the delivery of goods by parcel posts to see that the drawee is not prevented from taking delivery of the goods by any act or omission on the part of the banker. He should immediately intimate the date of the arrival of the parcel.

Advances: The most important function of a banker is to scrutinise the case for advances and taking necessary precautions in the matter. Different kinds of securities require different kinds of precautions. Advances may be against personal security, gurantee or collateral securities. The term personal security is applied to that class of security where the security involves a right of action against only the individual. The banker should in such a case take a promissory notefrom the borrower. Such an advance is generally guaranteed by some other respectable party. The guarantee must be in writing. A guarantor is liable only on the failure of the debtor to pay the debt. A guarantee may further be specific or non-continuing i. e. one in which the guarantor undertakes to be answerable only in respect of specific transaction or in respect of a fixed amount. Such a guarantee cannot be revoked by the secretary so long as the loanis not repaid, but once the loan is paid back the agreement becomes void. Another form of guarantee is continuing one under which the guarantor is held liable for the fluctuating balance owing on the debtors account, at any time during the continuance of the guarantee, subject to any limit which may be specified.

Advances against collateral security implies that there must be some tangible security upon which a banker can rely for any default in the payment of its dues by the borrower. The banker may acquire an interest in the property of a debtor as collateral security by lien, pledge hypothecation and mortgage[1].

India being an agricultural country, the very common method of advance is advances against goods pledged. When advances are made under this head the goods are generaly stored either in the bank's or borrower's own godown. The one difficulty in our country is that there are no warehouses and the goods are not stored by the borrowers in an ideal manner. Such a storage creates difficulties of counting the quantity of the goods. All the stores must have an independent access and those not easily accessible should be avoided. The produce is either stored in gunny bags or loose except in the case of cotton, gur, *copra* etc. which must be stored in bags. Advances are generally required against goods already stored which are generally not in a countable order. The matter becomes all the more difficult when the goods are stored loose. The

Commodities of Different Nature	Cubical contents per one cubic ft. Seers of 80 tolas as per weight		Contents of one bag Seers of 80 tolas	Cubical contents per 100 cubic ft. (Seers of 80 tolas British)
	Seers	Chattak		Seers
Wheat ...	25	...	111¾	2500—2662
Gram ...	25	...	111¾	2400—2534
Maize ...	25	1	100	2500—2600
Jowar ...	23	8	106½	2350—2400
Bajri ...	25	...	113	2500—2550
Rice ...	27	5	100	2600—2750
Paddy ..	19	13½	70/80	1850—2000
Tumar	25	4	114¼	2525—2550
Gowara ...	23	...	100	2300—2325
Linseed ...	21	...	94¼	2100—2150
Toria ...	21	...	90	2100—2150
Karela ...	19	...	85¾	1900—1925
Kerdi Seeds ...	17	8	79¼	1750—1775
Til seed ...	19	...	85¾	1900—1950
Ground Nets unsheled ...	10	...	36	1000—1050
Ground Nets shelled ...	20	...	86	2000—2100
Cotton Seeds, Desi, American & Karangam type	16	...	60—68	1500—1600
Cotton Seed 289-F and Combodian Type ...	12	8	50	1200—1250
Pepper (dry) ...				
Pepper (fresh) ...	18	...	75—80	1800—2000
Kapas Desi or Karangani type ...	12	...	...	1200—1500
Kapas, American or Combodian type ...	...	...	...	480—640
Loose Cotton Desi Karagani or American type ...	...	...	...	600—800
	...	...	...	200—320

1. For explanation of the items see Chapter VI.

table[2] on page 117, however, gives an idea as to the quantity which can be stored in a particular area.

The banker's another problem is the margin to be kept in case of such advances. This factor is dependent on the perishability and marketability of of the security. The lesser the dangers of perishability the lesser should be the margin and the same is about the fall in the value of commodity. The margin must be determined according to the particular circumstances of each case. Cases have not been lacking when the banks have been cheated by storing two different commodities. The commodity of lesser value is stored underneath and covered by the stock of actual commodity. It is the duty of the banker to satisfy himself about the storing of one commodity althrough. The goods should be further insured and watched by bank's own chowkidars.

Life assurance policies are also frequently offered to banks as securities against advances. When a banker is called upon to advance money on these policies, he must ask the respective companies for the surrender value of such policies. The advances should be generally against the borrowers own life policies. The banks should get their lien registered with the company. The policy should not be endorsed to any body else and a declaration to the effect that the policies have not been endorsed to any one so far be taken from the borrower. The banker should further ask for the last receipt of the payment of premium and watch that the policy does not lapse for non-payment of the premium.

Stock-exchange securities are more preferable than any other form of securities due to their easy marketability and portability as well as of the fact that the genuineness of the securities can be verified with little expenses. All shares and securities generally pledged should be transferred in banks own name. A blank transfer deed must accompany all securities. The shares should be fully paid-up because in absence of any payment on call of partly paid shares, they are liable to forfeiture. No advance should be made against shares of a private limited company due to their lesser transferability. The charge against the securities must be noted with respective companies and a letter procured from the borrower to the effect that he is pledging the securities to the bank. No advances should be allowed against shares in the name of a third party, but if allowed a letter from the third party will secure the bank. A margin of 40% to 50% is necessary in case of these securities due to wide fluctuations in their prices.

Power of Attorney and Bankers : Power of attorneys are essential documents for a banker. Big firms today are not controlled by capitalists themselves but by their managers or agents who are generally granted attorneys The powers granted under these attorneys is different. It is the duty of the banker to pay his attention to the following when the account is operated by an attorney.

1. What is the length of time during which the power of attorney is effective?
2. Is there in the power of attorney specific powers to enable the donee to open accounts with banks, and to sign, endorse cheques and to overdraw an account, and to make, draw and endorse promisory notes?
3. The power-of attorney is properly signed and correctly stamped.
4. Where the powers have been granted to more than one party it is very necessary that the banker ascertains whether they will act jointly or severally and what shall be the extent of the powers of each

2. Sastri D.S.--Banker Advances against Goods p. 40.

5. Attention must be paid to any clause outside the customary business of the principal.

6. Powers of substitutions if mentioned must be noted.

Internal Check.

Internal checks are necessary even more than the law.. The bank gene rally is entangled in the loss due to the lack of this factor. Every step of banks activities requires an internal check and below are given some tips which shall save the bankers from general troubles.

(1) Every voucher must contain the amount not only in figures but also in words.

(2) There should be no overwriting and cuttings and if any, must be signed by some officer.

(3) Voucher must be prepared by the clerk and signed by the officer. If one person is the maker and checker there are possibilities of mistakes.

(4) Cheques and bills must be received only by an officer and must be crossed immediately on receipt.

(5) Cheques creditable to accounts other than the payee must be carefully scrutinized.

(6) The amount of the bill or cheque must be noted in their respective books by an officer and other particulars be filled by the clerk concerned.

(7) Some times frauds are caused through a little negligence. A man used to put two different names on the pay-in-slip and counterfoil. The pay-in—slip should under all circumstances be finally signed by an officer. In some banks the practice is that only cashier signs on the counter-foil. This practice must be abandoned.

(8) Cases have occured when clerks have defrauded banks by increasing the amount of interest allowed after the officer has checked the interest for respective accounts. Any increase in the expenditure cannot be checked afterwards. The principal should be that all revenue vouchers should be checked when they are complete in all respects.

(9) Cash outside the banks premises should be handled by the persons responsi-ble it. Some banks take this work from their peons This must be avoided.

(10) Full identity of every employee of the bank must be maintained. A photo is necessary in all cases.

(11) Blank cheque books should not be issued without proper verification. Signature on cheque requisition slip from out stations must be verified in all cases. Request for cheque books must be carefully examined.

(12) Keys of safes and strong rooms should in no case pass through the hands of those not responsible for handling it.

(13) No voucher should be reversed without the authority of the manager and rather it shall be preferable if the manager reverses all such vouchers himself.

(14) Unused cheques when returned should be carefully examined. It is often very difficult for the officer incharge of the current account department to make sure that he has received all the cheque forms returned by the customer

(15) Signature in block letters should not be accepted by banks. Such signatures are difficult to distinguish and compare even by experts.

(16) Bills should not be sent for re-acceptance, but the banker should inform the drawee of the extention of due date by a letter. Receptance must always be followed by a new stamp.

(17) When advances are to be sanctioned against buildings or other immoveable properties they should be properly valued by qualified valuers.

(18) The bank should in no case, part with the securities ledged with it for advances.

(19) Letter of credits provide another chances for fraud. They should not be generally paid without the relative advice from the issuing bank. To avoid difficulties the banks should make use of perforating machines.

(20) Cheques drawn on non-clearing banks must be collected with reasonable promptness. The practice of presenting the cheques in the morning and collecting money in the evening is dangerous. Money should be received at once.

(21) All persons who wish to open accounts with banks must first present themselves in the bank. Some times bogus persons open account in the name of big firms.

(22) The *dak* of the bank must be opened by a responsible officer.

(23) Care of time in the bank is most essential. Clearing cheques must be returned to the presenting banker in the time fixed. The clocks of banks should be as exact as possible.

(24) Godowns should be inspected at least time a month by the manager in order to know the accuracy of the stock.

(25) No advances should be made against goods received on consignment basis. The stock pledged must be the property of the borrower.

(26) The bank should keep its code with strict secrecy and it should not fall to any other hand.

(27) All cheques paid by a banker must be duly cancelled and affixed with the stamp 'PAID'.

(28) No draft reported lost should be paid by the bank without a letter from the payee to that effect. A duplicate draft may be issued. But in all such cases the bank must get an Indemnity bond signed.

(29) Correct checking is another essential of an internal check. No corrections should be signed by an officer without re-examining the vouchers.

(30) Cross totals in ledger should be introduced after every seven transactions.

(31) All totals should be immediately inked.

(32) Calling of the books should be done by senior clerks. The ledger clerk, for example, of Current Account No. 1 should in no case be allowed to handle either long book or vouchers of that ledger.

(33) The above are only a few suggestions and it is for the bankers themselves to see looseness of their system and to introduce improvements according to their particular circumstances.

CHAPTER VI.

BANKING TERMS DEFINED.

Acceptance : This word is commonly used as meaning a bill of exchange, that is, the actual bill itself but an acceptance is really the writing across the face of a bill by which the drawee agrees to the order of the drawer. There are two kinds of acceptances (1) General Acceptance, an acceptance without qualifications to the order of the drawer, and (2) qualified acceptance, where the terms mentioned by the drawee varies the effect of the bill as drawn. A qualified acceptance may be either as to the time, condition and locality.

Accommodation Bill : A bill to which a person, called an accommodation party puts his name to oblige or accommodate another person without receiving any consideration for so doing.

Account : An account is the chart in figures which gives an idea as to the debit and credit of a particular individual, firm or corporation with some other party.

Account open and close Register : This book contains a complete list of all accounts that have been opened and of those which have been closed, the date of opening or closing, and the reasons for closing.

Accrued Interest : An accrued interest is one to which a banker or a customer is entitled, but which is not actually received till a later date.

Administrator : Where a deceased person has left no will, the court appoints an administrator or administrators, usually the next of kin, to wind up his estate. A banker does not allow any dealing with the account of the customer who has died *intestate*, or with any securities which may have been left in his hand by the deceased until letters to administration have been granted.

Advances : An advance is granted either by way of overdraft upon the current account or by a loan upon a separate account or a promissory note. For more details see pages 4 to 6.

Advice : When a banker issues a draft, realizes a bill or sends money to another branch he generally issues a letter in the name of the latter which is generally known as advice. It details in case of a draft the amount, the number, date and payee, while in case of the realization of a bill the number and amount of the bill of the sending branch, etc.

Advise fate : Where early notice is required as to the payment or non-payment of a cheque or bill it is sent direct to the banker or on whom it is drawn with the request to advise fate.

After Hours : A transaction which occurs after the bank doors have been closed for business is said to have taken place after hours.

Agent : An agent is a person who acts under authority from his principal, and the extent of his powers to bind his principal is limited to the terms of that authority.

Allonge : An allonge is a slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange or a cheque for the purpose of receiving endorsements, when the back of the bill or cheque itself had become completely covered by the endorsements of the various parties through whose hands it has passed.

Alterations : Alterations either occur with a bill of exchange cheque or in the books of the bank itself. All alterations (errors) when rectified should bear the signature of the proper authority.

Amount of Bill or Cheque : The amount must be a "certain sum of money" in the body of a cheque or a bill expressed both in words and figures.

Amount differs : If the amount in words of a cheque or bill differs in figures and words it is usually returned un-paid by the banker with the remarks amount differs.

Ante-dated : Ante-dating is placing a date on a document prior to that on which it is actually signed.

Appropriation Account : An account which shows how net profits are appropriated. On the one side appears the total sum available for division and on other the manner in which that sum is appropriated.

Articles of Association : The articles of association are the regulations or bye-laws of a joint stock company by which its affairs are governed. These rules and regulations are duly registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Attestation : A formal witnessing of a signature is known attestation.

Attested Copy : A copy which is certified by a witness to be an exact copy of the original document.

Backing a cheque : Before a banker will give cash for a cheque, to a stranger, upon another bank, it must be endorsed by some reliable person known to the banker. This endorsing is called backing the cheque.

Bad and Doubtful Debts : A bad debt is one which is irrecoverable and must be written off as a loss while a doubtful is one where the payment is uncertain and the amount is shown in the asset side of the balance sheet.

Balance Book : A balance book is one in which the balances of all accounts are regularly taken weekly or fortnightly in order to prove their accuracy with the balance as shown in the general ledger.

Balance Sheet : A balance sheet is a statement prepared so as to exhibit on the one hand the liabilities of a person, firm or company and on the other the assets or property available to meet those liabilities.

Bank : See page 10.

Bank Holiday : A bank holiday is specially provided under the Negotiable Instrument Act or by the special permission of the authorities in power to sanction.

Bank Hours : Bank hours is the period during which the bank opens for business transactions with the customer. It is generally 10 to 3 p. m. on ordinary working days and 10 to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Bank Rate : The bank rate is the advertised minimum rate at which a central bank will discount approved bills of exchange and grant short loans.

Bankers' Ledger : It is a ledger in which accounts of other banks are kept.

Bankers Opinion : It is a confidential report given by a banker regarding the financial position of a customer.

Bearer : (Cheque or Bill) : A bill is payable to bearer which is expressed to be so payable or on which the only or last endorsement is an endorsement in blank. Where the payee is a fictitous or non-existing person the bill may be treated as payable to bearer.

Bill Diary : In order that the bills may not be overlooked, they are entered datewise according to the maturity in a diary specially kept.

Bill in a set : Foreign Bills are usually drawn in several parts and for safety the party may be transmitted by a separated mails.

Bill Register : A register kept for noting a complete list of all bills giving date of discount drawers and acceptors name, place where domiciled, the date and the amount of the bill, its currency and the date on which it is due.

Bills for Collection : Bills left for collection by the customers are known as bills for collection.

Blank Cheque : A blank cheque is signed by the drawer without filling the sum intended to be drawn.

Borrowing power : Where a company wishes to borrow, a banker should by careful reference know whether the company has got any such powers either in the articles or memorandum of association.

Branches : Branches are the entities of the one and the same bank intended to be a separate bank themselves and each branch behaving or working with another as an agent or a correspondent.

Cable Transfer : A payment of money effected by a banker in one country upon instruction received by cable from a banker in another country.

Capital : Capital is the sum subscribed by the members (shareholders) for the purposes of business. The maximum amount which the company may have, is known as authorised, that issued to the public as issued, the one agreed to be taken as subscribed and the total amount paid-up.

Cash Book : A book in which is kept a record of all cash transactions.

Cash Credit : See page 5.

Cash Order : It is a pay order signed by the bank authorities agreeing to pay a certain specified sum of certain reasons on presentation.

Casting : The act of summing up the figures is known as casting.

Certificate of Incorporation : It is an instrument granted by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to limited companies in token of having registered the same in his books.

Certified Cheque : A cheque certified by a banker as good for payment.

Cheap Money : Money said to be cheap, when it can be borrowed at a low rate of interest.

Cheque : A cheque is an unconditional order in writing addressed by one

person to another, who must be a banker, signed by the person giving it, requiring the banker to whom it is addressed to pay on demand a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person or bearer. A cheque differs from a bill in several points, it does not require acceptance and is not entitled to days of grace, it is drawn upon a banker, the banker is protected if he pays it bearing a forged endorsement, the drawer is the person liable to pay it, and the drawer, as a rule is not discharged by delay in presenting it for payment.

Cheque Book : A book of cheque forms with counterfoils attached. It generally contains from 10 to 100 forms.

Cheque Book Register : It is a record of receipt and issue of cheque books of different forms. Every cheque book issued must be properly signed.

Circular letter of Credit : This is a form of letter issued by a bank in the form of notes and cheques for the use of travellers either abroad or in this country.

Clean Credit : A credit opened by a banker under which persons abroad may draw bills upon the banker, the banker undertaking to accept the bills if drawn in accordance with the conditions of the credit. It is called 'clean' because the bills have no documents attached to it. Such a credit is granted only to to very reputed firms.

Clearing Banks : The members of clearing houses whose representatives meet for exchange of cheques drawn upon the members or sub-members are known as clearing banks.

Clearing Houses : See page 263 Part II.

Collateral Security : Literally a security which runs parallel or side by side with another security. In practice the personal credit of the borrower is regarded as the primary security and any other tangible security offered is regarded as collateral. The main qualities of a collateral security are (a) easy shiftability (b) stable value (c) sufficient margin for loss (d) simple and safe title and (e) the absence of liability.

Contingent Accounts : An account to which amount may be placed to provide for uncertain and unforseen liablities.

Contingent Liability : A liability which is uncertain, e.g. Bills discounted for customers may not be accepted.

Convertible Securties : A general term applied to all securities which may be readily converted or turned into cash.

Credit or Pay-in-slip : The form which is filled up and signed by a customer when paying into the credit of a current or savings account.

Crossed Cheques : A crossed cheque has been defined by sections 123 and 124 of the Negotiable instrument Act as follows :

> Sec. 123 : When a cheque bears across its face in additions of the words "and company" or any abreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of the parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable" that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

Sec. 124 : Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words 'not negotiable' that addition shall be deemed a crossing and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially and be crossed to the banker.

A crossing is of two kinds (1) General and (2) Special. A general crossing must include two parallel transverse lines written, printed, stamped or perforated accross the face of a cheque and these lines may be accompained by any such additions as the words '& Co.', 'and Company', 'not negotiable', 'Account payee', 'Account A.B.C.' 'under or not over.....rupees' etc. These additional words have certain effects, but they are not essential part of the crossing, nor do they constitute a crossing themselves in absence of the transverse lines. The effect of such a crossing is that the cheque cannot be cashed on the counter and can be paid only through a bank.

Crossed to two Bankers : Where a cheque is crossed to two bankers, except when crossed to an agent for collection, being a banker, on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

Current Account : A customers' current account at the bank is the account at which he generally pays in money daily or at intervals, and upon which he draws cheques as required for his business or other purposes. It never becomes statue barred.

Customer : There exists as yet no legal definition of a customer. Sir John Paget emphasises two things to make a person a customer, (1) that there should be some recognizable cause of habit of dealing between him and the bank, and (2) that transaction be in the nature of regular banking business. Of the two, the latter is more important.

Date : Date is the time of making or paying or accepting a bill of exchange or a cheque as the case may be. It is essential most factor in any bill.

Day Book : It is known differently with different banks. It is a book which contains a record of all the days' transactions. In a large office there are subsidiary day books known as long books.

Dead Account : Where operations upon an account have ceased, the account is said to have become dead.

Delivery Order : An order addressed to a railway company, shipping company, dock company, warehouse or banks own godowns' incharge to deliver certain goods to the person named therein. These orders are generally affected against cash payments.

Demand Deposits : See Page 4.

Discount : A bankers discount means charges levied by him in discount ing a certain bill. Discouuting a bill means to encash a bill which is not still due.

Document of Title to goods : These are defined as "a bill of lading dock warrant, warehouse keepers' certificate, wharfingers' certificate, railway receipt warrant or order for the delivery of goods, and any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise, either by endorsement or delivery, possessor of the document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented".

Documentary Bill : A documentary bill is a bill of exchange which is accompanied by various documents, such as bill of lading, dock warrant, delivery order, policy of insurance and invoice.

Dormant Balances : The balances of accounts which have not been operated upon for a long period.

Draft : Bills of exchange on demand, or after sight, or after date, are called drafts. But the word "draft" is used principally, when referring to a bankers' own draft or instrument drawn upon another banker or upon any one of his branches. A draft is an unconditional order by a banker to one of his office or that of an agent directing to pay a certain sum of money to a certain person or order thereof on presentation.

Earmarked : If a customer pays in to the credit of his acccount an amount expressly to meet a specified cheque or bill when presented. The credit is said to be earmarked and the money cannot be used by the banker for any other purpose.

Effects not cleared : If a customer pays in to the credit of his account a cheque drawn on another banker and the customer is given to understand that he must not draw against it until the cheque has been collected, in the event of a customer issuing a cheque which is presented before the proceeds are received the banker is entitled to return the cheque marked as "effects not cleared".

Endorsement : When the maker or a holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof, or on a slip of paper annexed thereto or so signs for the purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed a negotiable instrument,he is said to endorse the same, and is called the endorsement. There are four main types of endorsement (1) Endorsement in blank where the endorser signs his name only and mention no payee (2) special endorsement : an endorsement in full specifing the person to whom or to whose order the negotiable instrument is payable (3) Restrictive endorsement-Endorsement which prohibits the further negotiation of a negotiable instrument i.e. transfers are not allowed and (4) Conditional endorsement-endorsement which makes the transfer of a negotiable dependent on a certain condition.

Endorsement Confirmed : When an endorsement is not literally or strictly in order but which the collecting banker knows to be alright is certified by him as 'endorsement conformed.'

Fixed Deposit : A deposit which is repayable at a certain fixed date. The rate of interest allowed is higher than on savings bank deposits.

Forgery : Forgery has been defined as the making or alteration of any document with the interest of prejudicing any other person.

Guarshnee Order : Where a crediter has obtained judgement against a debtor for the payment of a debt, he may obtain from the court an order attaching all money owing to the debtor from a third person, called the 'guarshnee.'

General Ledger : A general ledger is book in which a bank maintains a daily account of all transactions under different heads. The accounts in the general ledger vary according to the size of the bank and the business which it carries.

Guarantor : A person who gives a guarantee to a bank agreeing to be liable for the debts of another person if he should fail to repay.

Hundis : Hundis are indigenous bills of exchange drawn in oriental language but not recognised by law. Hundis are of two kinds (1) *Shah Jog* (2) *Jokhmi*. The *shah jog* hundi is drawn by one merchant on some other merchant asking the latter (drawee) to pay the said hundi to a "shah" after making proper enquiry and taking the usual precautions taken by the merchants in that line of business. It usually states the name of the person on whose account the hundi is drawn. *A Jokhmi Hundi* is in the nature of a policy of insurance with the difference that the money is paid before hand. to be recovered if the ship is not lost." The other forms of hundis are *Shahjog* Hundis, payable only to a shah, *Darshani* Hundi payable at sight and *muddati* hundi payable at a later date according to the usance or custom of the place.

Hypothecation: Property which is mortgaged or pledged is sometimes said to be hypothecated. In other words it means the charging of property to a creditor while the property itself remains in the possession of the debtor.

Incidental Charges : See page 4.

Indemnity : Where a deposit receipt or a banker's note or draft, or a dividend warrrant has been lost, the banker may agree to pay the amount on receiving a suitable indeminity or security to secure him against any loss in paying.

Indorsement : See endorsement.

Inoperative Account : An account on which there are no transactions.

Interest : Interest is the money which is paid for a loan or the use of money. In the case of a banker interest is paid by him on the deposits of his customers and is received by him for money lent to his customers.

Joint Account : It is an account of more than two persons either the relatives or partners. It may be operated by one or by all as the terms of the case may be.

Joint Hindu Family : It is a firm possessing a trading business and created through the operations of Hindu Law. The liabilities of partners of such a firm are governed mainly by Hindu Law. Oldest member is generally known as Karta who manages all the affairs and has full powers. It does not desolve with the death of a member of family like that of partnership.

Joint Stock Bank : A bank limited with the Registrar of Joint Stock companies and the capital subscribed by shareholders.

Letter of Credit : A letter of credit is a document issued by a banker authorising the banker to whom it is addressed to honour the cheques of the person named to the extent of a certain amount and to charge the sums to the account of the guarantor. The letter indicates the time for which the credit is to remain in force and it should be endorsed with full particulars of drafts or cheques drawn in accordance with the terms of letter of credit.

Letter of Indication or Identification : The letter which accompanies the letter of credit and is signed by the banker issuing it and the person to whom it is given places his signature as received. It serves the purpose of containing the two signatures.

Letter of Lien : A debtor frequently gives a banker as security for an advance a letter of lien or charge upon goods in the hands of a third party.

Lien : A lien is the right to hold a person's property until payment of a debt is received. Legal advice should be obtained before dealing with securities (other than cheques, bills or notes) to held by way of lien. Bankers have a general lien on all securities deposited with them as bankers by a customer unless there be an express contract or circumstances that show an implied contract inconsistent with them.

Loans : See advances.

Lombard Street : A term which is frequently used when referring to money market.

Mail transfer : The transfer by mail of an amount of currency to another country.

Marking of Cheques : Marking of cheques means a certificate of balance in the account on whom the cheque has been drawn. "Doing so does not convert the marker into an acceptor or make him liable on the instrument, but it does constitute a representation by him on which he may be held liable that the cheque will be paid as drawn if presented within a reasonable time. The effect on the cheque is to give an additional currency by showing on its face that it had been drawn in good faith on funds sufficient to meet its payment, and by adding to the credit of the drawer the credit of the banker on whom it is drawn."

Marketable Security : A security of such a description as capable of being sold in the stock market.

Maturity : The maturity of a bill of exchange or a promisory note is the date upon which it makes or falls due to be paid.

Money at call and short notice : See. Page 7.

Money Market : It is a centre where money seeking temporary investment is accumulated and made available to the members of business and financial community who desire short term accommodation. It covers dealings in more or less standardised types of highly liquid loans, such as call loans, credit investments etc. in which personal relations of a lender and borrower are of negligible importance.

Mortgage: A mortgage is a charge which a borrower gives to a lender upon a part or the whole of his property. A mortgage may be either legal or equitable. The former forms part of the chain of title and must be preserved along with deeds, while in the latter, a mortgage by deposits of title deed effected by a person handing over to a creditors or his agent documents of title to immoveable property with interest to a create a security thereon. The essentials of an equitable mortgage in India are (1) a debt (2) deposit of title deeds and (3) intentions to create a mortgage.

Mutilated cheque: If a cheque is prescribed for payment which has been torn to such an extent as to sugest that it has been so torn with the object of cancelling it, the banker may be liable if he pays it. Such chaques are generally returned by the bankers with the remarks "Cheque mutilated"

Negotiable instrument: A negotiable instrument is a document which, by endorsement and delivery or by mere delivery passes the full title to the benefit

of the holder of the instrument of transfer, who takes it bona fide and for value, irrespective of any defects that there may be in the transferers title.

Not negotiable: These words on a cheque do not mean non-transferability but emphasise that a person who takes a crossed cheque which contains on it the words 'not negotiable' shall not have and shall not be capable of giving a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it has".

Nursing an Account: To finance an already bad account with an idea to get the whole sum is known as nursing tho account.

Order Cheque: It is a cheque which is payable to a certain person or to the order thereof specified in the cheque itself. It is customary with Indian banks that they do not pay order cheques without identification of the party presenting it for payment if all endorsements are in order.

Over draft: See page 7.

Over Night Money: Money borrowed from bankers by bill brokers for the night i. e. from the afternoon of one day till the following morning.

Pass Book: It is a book given by a banker to his customer and is for the purposes of showing the exact state of the customer's account with the banker.

Payee: Payee is the person named in the cheque or a bill, or to whose order, payment is directed to be made. In case of a bearer cheque, the holder of the cheque is known as payee.

Paying Banker: The banker upon whom a cheque is drawn and who pays it either to the holdor or a holding banker is called the paying banker.

Payment stopped : A customer has the right to give notice to his banker to stop payment of a cheque which he has issued. The notice should be in writing, giving all particulars of the cheque and be signed by the drawee.

Personal security : An advance is said to be on personal security when no other collateral security is offered by the borrower other than his own credit. It is sometimes guranteed by other persons.

Pledge : When negotiable instruments and goods or the symbol of goods such as bill of lading and dock warrant are delivered to a banker as security for a debt the delivery is termed as a pledge.

Post Dated : A cheque which is dated subsequent to the actual date on which it is drawn and which is issued before the date it bears is called a post-dated cheque.

Power of Attorney : It is a formal document on a stamped paper and sealed by which one person is authorised or empowered to act for another.

Promisory Note : A promisory note is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another signed by the maker agreeing to pay on demand or at a fixed date or a determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to or to the order of a specified person or bearer.

Rate of exchange: The price of money in one country stated in the currency of another country.

Re-discount : The discounting of a bill by a person who has already discounted is known as re-discounting.

Remittance : The word is commonly used in banks to describe an amount of coin or notes, or a parcel of cheques or bills sent from one office in person to another.

Retiring a bill : Retiring a bill means to pay the person holding the bill for the purpose of taking delivery.

Run on a bank : When for any reasons, the depositors of a bank fear that the bank is unable to meet all liabilities, each depositor becomes anxious to secure his own money before anyone else. In such a case all the creditors of the bank run to the premises of the bank and ask for payments of their deposits.

Safe custody · See page 9.

Savings Bank : A savings bank is meant for the deposit of money, the depositor receiving interest thereon. Also see page 4.

Scheduled Banks : See page 43.

Security : That which is given to secure repayment of money lent, when a person borrows money from his banker, he supplies either a tangible security or non-tangible security.

Signature : A banker must know the signatures of all his customers, and if he is to pay a cheque, he should compare it with those he has in his possession to distinguish between genuine and forged cheques.

Stale Chque : A cheque drawn earlier than six months is considered to be stale and banker refuses payment of such a cheque. There is no legality behind it but it is simply a custom.

Time Deposits: See page 4.

Telegraphic Trasnfer: The payment of money to another place in the same country or abroad by means of a telegram is known as telegraphic transfer.

Teller: The officer in the bank who not only passess the cheque for payment but also actually pays the amount.

Treasury Bills: See page 38.

Vouchers: Pay-in-slip, cheques and office debit and credit slips are included under the term voucher. They are documents with voucher for the correctness of the book entries.

Ways & Means Advances: See page 38.

Bengal Central Bank Limited

H.O. 86, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

ESTD. 1918.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 75,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL		Rs. 72,44,354
RESERVE FUND		Rs. 14,65,000

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA	BENGAL	BEHAR
Harrison Road	Dacca	Patna
Shayambazar	Narayanganj	Gaya
Maniktola	Narsingdi	Ranchi
Jorasanko	Rangpur	Upper Bazar (Ranchi)
Burrabazar	Pabna	
Bowbazar	Bogra	Purulia
Bhowanipur	Berhampore	Hazaribagh
Howrah	Bankura	Kodarma
Salkia	Krishnagar	Giridih
	Nabadwip	

WESTERN INDIA.....BOMBAY
UNITED PROVINCES.....BENARES
&
NEW DELHI

FOREIGN AGENCIES

London		Midland Bank Limited
New York		National City Bank of New York
Australia		Bank of New South Wales

Mr. J. C. DAS
Chairman & Managing Director.

Branches at DELHI and JALPAIGURI are being opened shortly.

Chaldean Syrian Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated in Cochin State with limited liability)

ESTD. 1094 M.E. (1919 A.D.)

Head office: TRICHUR.

BRANCHES

Cochin, Kunnamkulam, Perintalmanna, Pattambi, Chowghat and Palghat.

Authorised Capital	**Rs. 10,00,000**
Paid-up Capital	**Rs. 1,60,000**
Reserves	**Rs. 1,06,235**

Working Capital as on 31st Karkitakam 1120 exceeds Rs. 29,00,000

BUSINESS:

Deposits received on favourable terms.
Loans and Overdrafts granted on approved securities.
Season Deposits are being received at special rates of interest since 1st January 1946.

For rules of business and other particulars regarding any of the above, please apply to Head Office or Branches.

M. O. POTHEN.
Secretary.

e 'a inen Grama 'r a V s a Pan .

Head Office: KOMBAI.

Status of Bank as on 30-9-45.

Capital and Liabilities.	Amount Rs.	A.	P.	Property & Assets	Amount Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed & Paid-up Capital ...	1.51.250	0	0	Investment on Govt. Securities ...	1,38,957	12	10
Share Capital Advance ...	220	0	0	Cash on hand and with Banks ...	4,70,837	11	7
Reserve Fund	33.017	15	5	Jewel, Produce & Deposit Loans ...	9,95,623	4	4
Other Funds	27,336	4	0	Bills Exchange	9,628	6	2
Deposits	13,75,740	14	3	Bills Discounted	14.414	7	5
Auction Chit amount by Non-prized Subscribers ...	47,970	0	0	Loans on Pronotes	32.563	4	8
Due to Banks secured by part of investments per contra ..	5.358	9	4	Other Items	19,766	15	2
Bills Collection	9,628	6	2	Auction Chit amount recoverable from bidders	50,158	9	0
Other Items	81.428	6	0				
Grand Total	17.31.950	7	2	Grand Total ...	17,31,950	7	2

Sd. A. V. Ramakrishnan Chettiar,
President.

Sd. R. R. Balavasu Chettiar,
Managing Director.

Branches: Kombai, Theni, Periakulam, Cumbum, Aundipatti, Bodinayakanur, Ramnad, Batlagundu & Chinnamanur.

AN

INDISPENSABLE SET OF BOOKS

FOR

LIMITED COMPANIES

Their Directors, Officers, Managing Agents, Managers, Secretaries, Advisers, Auditors and Share-holders.

1 **Company Meetings:** By A. N. Khanna, Advocate, New Delhi, Price Rs. 9/- (postage extra). It deals exhaustively with different kinds of General Meetings of the Company, procedure thereat and conduct thereof, and is in fact indispensable and reliable guide for Companies, their Directors, Officers and Secretaries etc., etc.

2 **Company Officer:** By Khanna and Chopra with Foreward by Hon'ble Justice M. Munir. Price Rs. 10/- (postage extra) being an exhaustive handbook on the rights, duties, obligations, liabilities, and disabilities of various Company Officers, including Directors, Managing Agents, Managers, Secretaries, Auditors etc.

3 **Company Taxation:** By A. N. Khanna, Advocate, New Delhi, Price Rs. 12/8/- (plus postage). Post publication price Rs. 15/- (plus postage) Being an exhaustive and upto-date treatise on the Law of Income-tax in British India as applicable to Limited Companies.

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GOKAL NIWAS, CONNAUGHT CIRCUS

NEW DELHI

PART II

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

I. CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Governor	Sir Chintaman D. Desmukh, C. I. E.
Deputy Governors	Vacant
	C.R. Trevor, Esq.
Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (b)	Sir Homi Mehta, K. B. E., Bombay.
	Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohamed Sait, Madras.
	Sir Syed Maratib Ali, C. B. E. Lahore.
	Sir Arthur A. Bruce, K. B. E., Bombay.
Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c)	Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
	Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Esq.
	B. M. Birla, Esq.
	A. K. Ghose, Esq.
	Sir Shri Ram.
	Satya Paul Virmani, Esq.
	C. R. Srinivasan, Esq.
	U. Po. Byaw.
Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d)	K. G. Ambegaokar, Esq., I. C. S. (Finance Department.)

II. MEMBERS OF LOCAL BOARDS

WESTERN (BOMBAY) AREA

Elected Members

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K. B. E., C. I. E. (*President*)
Sir Rustam P. Masani (*Vice-President*).
Sir Sultan Chinoy.
Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Esq.

Nominated Members

Arthur Pether, Esq.
Prof. D. R. Gadgil.
Manilal H. Mehta, Esq.
Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, Esq.

EASTERN (CALCUTTA) AREA

Elected Members

B. M. Birla, Esq. *(President).*
Dr. Narendra Nath Law (*Vice-President*).

Amar Krishna Ghose, Esq.
Rai Moongtulall Tapuriah Bahadur.
H. D. Townend, Esq.

Nominated Members

Raja Bahadur Mani Lall Singh Roy, C. I. E.
Sir David Ezra.
Habibur Rahman Choudhury, Esq.

NORTHERN (DELHI) AREA

Elected Members

Sir Shri Ram *(President)*.
Satya Paul Virmani, Esq. *(Vice-President)*.
Shambu Lal Puri, Esq.
Rai Bahadur Balak Ram Pandya.
Shrinivas, Esq.

Nominated Members

Rai Bahadur Sardar Basakha Singh.
W. Roberson Taylor, Esq.
Sheikh Mohammed Bashir, Esq.

SOUTHERN (MADRAS) AREA

Elected Members

C. R. Srinivasan, Esq. *(President)*.
Diwan Bahadur Thodla Raghaviah, C. S. I. *(Vice-President)*
Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss.
R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Esq.
R. Surya Rao, Esq.

Nominated Members

Rao Bahadur C. Gopala Menon.
Rao Bahadur R. R. Iyer.
Herbert Ison Wonfor, Esq.

III. OFFICES OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT

Bombay
Calcutta
Delhi
Madras
Allahabad
London
Cawnpore
Karachi
Lahore

IV. BRANCHES OF THE ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Cawnpore
Karachi
Lahore

V. ANNUAL STATISTICS FOR ISSUE AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
(A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

No.		31-12-35	31-12-37	31-12-39	30-6-41	30-6-43	30-6-44	30-6-45
	Liabilities of Issue Department.							
1	Notes held in Circulation in the Banking Deptt.	21,49	29,33	17,67	13,07	13,68	12,02	14,31
2	Notes in Circulation	1,71,78	1,85,37	2,36,63	2,78,27	7,32,48	9,31,38	11,37,47
	Assets							
1	Gold coin & Bullion.	44,42	44,41	44,42	44,42	44,42	44,42	44,42
2	Sterling Securities.	66,19	80,31	1,07,50	1,18,80	5,67,79	8,28,32	10,34,32
3	Rupee Coin.	57,12	62,56	64,04	36,81	15,55	12,82	15,20
4	Government of India Rupee Securities	25,54	27,41	38,34	91,32	1,18,41	57,84	57,84
5	Ratio of Gold Coin and Sterling Securities to Total Notes Issued.	57.23	58.09	59.74	56.08	82.06	92.54	93.64
	Liabilities of Banking Department							
1	Paid up Capital & Reserve Fund.	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
2	Government Deposits.	6,04	9,76	12,85	22,45	19,03	82,83	3,01,64
3	Bankers Deposits.	28,34	20,16	18,87	30,93	58,24	94,35	80,19
4	Other Liabilities.	1,09	1,94	1,79	4,83	11,83	*	34,06
	Assets							
1	Cash	21,57	29,41	17,74	13,13	13,84	12,31	14,49
2	Internal Bills Discounted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Government of India Treasary Bills.	—	—	29,61	—	51	2,59	—
4	Balances held Abroad.	17,39	3,64	6,98	47,33	75,88	1,75,74	3,38,13
5	Loans & Advances to Governments.	1,60	2,00	1,20	15	—	72	70
6	Other Loans & Advances.	—	2	—	—	22	10	—
7	Investments.	5,29	6,24	6,42	5,28	7,33	11,11	21,45
8	Other Assets.	22	56	1,06	1,37	1,28	—	1,13

*Not available

VI. SHARES

Distribution of shares in different Areas.

(*In thousands*)

	1 4-35	31-12-36	31-12-38	30-6-40	30 6-42	30-6-44	30-6-45
Bombay	140	190	206	211	219	231	233
Calcutta	145	131	123	120	120	119	122
Delhi	115	97	93	91	86	85	83
Madras	70	61	60	60	59	55	53
Rangoon	30	20	18	19	17	9	9

No. of share holders in different Areas

Bombay	28.0	22.3	20.8	19.8	18.4	18.0	17.4
Calcutta	23.9	15.6	13.8	12.8	11.6	11.0	10.8
Delhi	23.0	16.7	14.9	13.7	12 2	11.5	11.0
Madras	14.0	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.8
Rangoon	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	.6	.6
Total	92.0	66.2	59.8	55.9	51.1	48.2	46.6
Average number of shares held by each share holder.	5.4	7.5	8.4	8.9	9.8	10.4	10.7

Gauhati Bank Limited.

H. O. Gauhati

(ASSAM.)

Branches at:—

DIBRUGARH, SIBSAGAR, JORHAT, GOLAGHAT, NOWGONG, TEZPUR, MANGALDOI, GAUHATI, GOALPARA, BARPETA

and

1, Ramnath Majumdar Street, CALCUTTA.

Transacts all kinds of banking Business

THE PREMIER BANK IN ASSAM.

VII. Average Bank Rates of Imperial Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India, Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England.

Year	Imperial Bank of India		Annual Average	Federal Reserve Bank of New York Annual Average	Bank of England Annual Average
	Half year ending 30th June	Half year ending 31st December			
1922	7.13	4.51	5.81	—	3.70
1923	7.42	4.50	5.98	—	3.49
1924	8.05	5.32	6.68	3.63	4.00
1925	5.58	4.70	5.64	3.42	4.57
1926	5.65	4.70	5.17	3.84	5.00
1927	6.51	4.96	5.73	3.79	4.65
1928	6.94	5.46	6.20	4.50	4.50
1929	6.88	5.79	6.38	5.16	5.50
1930	6.51	5.28	5.89	3.04	3.42
1931	6.74	7.35	7.04	2.12	3.93
1932	6.02	4.03	5.03	2.81	3.01
1933	3.63	3.50	3.56	2.56	2.00
1934	5.50	3.50	3.50	1.54	2.00
	Reserve Bank	of India			
1935	3.50	3.41	3.46	1.50	2.00
1936	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	2.00
1937	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.33	2.00
1938	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
1939	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
1940	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
1941	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
1942	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00*	2.00
1943	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00*	2.00
1944	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.50	2.00
1945	3 00	3.00	3.00	0.50	2 00

*Since 30-10-42, 0.50 for advances secured by Government obligations maturing or callable in one year or less.

VIII. Elasticity of Paper Currency

(Gross Note Circulation in Crores of Rupees)

Year	Highest	Lowest	Difference between highest & lowest
1932	180	168	12
1933	180	174	6
1934	186	177	9
1935	195	184	11
1936	203	194	9
1937	214	207	7
1938	216	208	8
1939	216	206	10
1940	263	251	12

IX. Purchases of Sterling

Year	Net Purchases £ thousands
1939—40	70,776
1940—41	68,299
1941—42	85,242
1942—43	91,184
1943—44	1,14,549
1944—45	80,803
1945—46	69,971

X. Statement of Movement of Funds by Telegraphic Transfers issued and encashed at its offices and Branches

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	T. T's Issued	T. T's cashed
1938-39	267,92	254,96
1939-40	313,62	301,80
1940-41	271,74	269,70
1941-42	355,74	350,82
1942-43	643,73	658,46
1943-44	937.17	898,09
1944-45	967,29	925,91

XI. Government of India Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Treasury Bills Amount offered	Amount tendered	Amount sold by tender.	Intermediates sold	Average rate Rs. as. p.	Sold in favour of Issue Deptt.	Total Amount of Treasury Bills outstanding*	Ways and Means Advances	Ways and Means Advances outstanding*
1938—39	83,50	1,28,90	82,13	15,36	1 - 10 - 0	1,00,12	46,30	32,50	—
1939—40	71,50	1,16,97	70,50	49,43	1 - 13 - 9	1,04,95	54,71	32,50	—
1940—41	84,00	1,62,48	84,00	17,33	0 - 14 - 3	1,40,76	68,90	52,00	16,00
1941—42	81,00	1,40,27	81,00	37,60	0 - 13 - 2	2,91,48	1,36,98	97,00	—
1942—43	3,17,00	5,27,44	3,09.42	62,51	0 - 13 - 11	4,96,42	2,64,70	1,62,00	—
1943—44	3,84,00	6,28,59	3,59,71	36,48	0 - 14 - 5	2,75,73	1,10,61	31,00	—
1944—45	2,52,00	5,51,49	2,29,28	—	0 - 7 - 10	1,44,81	86,71	—	—

*At the end of the period

The Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.

(Estd: 1935)

Head Office:— Laxmi Road, Poona 2

Capital

Authorised	...	**Rs. 50,00,000**
Issued & Subscribed	...	**Rs. 25,00,000**
Paid-up	...	**Rs. 12,50,000**
Reserve & other Funds	...	**Rs. 3,00,000**
Total Working Funds exceed	...	**Rs. 1,50,00,000**

Branches

DALAL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY; GIRGAON, BOMBAY 4; DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA 4; ELPHINSTONE ROAD, KIRKEE; NAGPUR; JALGAON (E. K.); RATNAGIRI; KOPARGAON; FAIZPUR (Pay Office).

Director Board

Mr. D. K. Sathe, Chairman.

M/s. V. P. Varde, N. G. Pawar, T. V. Ranade,

S. G. Marthe, R. C. Sohoni, M. R. Joshi,

F. D. Pudumjee, M. V. Gokhale,

V. H. Deshmukh.

All kind of Banking Business Transacted.

C. V. Joag, B. Com., C. A. I. B.,
C. A. I. I. B.

Manager

Statistics of Scheduled Banks

National Bank of Lahore Ltd.

(Scheduled Bank)

Head Office:— 47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital...Rs. 50,00,000 Issued & Subscribed
Paid-up Capital (Including Capital... Rs. 40,00,000
Calls in advance) ...Rs. 34,25,250 General Reserve...Rs. 1,00,000

1. TELLER SYSTEM. (CHEQUES ARE ENCASHED DIRECTLY BY PAYING TELLERS IN LESS THAN A MINUTE).
2. DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE. MAKE USE OF OUR 'LATE HOURS VAULT'.
3. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. LOCKERS ARE PROVIDED ON REASONABLE RENT.
4. WE UNDERTAKE TO PAY FEES TO DIFFERENT COLLEGES AND PREMIUM OF INSURANCE COMPANIES ON BEHALF OF CLIENTS IF THEY SO DESIRE.
5. BANKING BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.

VISITS AND ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Telephone No. 5067 RAM PARTAP CHOPRA
" Office. 2640 General Manager.

THE

Canara Banking Corporation Limited.

* * INCORPORATED IN BRITISH INDIA * *
* WITH LIMITED LIABILITY. *

ESTABLISHED 1906.

HEAD OFFICE: UDIPI, (S. Kanara)

Branches

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Bunder—Mangalore, Calicut, Cannanore, Car Street—Mangalore, Coimbatore, Coondapoor, Madras, Malpe, Mettupalayam, Shevapet—Salem, Shirva, Tellicherry, Udipi, Vellore.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Bombay, Dharwar, Hubli.

COORG

Mercara, Virajpet.

MYSORE STATE

Bangalore City, Bhadravati, Hassan, Mysore, Sagar, Saklaspur, Shimoga, Thirthahalli.

COCHIN STATE

Cochin.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

I. General Statistics.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SINCE 1938 to 1945

(In lakhs of rupees)

	No. of Scheduled Banks*	Liabilities in India			Cash in India (Notes and Coin)	Balances with Reserve Bank	(5 & 6) as percentage of 4	Advances in India	Bills Discounted in India	(8 & 9) as percentage of 4
		Demand	Time	Total 2 & 3						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average of Fridays										
1938—39	55	129,98	107,85	237,83	6,64	15,94	9.50	115,85	4,86	50.75
1939—40	59	139,65	106,03	245,68	7,08	17,43	9.98	125,89	5,25	53.38
1940—41	63	163,90	104,94	268,84	8,37	36,42	16.66	122,13	3,84	46.86
1941—42	59	211,35	107,61	318,96	9,86	36,65	14.58	120,20	4,93	39.23
1942—43	61	306,28	104,21	410,49	12.97	55,73	16.73	95,68	2,18	23.83
1943—44	75	456,63	142,78	599,41	20,57	63,63	14.05	156,14	5,59	26.98
1944—45	84	584,80	194,12	778,92	27,31	89,25	14.96	224,22	11,16	30.22
1945—46	91	—	Not available							

* At the end of period.

II. NUMBER OF BANKS.*

	31-12-40	31-12-41	31-12-42	31-12-43	31-12-44	31-12-45	31-3-46
Exchange Banks	20	17	17	17	16	16	16
Other Scheduled Banks	42	45	47	60	71	78	78

*Includes Burma Scheduled Banks.

III. BRANCH EXPANSION

Date	31-3-40	31-3-41	31-3-42	31-3-43	31-3-44	31-3-45	31-3-46
Imeprial Bank	384	393	400	393	402	423	434
Big Five	290	313	343	375	491	593	*
Exchange	100	103	94	86	80	80	*
Others	516	576	607	658	1,068	1,474	*
Total	1,290	1,385	1,444	1,512	2,041	2,570	3,008
Expansion in each year.	—	95	59	68	529	529	433

*Figures not available.

IV. STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BANKS.

Ajodhiya Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1894)

Regd. Office:— **FYZABAD (U.P.)** **Branches:—Nil**

A short history:—The bank is an old establishment and transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	**Rs. 3,00,000**
Paid-up:—	**Rs. 3,00,000**
Working:—	**Rs. 12,88,224**

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the Period ending	31st December, 1942	31st December, 1943	31st December, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,00	3,00	3,00
(b) Reserve	6,64	6,64	*
Total of (a) & (b)	9,64	9,64	*
% to (h) below	40.3	80.0	—
(c) Deposits	2,79	2,66	7,40
% to (h) below	22.2	20.9	57.4
(d) Cash	22	23	15
% to (c) above	8.5	8.9	2.0
(e) Investments	1,00	1,02	1,02
% to (c) above	36.0	38.3	13.9
(f) Loans & Advances	10,45	10,46	9,94
% to (c) above	336.9	393.4	134.3
(g) Profit & Loss	-6	*	-23
% to (c) above	-2.1	—	-.3
(h) Working Capital	12,51	12,72	12,88
Number of offices	1	1	1

*Not available

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1865)

Regd. Office :— 6, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA.

Directors :—Sir Renwick Haddow (Chairman), Maharajadhiraja Bahadur Sir Uday Chand Mahtab, K. C. I. E., B. A., M. L. A. of Burdwan, Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, K. C. I. E., C.S.I., M.L.A. of Jehangirabad, Mr. A. T. Orr Deas.

General Manager :—Mr. W. Lothian Brown.

A short history:—The Bank was established in 1865 to conduct general banking business and affiliated to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in 1939.

Branches:—The Bank operates 70 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised :—	Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Paid-up :—	Rs. 45,50,000.
Working :—	Rs. 32,00,00,000.

(*Comparative Statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Mar., 1943	31st Mar., 1944	31st Mar., 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	35,50	35,50	35,50
(b) Reserve	56,00	58,00	62,00
Total of (a) & (b)	91,50	93,50	97,50
% to (h) below	5.1	4.2	4.0
(c) Deposits	16,84,43	20,87,60	22,93,88
% to (h) below	93.4	93.9	93.6
(d) Cash	2,54,86	3,00,36	3,59,20
% to (c) above	15.2	14.4	15.5
(e) Investments	8,72,13	10,68,15	10,43,01
% to (c) above	51.2	51.2	45.7
(f) Loans & Advances	6,04,96	7,92,81	9,72,45
% to (c) above	35.8	37.9	42.4
(g) Profit & Loss	11,24	15,06	18,63
% to (c) above	.7	.7	.8
(h) Working Capital	18,03,29	22,22,78	24,46,94
Number of offices	68	71	70

Foreign Agent :—Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

American Express Co. Inc.

(Estd. 1919)

Regd. Office:— HATFORD, Connecticut, U. S. A.

A short history:—It was established in 1919 under the control of American Express Co. New York. Later the American Express established Offices throughout the world including that of the American Express Co. Inc., The American Express Co. M.B. H., The American Express Co. S. A. I., South American Offices etc. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 1 office in India.

Position of Capital as on 31. 12. 1943.

Authorised:—	$ 60,00,000
Paid-up:—	$ 67,69,000
Working:—	$ 2,51,40,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of* $.)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943*
(a) Paid.up Capital	67,69†
(b) Reserve	...
Total of (a) & (b)	67,69
% to (h) below	26.9
(c) Deposits	1,65,75
% to (h) below	66.0
(d) Cash	17,04
% to (c) above	10.3
(e) Investments	2,29,81
% to (c) above	138.4
(f) Loans & Advances	4,21
% to (c) above	2.5
(g) Profit & Loss	12,08
% to (c) above	7.2
(h) Working Capital	2,51,40
Number of offices in India.	1

*Figures only for Head office. † Includes reserves. 4.038 U. S. $=1 £

Andhra Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1923)

Regd. Office :— MASULIPATAM

Directors :—Sri K. Ramabrahmam (Chairman), Sri Maddi Sudarsanam, Sri P. Rangarao, Sri G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu, B.A.B.L., Sri T. Nagapotharao, Sri P. Parthasarathi Naidu, Sri T. Sriramulu, Sri M. Lakshminarayana Sastri, Sri D. Visweswara Rao, Sri V. Bhashyakarlu, Sri M. Seshagiri Rao, Sri R. Satyanarayana Murty.

General Manager :—Sri K. Varnasy, M. A., B. Com., L.L.B., C.A.I.I.B.

A short history :—The Bank was started in the year 1923 as a purely local institution with a modest paid-up capital of Rs. 1 lakh. The bank embarked on a policy of expansion in the year 1929 and now it is established at all important business centres in the Northern Circars and outside the principal region of Madras Presidency. It undertakes banking business of all descriptions. (Also see advertisement).

Branches :—It operates 29 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised :—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs.	12,99,000
Working :—	Rs.	2,37,31,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	7,81	9,86	12,99
(b) Reserve	55	80	1,50
Total of (a) & (b)	8,36	10,66	14,49
% to (h) below	7.5	7.2	6.2
(c) Deposits	66,69	1,00,70	1,91,58
% to (h) below	63.2	68.0	80.7
(d) Cash	21,70	29,12	52,23
% to (c) above	32.8	28.7	27.3
(e) Investments	16,45	29,35	65,82
% to (c) above	23.8	29.0	34.3
(f) Loans & Advances	46,96	76,96	1,00,76
% to (c) above	70.1	76.2	52.6
(g) Profit & Loss	1,03	1,18	2,25
% to (c) above	1.5	1.1	1.2
(h) Working Capital	1,05,54	1,48,13	2,37,31
Number of offices	17	20	29 as on 31-1-1946

Associated Banking Corporation of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1942)

Regd. Office:—Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managemet:—Cassamally Munjee, Esq., J.P. (Chairman), M.A. Fazalbhoy, Esq., J.P., Chandulal J. Shah, Esq., Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Esq., C.I.E., J. P., Maneklal Chunilal Esq., Prince Duleep Singh Ji of Navanagar, Mahomed C. Munjee, Esq., Ganibhai Ahmed Abdul Karim Mania, Esq., M. C. Tarmahomed Abdulla Allimahomed Motiwalla, Esq., M. C. Javeri, Esq. (Secretaay), Sultan C. Munjee, Esq.

A short history:—The Bank was established in July 1942 and undertakes banking business of every description.

Branches:—The bank operates 11 offices.

Position of Capital as on 30-6-1945.

Authorised —	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs. 6,25,000
Working :—	Rs. 3,46,83,381

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	30th June, 1943	30th June 1944,	30th June, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,22	6,25	6,25
(b) Reserve	10	30	75
Total of (a) & (b)	6,32	6,55	7,00
% to (h) below	6.3	2.9	2.0
(c) Deposits	89,13	2,08,13	3,26,27
% to (h) below	89.1	92.5	94.0
(d) Cash	54,53	78,65	1,28,55
% to (c) above	61.8	37.9	39.1
(e) Investments	15	49,05	75,89
% to (c) above	.28	23.5	21.3
(f) Loans & Advances	36,92	88,31	1,31,48
% to (c) above	67.1	42.4	40.3
(g) Profit & Loss	41	1,44	2,16
% to (c) above	.8	.7	.6
(h) Working Capital	1,00,44	2,25,24	3,46,83
Number of offices	7	8	9

London Agent : Midland Bank.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino

(Estd. 1864)

Regd. Office:- H. O. LISBON.

Management:—Antonio Dos Santos Viegas (President), Antonio Auguto Correia Da Aguiar, Antonio Pedroso Pimenta, Arthur De Menezes Correia De Sa, Joao Baptista D'Araujo, Jose Gabriel, Pinto Coelho, Manuel Rodrigues Junion, Luiz Coelho (Chief Accountant).

A short history:—It was established in 1864 in Portugal. It is the state Bank of the Portugese Colonies. Its Paris Branch has been converted into "BANQUE FRANCO-PORTUGAIS D' OUTREMER". The London Branch has also been converted into "THE ANGLO PORTUGUESE COLONIAL OVERSEAS BANK LTD." The Bank undertakes all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Branches:—It operates only one office in British India and four in Goa (Portuguese India).

Position of Capital as on 30-6-1943.

Paid-up:— Escudos 40,00,000
Working:— Escudos 54,40,28,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of Escudos)*

For the Period ending		31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital		4,00,00	4,00,00
(b) Reserve		20,00	20,00
Total (a) & (b)		4,20,00	4,20,00
% to (h) below		.6	.5
(c) Deposits		1,68,73,48	2,03,47,49
% to (h) below		21.7	23.8
(d) Cash		89,02,86	89,39,57
% to (c) above		52.5	43.9
(e) Investments		36,56,96	51,25,50
% to (c) above		21.7	25.2
(f) Loans & Advances		1,39,26,25	16,68,04
% to (c) above		82.5	81.6
(g) Profit & Loss		18,34	14,95
% to (c) above		.1	.07
(h) Working Capital		7,29,91,89	8,54,40,28
Number of offices in British India		1	1

*100.50 Escudos = £ 1

Bank Of Assam Ltd.

(Estd, 1936)

Regd. Office:— SHILLONG

Management:— Messrs A. K. Bhattacharya (Chairman), Kamakhayalal Bajoria, Mohd. Haniff, Ram Kumar Himatsingka, A. Das, R. B. J. N. Chakravarty, K. B. Karamat Ali, Bal Krishna Gupta, H. Banerjee, (Managing Director), R. R. Bysack (Inspector of Branches).

A short history:— It is the only Scheduled Bank of ASSAM Province incorporated in 1936. It got the consent of the Government of India to increase capital in 1944. The bank is also recognized by the Government of Assam. It was declared Scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India on 1st October, 1945. The bank transacts banking business of all descriptions. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operate 8 Offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:— Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up:— Rs. 5,68,365 with advance calls.
Working:— Over Rs. One Crore.

(*Comparative statement in thouasnds of rupees.*)

For the Period ending	31st March, 1943	31st March, 1944	31st March, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,48	4,68	5,38
(b) Reserve	7	50	75
Total of (a) & (b)	1,55	5,18	6,13
% to (h) below	4.7	8.6	8.4
(c) Deposits	29,83	47,22	58,66
% to (h) below	89.6	77.8	80.3
(d) Cash	22,17	31,25	34,49
% to (c) above	73.9	68.3	58.8
(e) Investments	8,86	1,59	6,05
% to (c) above	29.5	3.6	10.3
(f) Loans & Advances	17,32	19,24	24,65
% to (c) above	57.7	40.7	42.0
(g) Profit & Loss	7	78	89
% to (c) above	.2	1.7	1.5
(h) Working Capital	33,26	60,64	73,19
Number of offices	7	7	

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

(Estd. 1908)

Regd. Office:— BARODA

Management:—Mr. Tulsidas Kila Chand (Chairman), Mr. Raj Karya Dharandhar B.A. Gaekwar, Steh Durga Prasad Shambuprasad Laskari, Raj Mitra Bhai Lal Dajibhai Amin, Raj Ratna Girdhar Lal Dosabhai Parikh, Sir S.D. Saklatvala, R.D. Birla Esq., Mr. Kantilal Nehal Chand.

General Manager:—Mr. W. G. Groundwater.

A short history:—The Bank was established in 1908 under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda with a subscribed capital of Rs. 20 lacks. It was increased to Rs. 60 lacks in 1921, Rs. 120 lacks in 1939 and Rs. 200 lacks in February, 1943. The bank opened its first branch in Ahmedabad in 1910 and the dividend was declared at the publication of its 1st balance sheet. It transacts banking business of all discriptions.

Branches:—It has got 32 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 99,99,580
Working:—	Rs. 32,30,65,016

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	83,80	1,00,00	1,00,00
(b) Reserve	99,94	1,00,00	1,02,00
Total of (a) & (b)	1,83,82	2,00,00	2,02,00
% to (h) below	8.0	6.9	6.2
(c) Deposits	21,66,35	26,39,00	29,57,77
% to (h) below	94.5	90.9	91.5
(d) Cash	4,01,91	4,83,83	4,68,12
% to (c) above	19.7	17.1	15.8
(e) Investments	8,83,69	14,58,33	15,38,29
% to (c) above	42.8	55.2	52.0
(f) Loans & Advances	6,39,00	7,33,35	11,61,36
% to (c) above	29.4	27.9	39.2
(g) Profit & Loss	18,81	23,64	29,90
% to (c) above	.8	.9	1.0
(h) Working Capital	22,90,83	28,94,20	32,30,65
Number of offices	28	31	32

Bank of Behar Ltd.

(Estd. 1911)

Regd. Office:— PATNA

Management:—Shree Nawal Kishore Prasad (Chairman), Shree Jagan Nath Prasad Singh, R. B. Sri Narain Arora, Shree Ram Chandra Pandit (Managing Director & General Manager).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated on 1.4.1911. It operates in the Province of Behar and the neighbouring districts of U. P. It confines itself exclusively to banking and has no industrial affiliations. It has passed through the upheavals and troubles which affected Indian Banking since 1913. Shree R. C. Pandit has been its General Manager from the start till now. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 26 branches.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:— Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-up:— Rs. 24,44,000
Working:— Nearly Rs. 5 crores.

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	16,54	21,09	26,44
(b) Reserve	9,10	11,35	12,75
Total of (a) & (b)	25,64	32,44	39,19
% to (h) below	9.5	9.1	7.8
(c) Deposits	2,43,37	2,98,76	4,10,05
% to (h) below	85.9	84.4	82.0
(d) Cash	1,22,85	1,31,26	1,74,09
% to (c) above	50.2	43.9	42.4
(e) Investments	50,91	56,97	1,00,34
% to (c) above	20.9	19.0	24.5
(f) Loans & Advances	93,36	1,47,31	*
% to (c) above	38.4	49.2	—
(g) Profit & Loss	1,33	1,56	1,91
% to (c) above	.5	.5	.5
(h) Working capital	2,82,93	3,54,47	4,98,00
Number of offices	20	25	26

*Figures not available

Bank of Bikaner Ltd.

(Estd. 1944)

Regd. Office:—Ganga Nivas, Public Park, BIKANER.

Directors:—R. B. Seth Shivratan G. Mohatta, J. P. (Chairman), Col. Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji, Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Kt., J. P., R. B. Thakur Pratap Singh, D.B. Kesri Singhji, Seth Khusalchand B. Daga Seth Budhmalji Dugar, Seth Bhanwarlalji Rampuria, Rawat Tej Singhji of Rawatsar, Seth Mohan Lal Jalan, Capt. F. L. Peradon (General Manager).

A short history:—The Bank has been established in the year 1944 in Bikaner state under the patronage of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to whom the bank works as Treasurers. It transacts all kind of banking business. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 27 offices having principal office at Bombay.

Position of Capital as on 30.4.1946

Authorised:—	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs.	50,00,000
Working :—(Exceeds)	Rs.	60,00,00,000

No accounts published as yet.

Hind Iran Bank Ltd.

H. O. RAWALPINDI.

Branches

Punjab:—CAMPBELLPUR, CHAKWAL, DHUDIAL, GUJARKHAN, JHELUM & RAWALPINDI CANTT.

N. W. F. P. :—HAVELIAN, HAZRO, HOTI, MARDAN, NOWSHERA, PESHAWAR CITY & PESHAWAR CANTT.

AGENCIES:—IN ALL PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF INDIA.

Fixed Deposits:—Received for various periods at different rates to be ascertained.

Savings Bank :—Deposits bear 2-1/2 per cent p. a. interest. Withdrawls by cheques allowed to an extent of Rs. 500/- per week.

3 Years' Cash Cerrificates:—Yielding 4 per cent p. a. compound interest issued.

P. L. RAJPAL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

BALWANT SINGH CHADHA
B.Sc.,
Managing Director.

The Bank of Bikaner Limited,

Incorporated in Bikaner State : Members' Liability Limited.

(A SCHEDULED BANK)

Treasurers to the Government of H H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	Rs. 2 Crores
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1 Crore
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	Rs. 50 Lacs
WORKING FUNDS	EXCEED	Rs. 6 Crores

CENTRAL BOARD

Chairman: Rao Bahadur Seth Shivratan G. Mohatta, J.P.

DIRECTORS

Col. Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji
R. B. Thakur Pratap Singhji
Seth Khushalchand B. Daga
Seth Bhanwarlalji Rampuria
Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Kt., J.P.
D. B. Kesri Singhji
Seth Budhmalji Dugar
Rawat Tej Singhji of Rawatsar
Seth Mohanlalji Jalan

Head Office : **Bikaner (Rajputana)**

Principal Office in British India : **Fort, Bombay.**

BRANCHES

INDIAN STATES :

Bikaner City, Bhadra, Bidasar, Churu, Ganganagar. Gangashahr, Karanpur, Dungargarh, Raisingnagar, Ratangarh, Sadulpur (Rajgarh), Sangaria, Sardarshahr, Sujangarh, Secunderabad, Jodhpur & Loharu.

BRITISH INDIA :

Bombay. Karachi, Ahmedabad (Manekchowk and Maskati Market), Mandi Dabwali (Dist. Hissar), Calcutta, Delhi & Mirpurkhas (Sind).

OPENING BRANCHES SHORTLY AT :

Amritsar, Coimbatore, Fazilka, Lyallpur, Madras & Zaveri Bazar (Bombay)

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED

F. L. PERADON,
General Manager.

SATYA DEV,
Deputy General Manager

THE BANK OF BEHAR LIMITED

ESTD. 1911

Head Office : **PATNA**

Working Capital .. over Rs. 5 Crores

Branches and Sub-Offices :

Arrah	Darbhanga	Khagaria
Beharsharif	Gharwa	Madhubani
Benares	Gaya	Mirzapur
Buxar	Ghazipore	Monghyr
Calcutta	Jamalpur	Motihari
Cawnpore	Jaunpur	Muzaffarpur
Chapra	Jharia	Patna City
Daltonganj	Katrasgarh	Raxaul
	Siwan	

Agencies :

AHMEDABAD AMRITSAR LAHORE
ALLAHABAD BOMBAY LUCKNOW
AGRA DELHI

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed	,, ,,	27,46,250
Paid up	,, ,,	26,44,000
Reserve Funds	,,	12,63,000

August 1946

R. C. PANDIT,
General Manager.

Bank of China Ltd.

(Estd. 1912)

Regd. Office:— CHUNKING, CHINA.

Management:—T. V. Soong Esq. (Chairman), Sung Hanchang (General Manager).

A short history:—The bank has been incorporated in China with H. O. at Peking but on reorganisation, held in October 1928, the Head Office was shifted to Shanghai, subsequently removed to Canton and since as above. It has got limited liability and transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches:—It operates 4 offices in India.

(Comparative Statement in thousands of CN $)

For the Period ending		31st Dec. 1941	31st Dec. 1942
(a) Paid-up Capital		—	—
(b) Reserve		—	—
Total of (a & b)		4,47,17	4,55,05
% to (h) below		.4	.4
(c) Deposits		5,16,19,22	5,02,37,22
% to (h) below		47.4	47.8
(d) Cash		3,55,00,15	5,72,43,06
% to (c) above		68.3	114.5
(e) Investments		2,13,84,89	67,35,02
% to (c) above		41.4	13.3
(f) Loans & Advances		4,88,97,40	3,45,30,28
% to (c) above		94.7	69.1
(g) Profit & Loss		26,88	29,80
% to (c) above		.05	.06
(h) Working Capital		10,87,51,64	10,51,54,76
Number of offices in India		5	4

1 CN$ = 3d approximate

Bank of Commerce Ltd.

(Estd. 1929)

Regd. Office:- 12, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Messrs. P. C. Basu (Chairman), B. Basu, S. N. De, Dr. K. Ghosh, S. C. Nawn, K. C. Chawdhry, Arabinda Bhatacharjee, S. C. Dutta, Dhirendra Kumar Ghosh, R. N. Roy, Pramatha Nath Biswas. Dr. B. M. Barua, Dr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. S. P. Roy Choudhury (Managing Director), Mr. L. Bose (Secretary).

A short history:—This bank was incorporated in October 1929 and commenced business in 1930 at Calcutta. Its beginning is marked with the management of utility concerns. It also took over K. L. Bank Ltd., Khulna on 12th May, 1941. It was included in the Second Schedule in the year 1944. All kinds of banking business is transacted.

Branches:— It operates 9 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs.	10,48,108
Working:—	Rs.	1,28,74,708

(*Comparative Statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	9,36	9,39	9,77
(b) Reserve	1,08	77	85
Total of (a) & (b)	10,44	10,16	10,62
% to (h) below	25.5	19.4	11.0
(c) Deposits	28,46	37,96	77,94
% to (h) below	69.2	73.8	80.2
(d) Cash	8,57	11,46	31,80
% to (c) above	33.3	30.2	40.8
(e) Investments	3,66	2,90	4,87
% to (c) above	12.3	8.0	6.5
(f) Loans & Advances	18,64	24,70	44,89
% to (c) above	65.0	66	57.8
(f) Profit & Loss	44	42	61
% to (c) above	1.5	1.2	.9
(q) Working Capital	40,82	51,45	95,94
Number of offices	9	9	9

Bank of Communications

(Estd. 1908)

Regd. Office:—CHUNGKING (Pre. 1937) SHANGHAI.

Management:—S. M. Tong Esq. (General Manager).

A short history:—Incorporated by Special Charter of the Republic of China, the Bank of Communications has been designated by the Chinese Government as a bank to promote and finance China's Industries. In course of time, branch offices were opened in principal towns throughout China and at some places abroad.

Brances:—It has got only one branch in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Paid-up Capital:— CN$ 6,00,00,00,000
Working:— CN$ 16,08,76,20,77,117

*(Comparative statement in thousands of CN$)**

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	†	†	6,00,00
(b) Reserve	†	†	53,39
Total of (a) & (b)	2,40,06	2,42,27	6,53,39
% to (h) below	.6	.6	.4
(c) Deposits	1,17,04,92	1,64,82,16	9,27,41,62
% to (h) below	26.6	27.0	57.9
(d) Cash	2,40,71,29	2,64,96,05	8,45,88,23
% to (c) above	218.9	165.6	90.9
(e) Investments	14,09,47	34,99,87	46,90,16
% to (c) above	12.5	21.9	5.0
(f) Loans & Advances	1,00,77,35	1,74,20,70	2,40,44,25
% to (c) above	91.5	108.9	26.0
(g) Profit & Loss	13,65	20,53	39,68
% to (c) above	.1	.1	.4
(h) Working Capital	4,41,39,14	6,05,70,57	16,08,76,21
Number of Offices in India	1	1	1

† Not available *1 CN$= 3d (approximately).

Bank of Hindustan Ltd.

(Estd. 1929)

Regd. Office:—119, Armenian Street, MADRAS.

Management:— Mr. Nagindas Purshotamdas Patel, Mr. Jeevabhoy A. Bhagat, Mr. Jugal Kishore Saraf (Hony. Managing Director), P. Rama Rao (Secretary).

A short history:—The Bank was founded in 1929 at Madras, by Pandit Vidya Sagar Pandya and others. It carries on banking business of every description in all its Branches and departments including Trustees and Executors Business.

Branches:—It operates 9 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	22,50,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	8,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	47,37,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	8,00	8,00	8,00
(b) Reserve	58	58	58
Total of (a) & (b)	8,58	8,58	8,58
% to (h) below	28.2	25.2	18.3
(c) Deposits	19,00	21,69	34,86
% to (h) below	62.8	63.5	74.2
(d) Cash	5,74	8,34	8,30
% to (c) above	30.2	38.4	23.7
(e) Investments	8,41	5,49	5,49
% to (c) above	44.2	25.0	14.5
(f) Loans & Advances	13,65	17,08	29,79
% to (c) above	71.8	50.0	85.1
(g) Profit & loss	35	14	52
% to (c) above	1.8	.4	1.5
(h) Working Capital	30,33	34,14	47,37
Number of Offices	8	8	8

Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1906)

Regd. Office:— Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY No. 1.

Directors:—Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., (Chairman) Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Mr. A. Geddis Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, G. B. E., K.C.I.E., Mr. Dinsha K. Daji, Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain, The Hon'ble Sir Shantidas Askuran, Kt., Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha.

General Manager:—Mr. A. C. Clarke.

A short history:—The Bank was established in 1906 by Indian merchants of Bombay as an Indian Bank with promoters like Sir Sassoon J. David, Baronet, K.C.S.I., Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Baronet, Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai and others. The Bank transacts every kind of banking business.

Branches:—It has 30 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised Capital:—	Rs	3,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:—	Rs.	1,48,83,550
Working Capital:—	Rs	62,86,84,500

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,00,00	1,48,36	1,48,84
(b) Reserve	1,23,00	1,78,85	1,83,34
Total of (a) & (b)	2,23,00	3,27,21	3,32,18
% to (h) below	3.9	5.1	5.3
(c) Deposits	55,13,57	60,82,72	59,01,55
% to (h) below	95.4	94.3	93.9
(d) Cash	25,66,46*	17,55,15*	8,19,57*
% to (c) above	46.5	28.8	13.9
(e) Investments	18,43,72	31,46,40	33,10,35
% to (c) above	33.5	51.7	56.1
(f) Loans & Advances	13,51 44	15,16,26	20,97,80
% to (c) above	24.5	24.9	35.5
(g) Profit & Loss	43 1	65,37	71,34
% to (c) above	.8	1.1	1.2
(h) Working Capital	*57,8),39	64,53,2)	62,86 84
Number of offices	22	27	29

* Including Govt. of India Treasury Bills at par.

London Agents:—Westminster Bank Limited.

New York Agents:—Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

Bank of Jaipur Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Regd. Office:— Tripolia Bazar, JAIPUR.

Management:—Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt. (Chairman), Seth Ramnath Anandilal Podar, J. P., M. L. A. (Vice-Chairman), Raja Sardar Bahadur of Khetri, Thakur Madan Singh of Nawalgarh, Seth Beni Prasad Jaipuria, Seth Sunder Lal Tholia, Seth Krishna Kumar Birla, Seth Kanailal Jatia, Seth Radha Krishna R. Ruia, Mr. Ganga Sahai Purohit, M. A., L. L. B., Finance Secretary to the Government of Jaipur, Mr. R. N. Dey, Mr. S. L. Kothari, B.A. B. Com. (London), A. C. A. Chartered Accountant (Manager).

A short history:—The Bank was incorporated at Jaipur in 1943, under the patronage and support of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. It transacts banking business of every discription.

Branches:—It operates 28 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	50,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	8,10,37,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	50,00	50,00	50,00
(b) Reserve	—	2,50	5,00
Total of (a) & (b)	50,00	52,50	55,00
% to (h) below	14.4	8.1	6.8
(c) Deposits	2,86,36	5,43,46	6,93,37
% to (h) below	83.0	84.2	85.6
(d) Cash	76,54	1,50,14	1,66,69
% to (c) above	26.9	27.6	24.0
(e) Investments	80,77	1,64,92	2,15,30
% to (c) above	28.2	30.3	31.2
(f) Loans & advances	1,81,09	2,97,96	3,91,17
% to (c) above	63.3	54.6	56.4
(g) Profit & Loss	1,30	4,46	4,69
% to (c) above	.4	.8	.8
(h) Working Capital	3,44,52	6,45,10	8,10,37
Number of offices	8	24	31

Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.

(Estd. 1935)

Regd. Office:—Laxmi Road, POONA CITY.

Management:—Mr. D. K. Sathe, (Chairman), Mr. V.P. Varde, Mr. V. G. Kale, Mr. N. G. Pawar, Mr. S. G. Marathe, Mr. T. V. Ranade, Mr. Joshi, Mr. R. C. Sohoni, Mr. V. Gokhale, Mr. V. H. Deshmukh.

Manager:—Mr. C. V. Joag, B. Com., C. A. I. B., C. A. I. I.B.

A short history:—The bank was registered on the 16th September, 1935 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000. It started business in February, 1936 and was finally inaugurated by Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanwala. In the year 1944, the authorised capital of the Bank was raised to Rs. 50,00,000 and shares of Rs. 10 lacks were issued and fully subscribed. The bank made a further issue of Rs. 5 lacks in the year 1945. It undertakes banking business of every description. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 10 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	12,50,000
Working:—	Rs.	1,55,89,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,40	7,57	12,50
(b) Reserve	61	2,08	2,70
Total of (a) & (b)	4,10	9,65	15,20
% to (h) below	5.5	8.9	9.7
(c) Deposits	66,92	92,23	1,29,74
% to (h) below	91.6	85.4	83.2
(d) Cash	9,45	22,43	25,42
% to (c) above	14.1	24.3	19.2
(e) Investments	49,14	34,03	60,47
% to (c) above	73.7	37.0	46.1
(f) Loans & Advances	11,50	45,03	60,18
% to (c) above	17.1	49.8	46.1
(g) Profit & Loss	36	87	1,70
% to (c) above	.5	1.0	1.3
(h) Working Capital	73,00	1,07,61	1,55,89
Number of offices	5	7	9

Bank of Mysore Ltd.

(Estd. 1913)

Regd. Office:— Avenue Road, BANGALORE CITY.

Management:—Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bhadur K. Matthan, (Chairman), S.L. Mannaji Rao, Esq., H.V. Ramaswami, Esq., V.R. Chikkachannanan-jappa Setty, Esq., P. Subrama Chetty, Esq., S. Abdul Wajid Esq., B.A., D.S. Mallappa, Esq., P. Hanumanthiahm Esq., Tubagere Nanjappa, Esq., G. K. Mallappa. Esq.

General Manager:—B. V. Narayana Reddy, Esq.

A short history:—The Bank was registered on 19th May, 1913 under the Mysore Companies Regulation No. III and the patronage of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The authorised capital of the Bank was increased from Rs. 20 lacks to Rs. 1 crore in the latter part of July, 1944 of which Rs. 40 lacks is issued and fully paid up. The Bank undertakes all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 31 offices.

Positoin of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	100,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up:—	Rs.	40,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	10,83,63,865

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	20,00	40,00	40,00
(b) Reserve	28,00	61,29	63,00
Total of (a) & (b)	48,00	1,01,29	1,03,00
% to (h) below	6.5	11.2	9.3
(c) Deposits	6,78,72	8,15,75	9,64,11
% to (h) below	92.7	90.6	87.6
(d) Cash	1,83,96	2,50,32	2,78,53
% to (c) above	27.1	31.3	27.9
(e) Investments	3,19,71	3,22,92	2,34,03
% to (c) above	47.5	40.3	23.4
(f) Loans & Advances	2,23,30	3;54,89	5,67,53
% to (c) above	32.8	43.4	56.8
(g) Profit & Loss	5,86	7,69	8,64
% to (c) above	.8	.9	.9
(h) Working Capital	7,32,38	9,31,74	10,83,64
Number of offices	26	27	31

Bank of Nagpur Ltd.

(Estd. 1937)

Regd. Office:— WARDHA (C. P.)

Directors:—Seth Mathuradas Mohota (Chairman & Managing Director), Seth Kamalnayan Bajaj, Seth Fatehchand Jhunjhunuwala, Seth Pukhraj Kochar, M. L. A., Seth Sugan Chandra Lunawat, M.L.A., Rai Bahadur C. L. Verma, I. S. O., Rai Bahadur K.P. Verma, Seth Badridas Nathani Seth Bulakidas Banthia, Seth Hanumanprasad Nevatia, P. C. Banthia, Esq. (Secretary), Y. R. Thakore Esq. (Manager).

A short history:—The bank was established in the year 1937 and was included in the Second Schedule in 1944. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 19 offices.

Potition of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 25,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 9,86,960
Working:—	Rs. 1,44,21,231

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	7,21	9,87	9,87
(b) Reserve	23	40	45*
Total of (a) & (b)	7,44	10,27	10,32
% to (h) below	9.2	9.6	7.2
(c) Deposits	65,66	76,94	84,19
% to (h) below	82.1	71.9	58.4
(d) Cash	22,63	20,21	31,76
% to (c) above	32.3	26.3	37.8
(e) Investments	9,16	30,18	73,41
% to (c) above	13.1	39.1	87.4
(f) Loans & Advances	41,68	56,62	36,40
% to (c) above	59.6	73.5	43.2
(g) Profit & Loss	33	73	85
% to (c) above	.5	.9	1.0
(h) Working Capital	76,94	1,06,93	1,44,21
Number of Offices	15	19	19

Only [illegible]

Bareilly Corporation (Bank) Ltd.

(Estd. 1928)

Regd. Office:— Capoor Niwas, BAREILLY, (U.P.)

Management:—Mr. Chhail Behari Capoor (Chairman), Mr. Girish Kumar Capoor (Managing Director). Hira Lal Khanna, Mr. Ghanshiam Sharma, Mr. Harish Kumar, Mr. Sri Ram Khanna, Mr. Jagdish Narain Kapur.

A short history:—It was originally incorporated as a private limited banking company in 1928 having all the three classes of shares. In 1943 it was converted into a public limited company and was included in Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, in October 1944. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 14 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:— Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up:— Rs. 5,05,300
Working:— Total Assets Exceed Rs. One Crore.

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
			(Approximate)
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,25	4,22	5,05
(b) Reserve	1,28	2,80	4,04
Total of (a) & (b)	2,53	7,02	9,09
% to (h) below	5.6	12.5	8.1
(c) Deposits	28,76	42,45	79,27
% to (h) below	64.4	75.8	70.7
(d) Cash	4,96	6,66	13,96
% to (c) above	17.0	15.6	17.6
(e) Investments	20,86	27,16	62,96
% to (c) above	72.0	64.6	79.4
(f) Loans & Advances	17,69	20,99	34,34
% to (c) above	61.0	49.9	43.3
(g) Profit & Loss	53*	1,09*	1,37
% to (c) above	1.8	2.5	1.7
(h) Working Capital	44,76	56,15	1,12,00
Number of offices	9	12	14

*cluding amount transferred to Reserved Fund.

THE BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK), LIMITED

(A SCHEDULED BANK)
(Established in 1928)

Head Office :—BAREILLY (U. P.)

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED RS. 1,00,00,000/- (ONE CRORE)

Authorised Capital	... Rs.	10,00,000
Issued & Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	6,05,300
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	5,05,300
Reserve & other Funds exceed	... Rs.	4,00,000
Govt. Securities exceed	... Rs.	50,00,000

Branches & Sub-Offices

CAPOORNIWAS, BAREILLY; DARZICHOWK, BAREILLY; SHAHAMATGANJ, BAREILLY; BUDAUN; HALDWANI; PILIBHIT; SHAHJAHANPUR; SAMBHAL; AMROHA; HARDWAR; UJHANI; FARRUKHABAD; BISALPUR & TILHAR.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF INDIA

Chairman of the Bank :

Mr. Chhail Behari Capoor, B. A.,

Advocate, Ex-Member, U. P. Legislative Council; Court, Allahabad University; Senate, Executive Council and Faculty of Law, Agra University.

The Bank has paid highest dividends among U. P. Banks for the last 15 years.

Dividend paid during	*On Preference shares*	*On Ordinary shares*	*Per annum*
1942	6%	9%	,,
1943	6%	9%	,,
1944	6%	10%	,,
1945	6%	9%	,,
1946	6%	9%	,,

PROMPT & EFFICIENT SERVICE ASSURED

G. K. CAPOOR, A. I. I. B.
Managing Director.

Bengal Central Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1918)

Regd. Office:— 86, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Directors.—Mr. J. C. Das (Chairman & Managing Director), Mr. I. B. Sen (Dy. Chairman), Mr. B. N. Chaturvedi, Mr. S. K. Sen, Dr. R. Ahmed, Mr. R. C. Sett, Mr. J. M. Dutt, Mr. S. M. Bose, Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Mr. A. K. Roy (Manager).

A short history:—The Bank was founded in 1918 to work as a connecting link between various loan companies which sprang up in mofussil towns of Bengal and Assam by investing the funds of these loan companies in Calcutta on Commercial Securities. This having not materialized it began to function as a modern Commercial Bank and progressed with the time. It was the first Bank in Bengal to be a member of Calcutta Clearing Banks Association as well as to be scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India. (Also see advertisement.)

Branches:—It operates 27 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	64,75,941
Working:—	Rs.	10,87,35,436

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid up Capital	26,62	40 12	64,76
(b) Reserve	6 00	7,00	15,65
Total of (a) & (b)	32,62	47,12	80,41
% to (h) below	6.9	7.1	7.3
(c) Deposits	4,24,65	5,77,67	9,41,75
% to (h) below	89.2	86 7	85.6
(d) Cash	1,22,19	1,14,62	1,68,56
% to (c) above	28 8	19.8	18.8
(e) Investments	2,32 84	3,92,01	6,04,59
% to (c) above	54.8	67.9	64.3
(f) Loans & Advances	1,02 64	1,18,13	2,52,36
% to (c) above	24.2	20.5	26.8
(g) Profit & Loss	3,98	3,85	4,45
% to (c) above	.9	.7	.5
(h) Working Capital	4,75,99	6,66,41	10,87,35
Number of offices	22	25	27

Foreign Agents:— London—Midland Bank Ltd. New York—National City Bank of New York. Australia—Bank of New South Wales.

Bharat Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1942)

Regd. Office:— 6, Daryaganj, DELHI.

Directors:—Seth R. Dalmia (Chairman), Seth Shanti Prasad Jain (Hony. Managing Director), Mr. Rajendra Kumar Jain (Deputy Managing Director), Wazir-ud-Dowlah R. B. Sir S. M. Bapna, Kt., C. I. E., Maharaja Ram Ranbijai Prasad Singh Bahadur, Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, Seth Shriyans Prasad Jain, Mr. V. D. Deshpande, Maharaja Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, C. S. I., Mr. M.P. Modi, Mr. V. H. Dalmia, Mr. V. N. Jha, Raizada Brijmohanlal, R. B. Jagan Nath Bhandari, Mr. Ram Sahai Bahl (Manager Head Office).

A short history:—The Bank was floated in 1942 to carry on general Banking Business and established itself in India and abroad. Another aim had been to take over treasuries of Indian States and work as bankers to them.

Branches:—It now operates 247 offices.

Position of Capital as on 30-9-1945

Authorised Capital:—	Rs.	20,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	2,01,37,175
Working:—	Exceeds Rs.	28,00,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	30th Sept. 1943	31st Mar. 1944*	31st Mar. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,01,21	2,01,37	2,01,37
(b) Reserve	6,28	6,29	10,00
Total of (a) & (b)	2,07,49	2,07,66	2,11,37
% to (h) below	17.6	11.0	8.1
(c) Deposits.	8,33,59	13,95,70	20,41,34
% to (h) below	70.7	73.4	78.5
(d) Cash	3,37,92	3,59,97	4,44,52
% to (c) above	40.5	25.8	21.8
(e) Investments	3,90,28	6,64,30	9,54,39
% to (c) above	46.8	47.6	46.7
(f) Loans & Advances	3,52,02	7,10,44	9,77,68
% to (c) above	42.2	37.3	47.8
(g) Profit & Loss	2,56	10,13	19,27
% to (c) above	.3	.7	.9
(h) Working Capital	11,78,79	19,00,10	26,16,88
Number of offices	103	175	213

Foreign Agents:—National City Bank of New York. *6 months working.

Calcutta Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1934)

Regd. Office:— 15, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Directors:—Mr. J. C. Mookerjee, K. B. M. Ali Momin, Mr. G. V. Swaika, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. B. C. Ghose, Mr. D. N. Dutt, Mr. S. Datta (Managing Director).

General Manager:—Mr. J. N. Sen, B. A., F. R. E. S., (Lond).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated on 28th June, 1934. It transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches:—The Bank operates 39 offices.

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	8,57	9,25
(b) Reserve	35	50
Total of (a) & (b)	8,92	9,75
% to (h) below	9.9	6.7
(c) Deposits	77,73	1,13,39
% to (h) below	86.3	78.7
(d) Cash	24,64	31,93
% to (c) above	30.7	28.2
(e) Investments	18,79	36,89
% to (c) above	23.5	32.6
(f) Loans & Advances	34,22	47,46
% to (c) above	42.8	42.0
(g) Profit & Loss	94	63
% to (c) above	1.2	.5
(h) Working Capital	92,99	1,43,95
Number of offices	55	46

Calcutta National Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1935)

Regd. Office :—Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

Management:-Mr. S. M, Bhattacharjee, (Chairman & Managing Director), Mr. Rajendra Singh Singhi, Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar, Mr. T.C. Chatterjee, Mr. H. C. Sarcar, (General Manager).

A short history:—The Bank was established on 9.5.1935 to carry on general Banking Business. The increase of capital is a history of its own practiced many times. The bank at present transacts all kinds of banking and foreign exchange business. (Also see advertisement).

Branchase:—It operates 43 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 30,00,000
Working:—	Rs. 5,72,81,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the Period ending	30th June, 1943	30th June, 1944	30th June, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	20,00	20,00	30,00
(b) Reserve	5,07	.6,14	11,26
Total of (a) & (b)	25,07	26,14	41,26
% to (h) below	18.5	7.4	7.3
(c) Deposits	1,50,48	3,02,06	4,79,56
% to (h) below	80.9	85.9	85.6
(d) Cash	47,34	88,47	1,37,48
% to (c) above	31.4	29.3	28.6
(e) Investments	35,57	1,04,41	1,71.66
% to (c) above	23.6	34.5	35.7
(f) Loans & Advances	73,86	1 27,21	2,02,93
% to (c) above	49.1	42.1	42.2
(g) Profit & Loss	1,44	1,62	3,63
% to (c) above	.9	.5	.8
(h) Working Capital	1,86,12	3,51,59	5,59,97
Number of offices	31	36	42

Foreign Agent:—Midland Bank Ltd.

Canara Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1906)

Regd. Office :— MANGALORE.

General Manager's Office:— BOMBAY.

Management:—Messers. A Damodar Pai (Chairman), H. Laxminarayana Kamath, C. Shrinivasa Rao, M. Gopalakrishna Kamath, S. Pundalik Nayak, K. P. Janardhan Prabhu, K. Bl ujanga Rao, K. Vasudeva Kini, U. Srinivasa Mallya, P. Sarvothum Nayak (General Manager).

A short history:—The Canara Bank was founded in 1906 by the late Ammembal Subbarao Pai. The reputation of the founder secured the co-operation of the general public. The branch system of the Bank is modelled on that of the Midland Bank and ensures an automatic check.

Branches :—It operates 40 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised :—	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 28,43,000
Working:—	Rs. 4,71,78,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	22,49	26,34	28,43
(b) Reserve	8,54	10,34	11,00
Total of (a) & (b)	31,03	36,68	39,43
% to (h) below	11.1	10.5	8.4
(c) Deposits	1,97,86	2,30,69	3,50,43
% to (h) below	66.4	66.4	71.0
(d) Cash	73,51	58,97	1,01,91
% to (c) above	32.0	26.0	29.0
(e) Investments	90,48	1 18,64	1,81,28
% to (c) above	45.6	51.3	51.7
(f) Loans & Advances	92,99	1,43,36	1,56,87
% to (c) above	46.0	62.0	44.8
(g) Profit & Loss	2.69	2,75	3,61
% to (c) above	1.3	1.1	1.01
(h) Working Capital	2,88,10	3,46,46	4,71,78
Number of offices	31	31	38

Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.

(Estd. 1906)

Regd. Office:— UDIPI (S. India).

Management:— Dr. U. Sunder Ram Pai (Chairman), Mr. Kochikar Padmanabha Pai, Mr. M. Narayana Kamath, Mr. U. Gopal Krishna Nayak, Mr. B. Vaikunta Baliga, Mr. U. K. Bhujanga Nayak, Dr. U. P. Padamanabha Mallya, Mr. K. P. Seshagiri Prabhu, Mr. B. Rama Baliga, Diwan Bhadur, U. Rama Rao, Mr. F. X. D. Pinto, Mr. B. Annanda Mallya.

General Manager:—Mr. V. R. Kamath.

A short history:—It was incorporated in 1906 with Head Office at Udipi. It is a Bank approved by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the purposes of the Mysore Companies Act. Ever since its inception the bank has been cosmopolitan in its constitution and outlook. It transacts all kinds of banking business. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 28 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 25,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 15,53,370
Working:—	Rs. 2,47,32,153

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	12,96	14,77	15,53
(b) Reserve	3,83	4,14	4,40
Total of (a) & (b)	16,79	18,91	19,93
% to (h) below	18.2	13.9	8.1
(c) Deposits	61,67	98,25	1,49,06
% to (h) below	67.0	72.4	60.2
(d) Cash	18,27	38,79	39,67
% to (c) above	29.6	39.4	26.5
(e) Investments	26,05	30,19	78,12
% to (c) above	42.2	30.8	52.4
(f) Loans & Advances	40,47	57,54	1,06,40
% to (c) above	65.6	58.7	71.3
(g) Profit & Loss	1,09	1,38	1,40
% to (c) above	1.7	1.4	.9
(h) Working Capital	92,09	1,35,50	2,47,32
Number of offices	23	26	28

Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Ltd.

(Estd. 1925)

Regd. Office:— Mukund Nivas, UDIPI (South India).

Management:—Dr. T. Madhava Pai, M.B. & B.S. (Chairman & Managing Director), Mr. P. Padmanabha Rao, B.A., B.L., Mr. K.R. Haldipurkar, B.A.,L.L.B., Mr. M. N. Prabhu Siroorkar, Mr. Venkatraman Vithal Shanbhag, Mr. L.H. Prabhu, B.A.,L.L.B. Mr. K. Padmanabha Baliga, Mr. B. Padmanabha Pai, Mr. K. Vittal Manjunath Kamath, Mr. K. Raghunath Shenoy, B.A., Mr. T.A. Pai, B. Com (Bom.), A.I.I.B., F. R. Econ. S. (London) (General Manager).

A short history:—It was started in 1925, as a small Bank with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000/-. This Bank is a member of the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House since May, 1937. In its capital structure there are Ordinary Shares, 6% and 5% Cumulative Preference Shares. The bank has spread its activities in the principal business centres of the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and the States of Mysore, Hyderabad (Dn) and Cochin. It transacts all kinds of banking business. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 54 Offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs. 56,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 19,39,378
Working:—	Rs. 3,03,13,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	15,66	19,23	19,39
(b) Reserve	3,52	3,75	4,20
Total of (a) & (b)	19,18	22,98	23,59
% to (h) brlow	12.5	11.8	7.8
(c) Deposits	1,11,64	1,40,35	2,35,40
% to (h) below	72.9	72.1	71.2
(d) Cash	39,58	51.12	57,43
% to (c) above	35.3	36.5	24.2
(e) Investments	47,41	60,34	1,15,31
% to (c) above	42.3	43.1	48.9
(f) Loans & Advances	48,22	66,23	1,06 37
% to (c) above	43.2	47.3	45.1
(g) Profit & Loss	1,36	1,58	1,90
% to (c) above	1.2	1.1	.8
(h) Working Capital	1,53,10	1,94,74	3,03,13
Number of offices	50	50	53

Foreign Agents:—Midland Bank (Under negotiation).

The Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd.

Head Office: **UDIPI, S. INDIA**

THAT TRADITION

As far back as 1925 the SYNDICATE was founded. Ever since it has consistently sought to serve the banking needs of the public efficiently. Each year has seen it nourishing up small businesses as carefully as big ones. Every account, small or big, got the same attention and received the same courtesy and promptitude. That is the tradition of the SYNDICATE, and

IT WILL BE SCRUPULOUSLY KEPT UP

BRANCHES & AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

T. A. PAI, B. Com. (Bom.)
A.I.I.B., F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.)
General Manager.

The Nedungadi Bank, Limited.

Estd. 1899

Head Office : **CALICUT**

BRANCHES

Ottapalam, Palghat, Badagara, Tirur, Ernakulam, Trichur, Alleppey, Mangalore, Madras, Tellicherry, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Gudalur (Nilgiris)

Agencies at all important towns in India.

Banking Service of every Description.

Attractive Interest Rates for all Deposits.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Dewan Bahadur K. V. Suryanarayana Iyer, B.A., B.L., (Chairman of the Board of Directors), Government Pleader, Public Prosecutor, Calicut.
2. Rao Bahadur B. S. Tripurantaka Mudaliar, Merchant, Calicut.
3. Rao Bahadur B. K. Eradi, B.A., B.L., Landlord, Calicut.
4. Sri N. S. Krishnan, Landlord and Merchant, Calicut.
5. A. A. D. Luiz, B.A., Landlord and Merchant, Ernakulam.
6. M. Gopalakrishna Kamath, Merchant, Coondapur, S.K.

Secretary :

D. B. Shanker Rao, B.A., B.L.

Central Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1911)

Regd. Office:—Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Management:—Sir H.P. Mody. K.B.E. (Chairman), Haridas Madhavdas Esq., Dinshaw D Romer Esq., Vithaldas Kanji Esq., Noormahomed M. Chonoy Esq., Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam Esq., Dharamsey Mulraj-Khatau Esq., H. F. Commissariat Esq., C. H. Bhabha Esq., Sir Ardeshir Dalal, K.C.I.E., H. C. Captain Esq. (Managing Director).

A short history:—The late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanavala got the Bank registered on 21st of December 1911, as an institution for Indians just a year before the terrible banking crisis of 1913, which entailed an avalanche of bank failures. It is through these hardships that the bank to-day occupies an enviable position. The bank carries on general banking business and offers Insurance benefits to its Savings depositors. The bank also undertakes executor and trustee business for the public.

Branches:—It has got 315 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	5,25,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	2,51,26,625
Working:—	Rs.	1,26,15,81,628

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,68,13	2,51,02	2,51,17
(b) Reserve	1,68,23	2,54,72	2,74,31
Total of (a) & (b)	3,36,36	5,11,74	5,25,58
% to (h) below	3.6	4.7	4.2
(c) Deposits	81,63,71	94,48,67	1,05,23,40
% to (h) below	88.5	86.3	83.5
(d) Cash	17,35,31	16,14,54	16,64,16*
% to (c) above	21.2	17.1	15.8
(e) Investments	44,45,33	56,32,20	63,87,16
% to (c) above	54.4	59.6	60.8
(f) Loans & Advances	26,58,88	32,43,65	40,05,97
% to (c) above	31.3	34.3	38.2
(g) Profit & Loss	1,07,14	1,17,44	1,22,13
% to (c) above	1.3	1.2	1.2
(h) Working Capital	92,17,32	1,09,58,27	1,26,15,82
Number of offices	240	290	315

Foreign Agents:-Barclays Bank Ltd., Midland Bank Ltd. & The Guarantee Trust Co. of New York.

*Including E.P. T. Deposit, etc.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China

(Estd. 1942)

Regd. Office:— 38, Bishopgate, LONDON E. C. 2.

Management:—Vincent Alpe Grantham Esq. (Chairman), Colin Fredrick Cartmel Esq., Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, Moses Mordecai Simeon Gulbay Esq., Archibald Orr Lang Esq., Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth Macnaghten, James Leslie Milne Esq., Archibald Rose Esq., Arthur O'anyers Willie Esq., Jasper Bertram Young Esq., W. R. Cookburn Esq. (Chief Manager).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated by the Royal Charter of 1853 in England with limited liability of shareholders. The bank transacts general banking business connected with the East and also undertakes Trustees and Executor business. The bank purchased and took over the entire undertaking of the P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd. from 1st Feb. 1939.

Branches:—It operates 8 offices in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1944.

Authorised:—	£ 30,00,000
Paid-up :—	£ 30,00,000
Working :—	£ 9,55,64,109

(Comparative statement in thousands of £) *

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	30,00	30,00	30,00
(b) Reserve	30,00	30,00	30,00
Total of (a) & (b)	60,00	60,00	60,00
% to (h) below	6.6	6.6	6.0
(c) Deposits	7,55,93	7,87,12	8,63,33
% to (h) below	84.0	87.4	86.3
(d) Cash	1,28,14	1,38,19	1,76,10
% to (c) above	16.8	17.3	19.5
(e) Investments	3,68,14	4,03,91	4,32,47
% to (c) above	48.4	50.9	48.0
(f) Loans & Advances	1,91,96	2,03,39	2,39,34
% to (c) above	25.4	25.7	26.4
(g) Profit & Loss	4,82	5,96	3,87
% to (c) above	.6	.7	.4
(h) Working Capital	8,59,75	8,89,18	9,55,64
Number of offices in India	8	8	8

* 1 Rupee = 15.6d.

Comilla Banking Corporation. Ltd.

(Estd. 1914)

Regd. Office:— COMILLA.

Management:—Mr. Narendra Chandra Dutta (Managing Director), Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta, Mr. Prakash Chandra Dash, Mr. Narendra Chandra Bardhan, Mr. B.M. Ghosh, Mr. B. K. Dutta, Mr. Sukmar Sen (Chief Manager).

A short history:—It is one of the pioneer banks of Bengal and transacts every kind of banking business. It is going to absorb the New Standard Bank, a scheduled one, with it.

Branches:—It operates 30 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	3,00,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs.	57,34,000
Working:—	Rs.	12,47,79,086

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	30,48	49,90	57,34
(b) Reserve	14,00	24,00	26,50
Total of (a) & (b)	44,48	73,90	83,84
% to (h) below	6.5	7.6	6.7
(c) Deposits	5,64,47	8,16,25	10,66,19
% to (h) below	82.9	84.2	85.4
(d) Cash	2,46,49	3,35,15	3,02,38
% to (c) above	43.7	41.0	29.3
(e) Investments	2,10,86	3,19,31	5,18,28
% to (c) above	37.3	39.1	48.6
(f) Loans & Advances	1,55,97	2,37,19	3,39,54
% to (c) above	27.6	29.0	31.8
(f) Profit & Loss	3,61	5,81	7,84
% to (c) above	.6	.7	.7
(h) Working Capital	6,80,66	9,69,28	12,47,79
Number of offices	24	29	30

Foreign Agents:—Westminster Bank Ltd., Bankers Trust Co. of New York, National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Comilla Union Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1922)

Regd. Office:— 4, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Mr. Surya Kumar Bose, Mr. Akshoy Kumar Chakrabarty, Mr. Heramber Chandra Bhattacharya, Mr. K. G. M. Faroqui, Mr. H.C. Mukerjee, Mr. S.B. Dutt (Managing Director), Mr. H.L. Gupta (Secretary), R. B. B. Das, Mr. A. M. Gupta.

A short history:—The bank was founded in the year 1922 by late Mr. I. B. Dutt, Zamindar & Ex-M. L. C. Upto September, 1943, the Registered Office of the Bank was situated in the town of Comilla (Bengal). The Registered Office of the bank has been shifted to 4, Clive Street, Calcutta in October, 1943.

Branches:—*It* operates 30 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Over Rs. 60,00,000
Working:—	Over Rs. 13,00,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	13th April, 1943	13th April, 1944	13th April, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	24,98	31,90	52,91
(b) Reserve	12,00	13,07	23,14
Total of (a) & (b)	36,98	44,97	76,05
% to (h) below	5.0	5.7	6.7
(c) Deposits	4,21,33	6,79,61	9,72,83
% to (h) below	82.8	86.3	85.6
(d) Cash	1,39,85	2,15,82	2,89,46
% to (c) above	33.2	31.7	29.7
(e) Investments	1,72,38	2,75,30	3,55,89
% to (c) above	40.9	40.5	36.5
(f) Loans & Advances	1,54,70	2,58,24	4,39,88
% to (c) above	36.7	38.0	45.2
(g) Profit & Loss	2,03	3,94	9,41
% to (c) above	.4	.5	.9
(h) Working capital	4,99,10	7,87,35	11,47,86
Number of offices	25	26	29

Foreign Agents:—London—Barclays Bank Ltd. America—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Australia—Bank of New South Wales, Sydney. Middle East—Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.A.).

Comptoir National D'Escompte De .Paris.

(Estd. 1889)

Regd. Office:—14, Rue Bergere, PARIS, (France).

Management:—Mr. Alexendra C. Ceilier (President), Mr. Earnest Chawon, Paul Earnest-Picard, Esq., Andre Luquet, Esq., Joseph Nand, Esq., Edwin Poilay, Esq., E. Sonnier, Esq., Charles Farmer Esq. (Hony. Vice-President & General Manager).

A short history:—The Bank holds second position to the Bank of France and was registered with limited liability under the name of Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris in 1848. It took over the Banque De Depots et Comptes Courants in 1891 and has raised its capital from time to time.

Branches:—It has got only one office in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1944.

Paid-up:— Fcs. 40,00,00,000
Working:— Fcs. 28,99,59,89,067

(*Comparative statement in thousands of Florins*)*

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	‡	40,00,00	40,00,00
(b) Reserve	‡	45,47,41	45,94,79
Total of (a) & (b)	85,39,35	85,47,41	85,94,79
% to (h) below	6.5	4.1	3.0
(c) Deposits	11,34,27,93	19,23,43,06	23,23,08,09
% to (h) below	87.2	93.4	80.0
(d) Cash	1,71,41,15	2,56,18,96	4,49,12,71
% to (c) above	15.5	13.3	19.5
(e) Investments	76,00	75,98	75,98
% to (c) above	.1	.04	.03
(f) Loans & Advances	10,09,01,95	17,78,14,89	22,55,51,69
% to (c) above	88.5	92.6	98.1
(g) Profit & Loss	—	4,87,54	2,12,09
% to (c) above		.2	.1
(h) Working Capital	12,79,41,67	20,62,01,76	28,99,59,89
Number of offices in India	1	1	1

‡Not available *7,62 Florins = 1£

Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd.

(Estd. 1938)

Regd. Office:—Elphinston Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Management:—Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Esq. (Chairman), Choonilal Devkaran Nanjee Esq., V. H. Bhagat Esq., V. K. Gandhi Esq., N. S. Choksey Esq., N. R. Cantol Esq., J. R. Trivedi Esq., L. C. D. Nanjee Esq., L. S. Dabholkar Esq., Rajmitra R. S. Mane Patel Esq., P. V. Gandhi Esq. (Managing Director), H. V. Gandhi Esq. (General Manager), K. R. Patwardhan Esq. (Secretary).

A short history:—The bank was established on 26th May, 1938. It also undertakes Executor and Trustees business in addition to other kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 45 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	50,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	8,34,74,463

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	20,00	50,00	50,00
(b) Reserve	1,20	11,00	12,00
Total of (a) & (b)	21,20	61,00	62,00
% to (h) below	5.0	7.4	7.7
(c) Deposits	3,79,65	7,23,91	7,14,37
% to (h) below	89.7	88.2	89.3
(d) Cash	97,77	1,45,29	1,65,81
% to (c) above	25.7	20.1	23.6
(e) Investments	2,31,93	4,98,57	4,80,15
% to (c) above	61.0	68.9	68.6
(f) Loans & Advances	63,86	1,16,76	1,17,18
% to (c) above	16.8	16.1	16.7
(g) Profit & Loss	2,50	4,12	5,62
% to (c) above	.6	.6	.9
(h) Working Capital	4,23,09	8,19,09	8,34,74
Number of offices	20	33	45

Dinajpur Bank Ltd.

Estd. 1914)

Regd. Office:—DINAJPUR (Bengal).

A short history:—The Bank was incorporated on 28th March, 1914 and transacts banking business of every description.

Branches:—It operates 5 offices.

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending		30th June. 1942	30th June. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital		4,91	4,95
(b) Reserve		1,44	1,64
Total of (a) & (b)		6,35	6,59
% to (h) below		57.7	36.6
(c) Deposits		4,35	9,90
% to (h) below		39.5	55.0
(d) Cash		1,92	3,80
% to (c) above		48.0	38.0
(e) Investments		1,32	91
% to (c) above		33.0	9.1
(f) Loans & Advances		5,21	9,90
% to (c) above		130.2	100.0
(g) Profit & Loss		47	62
% to (c) above		11.7	6.2
(h) Working Capital		11,34	17,54
Number of offices		3	3

Discount Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1942)

Regd. Office: -- Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Management:— L. Ram Ratan Gupta (Chairman), Seth Harnarain Gopal Das, Seth Ram Kumar Sriniwas Murarkara, Yusuf A. Haron Esq., Seth Khemjee Teju Kaya J. P., M. R. Sherwani Esq., L. Shankar Lal, R. B. Gursharan Lal, Rameshwar Pd. Bagla Esq., Mr. Culab Chand Jain, (Managing Director), L. Ram Prasad Gupta, Managing Director.

A short history:—The bank was registered on 5-11-1942 with the idea of becoming the first Discount House of India on the lines followed in the west, specially in London to create and organise a regular bill market in India, particularly at places where the bank owns offices and to encourage the banking habit among the people.

Branches:—It operates 14 Offices.

Position of Capital as on 31.12.1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	14,16,870
Working:—	About Rs.	90,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees.*)

For the Period ending	30th April 1944	30th April 1945	31st December 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	10,26	10,29	14,17
(b) Reserve	—	—	—
Total of (a) & (b)	10,26	10,29	14,17
% to (h) below	20.1	8.6	15.7
(c) Deposits	32,77	93,46	74,96
% to (h) below	64.2	78.5	83.3
(d) Cash	15,85	32,18	26,34
% to (c) above	48.0	34,6	37.6
(e) Investments	10,36	45,72	27,72
% to (c) above	31.4	39.6	49.1
(f) Loans & Advances	17,41	30,21	31,63
% to (c) above	52.7	32.4	45.1
(g) Profit & Loss	—45	—76	*
% to (c) above	—1.35	—.8	—
(h) Working Capital	50,95	1,18,67	9,00,00
Number of offices	5	8	15

* Not available

Eastern Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1909)

Regd. Office:— 2 & 3, Crossby Square, LONDON E. C. 3.

Management:—Sir James Leigh-Wood. K. B. E., C. B., C. M. G. (Chairman), Sir Thomas S rangman K. C. (Deputy Chairman), Captain Derek Fitzgerald (Deputy Chairman), A. C. Barnes, Esq., D. S. O., O. B. E., Lt.-Comdr. Roger Leighwood. Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Br., N. S. Golder, Esq. (General Manager).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated in England in 1909 and increased its capital in the year 1914 nd 1919. It transacts general banking business of every description and owns a direct controlling interest in Eastern Bank Trustee & Executor Co. (India) Ltd. The Bank also maintains a branch register of shareholders at Bombay Office.

Branches:—It operates 4 offices in India.

Potition of Capital as on 31-12-1945,

Authorised:—	£	20,00,000
Paid-up:—	£	10,00,000
Working:—	£	2,43,93,915

*(Comparative statement in thousands of £)**

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	10,00	10,00	10,00
(b) Reserve	6,00	7,00	8,00
Total of (a) & (b)	16,00	17,00	18,00
% to (h) below	5.3	7.1	7.3
(c) Deposits	2,28,85	2,15,10	2,17,39
% to (h) below	76.3	89.6	89.1
(d) Cash	65,61	58,26	48,04
% to (c) above	28.5	27.1	22.1
(e) Investments	1,41,75	1,44,68	1,52,35
% to (c) above	61.6	67.3	70.2
(f) Loans & Advances	39,51	32,58	40,91
% to (c) above	17.2	15.1	18.8
(g) Profit & Loss	1,09	1,03	1,09
% to (c) above	.4	.5	.5
(h) Working Capital	2,50,30	2,37,60	2,34,94
Number of Offices in India	4	4	4

*1 Rupee = 1s. 6d.

Exchange Bank of India & Africa Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Regd. Office:—18, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Management:—Messrs. Shantilal Mangaldas (Chairman), Thakorlal C. Munshaw, Dawood Hajee Nasser, Ramchandra Lalbhai, Jhariram Bhadhani, Vadilal Chatrabhuj Gandhi, Anandji Govindji Shah, Nanji Kalidas, Amiruddin Shalebhoy Tyebjee, J. M. Akhaney (Managing Director), C. K. Vatsaraj (Sub Manager).

A short history:—The Bank was incorporated in the year 1943 with the idea of becoming the first Indian Exchange Bank working in this country and abroad. It has by now opened two overseas branches. This opens a new era in the history of Indian Banking.

Branches:—It operates 23 offices including two established overseas.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	2,50,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	25,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	4,44,06,439

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
*(a) Paid-up Capital	15,79	25,05	25,17
(b) Reserve	—	40	1,75
Total of (a) & (b)	15,79	25,45	26,92
% to (h) below	10.5	6.8	6.0
(c) Deposits	1,23,60	3,17,17	3,35,19
% to (h) below	82.4	84.9	75.5
(d) Cash	41,69	1,09,88	1,06,16
% to (c) above	33.7	34.6	31.6
(e) Investments	69,11	92,21	1,30,34
% to (c) above	55.9	29.1	38.9
(f) Loans & Advances	27,79	1,42,50	1,62,01
% to (c) above	22.4	44.9	48.4
(g) Profit & loss	29	1,96	4,23
% to (c) above	.2	.6	1.3
(h) Working Capital	1,50,03	3,73,51	4,44,06
Number of Offices	7	15	22

Foreign Agents:—The Midland Bank Ltd., The Chase National Bank of the City of New York., Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas), Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., National Bank of Australasia Ltd., The Bank of China.

*Includes Advance Calls.

Gadodia Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Regd. Office:—Gadodia Buildings, Kalba Devi Road, BOMBAY.

Management:—Seth Laxminarayan Gadodia (Chairman & Managing Director), Seth Ram Gopal Gadodia (Deputy Managing Director), Mr. Deo Sharma, The Honourable Govindlal Shiolal Motilal.

A short history:—The bank was started on the 2nd October 1943 with its registered office at Bombay with a view to help mercantile community generally and that in cloth trade particularly. The bank has now further issued a capital so as to raise the figures to Rs. 10,00,000.

Branches:—It has got 28 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 7,19,400
Working:—	Rs. 1,51,78,238

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,00	6,00
(b) Reserve	—	—
Total of (a) & (b)	5,00	6,00
% to (h) below	31.2	5.8
(c) Deposits	9,67	78,31
% to (h) below	60.4	76.0
(d) Cash	4,63	29,16
% to (c) above	46.3	37.3
(e) Investments	6,74	20,70
% to (c) above	67.4	26.5
(f) Loans & Advances	4,16	25,07
% to (c) above	41.6	32.1
(g) Profit & Loss	1	12
% to (c) above	.1	.1
(h) Working Capital	1647	1,02,75
Number of Offices	5	14

Grindlay & Company. Ltd.

(Estd. 1828)

Regd. Office:— 54, Parliament Street, LONDON S. W. 1.

Management:—T. J. Mathew Esq., Sir Austin Low, C.I.E., R. Maclom Esq., Donald S. Campbell Esq. M. C., Capt. G. C. Wilkinson, R. N., T. E. Grant Esq., H. E. Griffin Esq.

A short history:—The capital of the bank is held by the National Provincial Bank Ltd. In March 1942 it took over the deposits and current account of M/s Thomas Cook & Sons (Bankers) Ltd.

Braches:—It has 14 offices in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-10-1945.

Authorised	£ 2,50,000
Paid-up	£ 2,50,000
Working	£ 1,71,58,113

*(Comparative statement in thousands of £ *)*

For the Period ending	30th April, 1943	30th April, 1944	30th April, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,50	2,50	2,50
(b) Reserve	1,00	1,00	1,00
Total of (a) & (b)	3,50	3,50	3,50
% to (h) below	3.3	2.7	2.2
(c) Deposits	93,61†	1,22,23†	1,44,62†
% to (h) below	89.1	93.3	92.1
(d) Cash	13,07	20,44	13,80
% to (c) above	13.9	16.7	9.5
(e) Investments	63,87	87,44	1,12,63
% to (c) above	67.9	71.8	77.7
(f) Loans & Advances	19,62	17,30	20,99
% to (c) above	20.9	14.2	14.5
(g) Profit & Loss	—	—	—
% to (c) above	—	—	—
(h) Working Capital	1,04,94	1,30,64	1,57,28
Number of offices in India	13	13	14

† Including Reserve for Contingencies & doubtful debts etc.

*1 Rupee = 1s.6d.

Habib Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1941)

Regd. Office:— Hanuman Building, Tamba Kanta, BOMBAY.

Management:—Messrs Ahmed Habib (President), Ghulamali Samsuddin, D. E. Parekh, Ismail Abdulkarim Panju, Dawood Habib, (Managing Director), Mahomedali Habib (Managing Director), H. Vishram, (Manager).

A short history:—It is a joint stock bank established in August 1941 and was included in 2nd Schedule of Reserve Bank of India in November 1941. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It has got 12 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	20,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	6,93,30,254

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	50,00	50,00	50,00
(b) Reserve	1,00	2,00	3,00
Total of (a) & (b)	51,00	52,00	53,00
% to (h) below	13.7	11.2	7.7
(c) Deposits	3,07,	3,94,72	5,73,43
% to (h) below	82.	85.4	83.1
(d) Cash	1,17,86	1,02,80	1,48,54
% to (c) above	38.2	26.	26.1
(e) Investments	1,27,37	2,60,54	4,06,08
% to (c) above	42.3	66.0	71.2
(f) Loans & Advances	1,18,97	88,85	84,26
% to (c) above	38.6	22.3	14.8
(g) Profit & Loss	6,20	5,08	8,16
% to (c) above	2.0	1.2	1.4
(h) Working Capital	3,71,26	4,61,66	6,93,30
Number of offices	4	8	12

Foreign Agents:—Midland Bank Ltd.
Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

Hind Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Regd. Office:— 9, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA.

Management:— Mr. K. P. Goenka (Chairman), The Hon'ble Sir B. P. Singh Roy, K.C.I.E., Mr. B. L. Jalan, Mr. M.A.H. Ispahani, Mr. B. Kumar Birla, Mr. N. D. Baogar, Mr. J. B. Elias, Mr. D. P. Goenka.

General Manager:— Mr. N. M. Chokshi.

A short history:— The Bank was established in the year 1943 by Calcutta Merchants. The regular business was started in September, 1943. It transacts banking business of every description.

Branches— It operates 8 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	50,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	4,37,68,671

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Mar., 1943*	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	50,00	50,00	50,00
(b) Reserve	4,25	5,50	7,00
Total of (a) & (b)	54,25	55,50	57,00
% to (h) below	19.0	14.0	13.0
(c) Deposits	2,23,61	3,30,87	3,73,54
% to (h) below	78.5	83.5	85.3
(d) Cash	1,19,42	93,90	62,99
% to (c) above	53.3	28.4	16.8
(e) Investments	72,80	1,18,62	1,21,29
% to (c) above	32.5	35.9	32.4
(f) Loans & Advances	90,48	1,74,01	2,43,82
% to (c) above	40.4	52.5	65.2
(g) Profit & Loss	1,03	2,04	1,48
% to (c) above	.4	.6	.4
(h) Working Capital	2,85,18	3,96,03	4,37,69
Number of offices	3	4	8

* Figures of 9 months working.

Foreign Agents:— Midland Bank—National City Bank of New York.

Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Regd. Office:— Marwari Library Buildings, CAWNPORE.

Management—Sir Padampat Singhania Kt. (Chairman), Sir Chunni Lal B. Mehta, L. Karam Chand Thapar, R. B. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, L. Ram Ratan Gupta, Mr. Badrul Islam, S. B. Gurbux Singh, L. Shanker Lal, L. Gursharan Lal. L. Kishan Chand Puri, Mr. L. A. (Managing Director), S. Santokh Singh (General Manager), Mr. M.L. Gupta (Secretary).

A short history:—The Bank was started by big industrialist on 14th May 1943. It is the first joint stock of repute started in the United Provinces. It transacts every kind of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 83 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs. 5,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Working:—	Rs. 16,16,66,264

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,24,93	1,25,00	1,25,00
(b) Reserve	—	—	1,30
Total of (a) & (b)	1,24,93	1,25,00	1,26,30
% to (h) below	44.8	11.5	7.8
(c) Deposits	1,52,36	9,03,36	12,35,88
% to (h) below	54.6	82.9	77.2
(d) Cash	77,10	3,36,82	2,78,66
% to (c) above	44.2	37.3	22.8
(e) Investments	1,00,64	2,51,54	4,91,61
% to (c) above	32.1	27.9	39.8
(f) Loans & Advances	85,94	4,35,01	7,36,10
% to (c) above	56.5	48.2	59.5
(g) Profit & Loss	—	4,70	7,74
% to (c) above	—	.5	.6
(h) Working Capital	2,78,60	10,88,75	16,16,66
Number of offices	11	46	80

Foreign Agents:—National City Bank of New York.

Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd.,

(Estd. 1944)

Regd. Office:— 10, Clive Row, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Messrs. Mungtu Ram Jaipuria (Chairman), Abdul Wahed Adamjee, Bhanwarlal Rampuria, R. B. Kedar Nath Khetan, L. N. Birla, Mohanlal Jalan, Manmohan Das Madhav Das Amersey, Pannalal Bansilal Petti, R. L. Nopany, A. C. Bhat, (General Manager).

A short history:—The Bank has been recently established by Indian business magnets for the development of country's industries and trade. It transacts all kinds of banking business,

Branches:—It operates 12 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	50,00,000
Working:—	Over Rs.	4,20,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	30th Mar. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	50,00
(b) Reserve	—
Total of (a) & (b)	50,00
% to (h) below	12.8
(c) Deposits	3,06,57
% to (h) below	78.4
(d) Cash	1,45,87
% to (c) above	47.5
(e) Investments	1,32 45
% to (c) above	43.1
(f) Loans & Advances	1,02,38
% to (c) above	36.6
(g) Profit & Loss	—1,89
% to (c) above	—.6
(h) Working Capital	3,90,85
Number of offices	12

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporaton

(Estd. 1867)

Regd. Office:— HONGKONG.
Temporary Head Office:—LONDON E.C.3.

Management:—A. Morse, Esq , C. B. E. (Chairman & Chief Manager), A. H. Barlow, Esq., C. A. Campbell, Esq., W. J. Keswick, Esq., R. G. Macindoe, Esq., Sir E J. Reid, Bart., Major-General the Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Sykes, P.C., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. B. H., K. C. B., C. M. G.

A short history:—It was incorporated by Special Ordinance of Legislative Council of Hongkong in 1867. The temporary London Head Office will be shortly established again at Hongkong with new Directorate.

Branches:—The Bank operates 2 offices in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1944

Authorised:—	£	2,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	£	12,39,583
Working.—	£	8,75,75,372

*(Comparative statement in thousands of £)**

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	12,40	12,40	12,40
(b) Reserve	71,25	71,25	71,25
Total of (a) & (b)	83,65	83,65	83,65
% to (h) below	9.8	9.8	9.5
(c) Deposits	4,04,07‡	6,11,24‡	6,34,70‡
% to (h) below	47.5	71.6	72.4
(d) Cash	1,38,19	1,33,82	1,48,45
% to (c) above	34.2	21.8	21.8
(e) Investments	1,93,80	2,13,90	2,23,42
% to (c) above	48.0	35.0	35.6
(f) Loans & Advances	58,31	63,44	74,33
% to (c) above	14.4	10.4	11.7
(g) Profit & Loss	A	2,16	2,14
% to (c) above	—	.3	.3
(h) Working Capital	8,46,97	8,53,10	8,75,75
Number of offices in India	2	2	2

‡Includes Liabilities in the currencies of countries in enemy occupation.

A = No Profit and Loss account could be prepared due to occoupation of many branches. *Re. 1 = 1s. 6d.

Hooghly Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1932)

Registerd Ofice:—43, Dharamtala Street, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Messrs. D. N. Mukerji (Chairman and Managing Director), N. N. Mukherjee, P. R. Sen, M. A., G. B. Paul, R. C. Sur, M. L. Das, M. L. Dutta, S. K. Chatterjee, G. D. A., R. A., Mr. Ratimohan Goswami (Chief Accountant).

A short history:—The Bank was started in August 1932 under the name and style of Hoogly Bankers and Traders Ltd. With the amendment in the Indian Companies Act in 1936 the name of the Bank was also changed into the HOOGLY BANK Ltd. It increased its capital to Rs. 10 lacs in 1940. The bank which so far continued as a private limited concern was converted into a public one on 30-6-42 and was included in 2nd Schedule of Reserve Bank in the year 1944.

Branches:—It operates 19 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 19,50,000
Working:—	Rs. 3,96,31,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the Period ending	31st Dec, 1943	31st Dec, 1944	31st Dec, 1945
(a) Paid up Capital	5,00	8,53	19,50
(b) Reserve	1,61	2,28	7,52
Total of (a) & (b)	6,61	10,81	27,02
% to (h) below	5.7	5.2	7.5
(c) Deposits	1,07,85	1,90,43	3,44,55
% to (h) below	92.8	91.5	86.9
(d) Cash	35,62	67,39	66,34
% to (c) above	33.0	35.4	19.3
(e) Investments	33,54	44,99	1,55,14
% to (c) above	31.1	23.6	45.0
(f) Loans & Advances	42,53	90,30	1 50,03
% to (c) above	39.4	47.4	43.5
(g) Profit & Loss	51	54	1,28
% to (c) above	.5	.3	.4
(h) Working Capital	1,16,27	2,08,21	3,96,31
Number of offices	9	17	19

Imperial Bank Of India

(Estd. 1920)

Local Head Offices:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & MADRAS.

Management:—

Presidents, Local Boards:—

Sir John Burder, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dewan Bahadur V. Shanmuga Mudaliar, C. B. E.

Vice-Presidents, Local Boards:—

Sir Birendra Nath Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, E. R. Rose, Esq.

Elected under section 28, (1), (ii), of the Act by the Local Boards:—

R. B. Sir Badridas Goenka, C. I. E., Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, G. B. Gourlay, Esq.

Managing Director

A. R. Chisholm, Esq.

Nominated under section 28, (1), (iv), of the Act by the Central Government:—

N. G. Irvine, Esq. (Deputy Managing Director).

Secretaries, Local Boards:—

F. H. Moorhouse, Esq., C. B. E., J. Robertson, Esq., W. J. Threlfall, Esq.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL BOARDS

CALCUTTA

Sir John Burder (President), Sir Birendra Nath Mookerjee (Vice-President), R. B. Sir Badridas Goenka, C. I. E., W. F. Scott-Kerr, Esq., A. J. Elkins, Esq., C. B. E., A. P. Benthall, Esq., J. Aitken, Esq.

BOMBAY

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (President), The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy (Vice-President), Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, L. A. Halsall, Esq., J. R. D. Tata, Esq., R. C. Giles, Esq., L. F. H. Goodwin, Esq.

MADRAS

Dewan Bahadur V. Shanmuga Mudaliar, C. B. E. (President), E. R. Rose, Esq. (Vice-President), G. B. Gourlay, Esq., Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, H. J. Maitland Jones, Esq., H. S. Town, Esq.

A short history:—The bank was incorporated in the year 1920 under a special charter to amalgamate the, then, three existing Presidency Banks. Its main aim was to work as central bank of the country and with that idea a large number of restrictions were imposed on

its working. But it having not succeeded in its mission, and Reserve Bank of India having been established, its character has been changed to that of a joint stock bank. It has got the largest number of offices in India and works as agents to Reserve Bank of India where the latter has no office. This even being a commercial joint stock bank, enjoys a special position in the Indian Banking.

Branches:—It operates 434 offices in India and one in London.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	11,25,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	5,62,50,000
Working:—	Rs.	2,71,93,51,942

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
(b) Reserve	5,85,00	6,00,00	6,07,50
Total of (a) & (b)	11,47,50	11,62,50	11,70,00
% to (h) below	5.1	4.6	4.3
(c) Deposits	2,14,52,80	2,37,78,30	2,59,37,45
% to (h) below	94.9	95.1	95.3
(d) Cash	53,36,01	28,56,70	41,59,87
% to (c) above	25.0	12.0	16.1
(e) Investments	1,30,19.71	1,48,63,45	1,54,17,81
% to (c) above	60.5	62.4	59.5
(f) Loans & Advances	40,59,72	71,37,19	72,97,06
% to (c) above	18.8	30.0	28.2
(g) Profit & Loss	89,83	‡	90,79*
% to (c) above	.4		.4
(h) Working Capital	2,26,86,38	2,50,23,63	2,71,93,51
Number of offices	398	426	434

‡Not available.

*Profit for half year only.

Indian Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1907)

Regd. Office:— North Beach Road, MADRAS.

Management:—Messrs. K. Balasubramania Iyer, C. Krishnamoorthy Mudaliar, P. S. Sathappa Chettiar, T. Ranganatha Mehta, S. RM. CT. S. Sabarathnam Chettiar, O. A P. R M. Arunachalam Chettiar, Purshotthamdass Gocooladass, K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, C.V.C.T.V. Venkatachalam Chettiar, A.M. M. Muruappa Chettiar, N. S. Sundarm, O.M.SP.L.M. Meyyappa Chettiar, N. Gopalaiyer (Secretary).

A short history:—The Bank was started in the year 1907 with a view to provide the public with a credit institution of Indian capital and managed by Indians for the purpose of financing trade commerce and industry of that part of the country. It has also got out-station branches in Burma and Malaya. The bank transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches:—It operates 73 Offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	44,42,662
Working:—	Rs.	18,92,86,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees).

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	28,90	33 56	44,43
(b) Reserve	29,00	32.00	48,07
Total of (a) & (b)	57,90	64,56	92,50
% to (h) below	6.0	4.4	4.9
(c) Deposits	8,13.63	10,52,05	13,70.81
% to (h) below	84.7	72.3	72.2
(d) Cash	1,50,63	2,32 71	2,96,79
% to (c) above	18.3	22.1	21.2
(e) Investments	4,34,52	6,79,94	8,60,00
% to (c) above	53.4	64.6	61.4
(f) Loans & Advances	3,23,44	5,26.09	6,52.09
% to (c) above	39.8	50.0	46.6
(g) Profit & Loss	10,84	14,65	16,32
% to (c) above	1.3	1.3	1.1
(h) Working Capital	9,60,05	14,66,13	18,92,86
Number of offices	56	57	73

Foreign Agents:—National City Bank of New York.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1936)

Regd. Office:— The Esplanade, MADRAS.

Management:—Messrs. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettyar (Chairman & Managing Director), H. B. Rau, Ar. Rm. Ramanathan Chettyar, M. P. Kasi Chettyar, O. R. M. M. Sp. Sv. M. Meyyappa Chettiar, P. V. Raman Chettiar, Rao Bahadur V. S. Thyagaraja Mudaliar (Director), Mr. A. Subbiah (General Manager), Rao Sahib D. R. Vedamuthu (Dy. General Manager).

A short history:—The bank transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches :—It operates 33 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 26,76,820
Working:—	Rs. 3,75,11,273

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	22,27	26,67	26,76
(b) Reserve	7,18	6,75	7,00
Total of (a) & (b)	29,45	33,42	33 76
% to (h) below	13.5	13.1	9.0
(c) Deposits	1,76,88	1,95,03	3,23,00
% to (h) below	81.1	76.7	86.1
(d) Cash	37,89	36,37	90,22
% to (c) above	21.4	18.6	27.9
(e) Investments	84,22	76,18	1,30,88
% to (c) above	74.5	39.1	40.5
(f) Loans & Advances	78,83	1,12,45	1,32,18
% to (c) above	44.5	57.6	40.9
(g) Profit & Loss	1,74	1,17*	2,39
% to (c) above	.9	.6	.7
(h) Working Capital	2,18,28	2,53,72	3,75,11
Number of offices	14	17	33

The bank wrote off Rs. 2,40,178 as loss in Burma.

Foreign Agents:—The Chase National Bank of the City of New York. The Midland Bank Ltd.

HINDUSTHAN MERCANTILE BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :

10, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

CAPITAL

Authorised		Rs. 2 crores
Subscribed		Rs. 1 crore
Paid-up		Rs. 50 lacs

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA 10, Clive Row. 208, Cross Street.	BOMBAY 63, Medows St, Fort, 384 M, Kalbadevi Rd.	AHMEDABAD Gandhi Road, Maskati Market.
AMRITSAR Katra Ahluwalia.	CAWNPORE Generalganj.	NAWALGARH (Jaipur State)

Pay Offices : BINDKI, AURAIYA, KANAUJ.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1 Seth Mungturam Jaipuria, M.L.C., Chairman
2 ,, Abdul Wahed Adamjee
3 ,, Bhanwarlal Rampuria
4 Rai Bahadur Kedarnath Khetan M.B.E.
5 Seth L. N. Birla
6 ,, Mohanlal Jalan
7 ,, Manmohandas Madhavdas Amersey, J.P.
8 ,, Pannalal Bansilal Pitti
9 ,, R. L. Nopany

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

A. C. BHAT,
Ag. General Manager.

INDO-COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

Registered Office: **MAYAVARAM**

Central Office: **MADRAS**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 25,00,000
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 21,25,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...		Rs. 18,75,000
RESERVE FUND ...		Rs. 5,50,000

(TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED Rs. 4 CRORES)

City Offices :

China Bazar Road, Mambalam, Mylapore, Eriamet and Triplicane.

Branches :

Amadalavalasa	Madura	Tenkasi
Ambasamudram	Maruteru	Tilaru R. S.
Ambur (N. A. Dt)	Negapatam	Tinnevelly Town
Anakapalle	Palghat	Tinnevelly Jn.
Chidambaram	Paramakudi	Trichinopoly
Chittur (Cochin)	Parvatipuram	Tiruvarur
Conjeevaram	Pudukottah	Vedaranyam
Cuddalore O. T.	Ramnad	Vellore
Cuddalore N. T.	Salur	Virudhunagar
Erode	Shiyali	Villupuram
Karaikudi	Tadepalligudem	&
Kumbakonam	Tanjore	Vizianagram

FIXED DEPOSITS : Received for one year at 2¾% p.a.
for two years at 3% p.a.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened . Interest Allowed at 2½ p.c. p.a. upto Rs. 5,000/- ; withdrawals by cheques Rs. 250/- per week.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : opened and interest allowed at ¼ p.c. p.a.

LOANS & ADVANCES : against Bullion, Government Pro-notes, Approved Shares and Securities and Merchandise.

EVERY TYPE OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

S. N. N. Sankaralinga Iyer
Managing Director.

Indo Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1932)

Regd. Office :— MAYAVARAM **Central Office:—**MADRAS.

Management:—Messrs. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C. I. E. (Chairman), N. Venkatarama Iyer, M.A., B.L., K. Sivaswami Iyer, R. Viswanatha Iyer, B.A., B.L., R. S. A. Sankara Iyer, S. N. N. Sankaralinga Iyer (Managing Director), K. Lakshmanan, B.A., B.L. (General Assistant).

A short history:—The bank was started in the year 1932 with an authorised Capital of Rs. 10,00 000/- and Paid-up Capital of Rs. 2,50,000 at Mayavaram, Tanjore District. Branches of the bank were opened in all important places in South India and commensurate with the steady increase in deposits, the Authorised and Paid-up Capital were also increased. It transacts banking business of all kinds. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 36 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 25,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 18,75,000
Working:—	Rs. 3,95,01,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	18,75	18,75	18,75
(b) Reserve	1,25	3,00	5,00
Total of (a) & (b)	20,00	21,75	23,75
% to (h) below	9.0	7.8	6.0
(c) Deposits	1,82,60	2,35,00	3,21,97
% to (h) below	82.2	84.9	81.5
(d) Cash	61,38	57,71	66,69
% to (c) above	33.6	24.5	20.6
(e) Investments	71,44	56,70	1,15,90
% to (c) above	39.0	24.1	35.9
(f) Loans & Advances	72,21	1,46,38	1,86,18
% to (c) above	39.5	62.2	57.8
(g) Profit & Loss	2,82	4,84	5,37
% to (c) above	1.5	2.0	1.6
(h) Working Capital	2,22,19	2,76,54	3,95,01
Number of offices	24	32	34

Indo Mercantile Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1937)

Regd. Office:— Mattancherry, COCHIN.

Management:—Rao Sahib C.Palu Lonappan (Chairman), A.N. Padmanabha Shenoy, Esq. (Deputy Chairman) Khan Saheb Esmail Hajee Essa Sait, S. S. Krishna Prabhu, Esq., T. V. Kochuvareed, Esq., Mohammed Jaffer Hassan Sait, Esq., K. Govinda Prabhu, Esq., S. S. Koder, Esq., Abdulrahiman H. E. Kassam, Esq., P. S. Viswanathan, Cert. A.I.I.B. (General Manager).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated in Cochin State in the year 1937 and is the first one to be scheduled to Reserve Bank from that state. It undertakes every kind of banking business. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 21 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs.	50 00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	12,37,570
Working:—	Rs.	2,44,83 320

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid up Capital	5,15	10,22	12 38
(b) Reserve	15	58	1,02
Total of (a) & (b)	5,30	10,80	13,40
% to (h) below	6.0	7.4	5.5
(c) Deposits	71,98	1,10.47	1,79,54
% to (h) below	81.8	75.6	73.3
(d) Cash	22,65*	35,73*	47,23*
% to (c) above	31.4	32.3	26.2
(e) Investments	2,67	27,51	36,33
% to (c) above	3.7	24.9	20.2
(f) Loans & Advances	57,50	72,42	1,23,22
% to (c) above	80.5	65.5	68.4
(g) Profit & Loss	61	1,00	2,01
% to (c) above	.8	.9	1.1
(h) Working Capital	88,04	1,45,93	2,44,83
Number of offices	9	15	20

* Included fixed deposit with other banks.

Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd.

(Estd. 1920)

Regd. Office:— Mirzapur Road, AHMEDABAD.

Management:—Messrs. Chamanlal G. Parekh, (Chairman & Managing Director), Chimanlal Harilal Parikh, Narsinhlal Lallubhai, Amritlal Hargovandas Shah, Mathuradas Mangaldas Parekh (Managing Director), Shantilal Mangaldas, Mani H. Mehta, and U. P. Maniar, B. A., L. L.B. (Manager).

A short history:—The Bank was incorporated in October 1919 and it started business in January 1920. The original capital was Rs. 40.00 000 divided in 4,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each paid. The paid-up capital was reduced to Rs. 20,00,000 in 1927 and further reduced to Rs. 10,00,000 in 1941. Rs. 2/8/- per share was paid back to shareholders. Present paid-up capital is Rs. 2/8 per share and the reserve liability of shareholders is Rs. 2/8. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 2 Offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 10,02,000
Working:—	Rs. 81,04,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the Period ending	31st December, 1943	31st December, 1944	31st December, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	10,02	10,02	10,02
(b) Reserve	2,74	3,39	4,11
Total of (a) & (b)	12,76	13,41	14,13
% to (h) below	13.7	11.5	17.4
(c) Deposits	79,24	97,90	64,92
% to (h) below	83.4	84.4	80.1
(d) Cash	54,64	42,60	10,31
% to (c) above	71.7	43.4	15.8
(e) Investments	36,49	70,03	61,24
% to (c) above	46.2	71.4	92.7
(f) Loans & Advances	2,09	1,14	7,80
% to (c) above	2.6	1.2	12.0
(g) Profit & Loss	85	1,52	1,34
% to (c) above	1.1	1.5	2.0
(h) Working Capital	94,75	1 15,59	81,04
Number of offices	2	2	2

International Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1939)

Regd. Office :— AHMEDABAD.

Management:—Sheth Chunilal Khushaldas Patell (Chairman), Sheth Sankalchand G. Shah, B.A., L.L.B., Sir Madhavrao G. Deshpande, K.B.E., Sheth Ramkumar Shriniwas Morarka, R. B. Rameshwarprasad Bagla, Sheth K. Shewakram, Sheth Durgaprasad Parasrampuria, Sheth Manekial Manilal Ranchhoddas, Sheth Muljibhai P. Madhvani, M.B.E., Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve., B.V. Jadhav, Esq., J. C. Thakkar Esq.

General Manager:—D.V.L. Narsimharao, Esq., B.A., A.S.A.A. (London).

A short history:—The bank was registered on 27th March, 1939 and transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 32 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-3-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 48,76,000
Working:—	Rs. 5,37,67,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Mar. 1943	31st Mar. 1944	31st Mar. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	12,26	25,42	48,76
(b) Reserve	—	3,00	2,50
Total of (a) & (b)	12,26	28,42	51,26
% to (h) below	5.6	7.0	9.5
(c) Deposits	1,88,67	3,47,59	3,99,79
% to (h) below	85.8	84.8	74.0
(d) Cash	34,97	84,26	95,25
% to (c) above	18.4	24.1	23.8
(e) Investments	72,76	2,11,05	1,92,61
% to (c) above	38.3	60.3	48.2
(f) Loans & Advances	93,52	1,10,97	2,01,27
% to (c) above	49.2	31.7	50.3
(g) Profit & Loss	1,13	1,41	1,64
% to (c) above	.6	.4	.4
(h) Working Capital	2,18,21	4,12,87	5,37,67
Number of offices	10	27	32

Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1944)

Regd. Office:— Jalori Gate, JODHPUR.

Management:—Narayanlal Bansilal, Esq. (Chairman), Mukundlal Bansilal Esq., Chiranjilal Bajoria, Esq., Seth Ramnath Kasturchand Daga, Goverdhanlal Bansilal, Esq., Rangnath Bangur, Esq., Gokalchand Morarka, Esq., R. S. Shah Goverdhanlal Kabra, Gajadhar Somani, Esq., Onkarmal Khetan, Esq., R. S. Tolaram Saraogi, Capt. R. B. Sir Bhagchand Soni, Kt., O.B.E., S.P. Chandavarkar, Esq. (Manager), Daudas Moondra, Esq. (Secretary).

A short history:—The bank was registered in June, 1944 with a view to have a net work of offices in Jodhpur and agencies at all other important places. The bank commenced business in February, 1945 and undertakes banking business of every description.

Branches:—It operates 8 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-7-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 5,00,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs. 49,89,750
Working :—	Rs. 2,65,37,811

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending		31st July 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital		49,90
(b) Reserve		—
Total of (a) & (b)		49,90
% to (h) below		18.9
(c) Deposits		2,14,84
% to (h) below		81.6
(d) Cash		1,27,40
% to (c) above		59.2
(e) Investments		98,80
% to (c) above		46.0
(f) Loans & Advances		34,31
% to (c) above		15.9
(g) Profit & Loss		4
% to (c) above		—
(h) Working Capital		2,65,38
Number of offices		6

Jwala Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1923)

Regd Office:- The Mall, AGRA.

Management:- Messers. Jwala Prasad (Chairman), Shrimant G.G. Buty, W. B. Dawson, W.C.G. Dunne, M.B E., Rama Shanker M.A., L.L.B., K. D. Upadhya, N. S. Sodhi (Deputy General Manager).

A short history:—This Bank was established in 1923 as a private proprietory concern under the name of Messrs. Jwala Prasad & Son the then proprietor and now the Chairman. The bank remained a privately owned institution till 1938, when it was converted into a public limited company. Since its establishment, this Bank has been showing slow and steady progress. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 30 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 13,32,700
Working:—	Rs. 1,47,27,062

(Comparatire statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	30th June, 1943	30th June, 1944	30th June, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	13,33	13,33	13,53
(b) Reserve	5,61	6,31	6,01
Total of (a) & (b)	18,94	19,64	19,34
% to (h) below	18.8	15.6	15.0
(c) Deposits	52,60	80,99	88,64
% to (h) below	52.1	64.4	68.8
(d) Cash	29,57	19,68	18,38
% to (c) above	56.2	24.3	20.7
(e) Investments	7,18	52,84	79,42
% to (c) above	13.4	65.2	89.6
(f) Loans & Advances	34,32	28,37	12,89
% to (c) above	65.2	35.0	14.5
(g) Profit & Loss	3,22	3,13	2,73
% to (c) above	6.1	3.9	3.1
(h) Working Capital	1,00,68	1,25,81	1,28,65
Number of offices	30	30	30

Karnani Industrial Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1919)

Regd. Office:— CALCUTTA.

A short history:—The bank was incorporated on 26th June, 1919 and transacts every kind of banking business.

Branches:—It operates only one office.

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Mar. 1942	31st Mar. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	60,00	60,00
(b) Reserve	—	—
Total of (a) & (b)	60,00	60,00
% to (h) below	73.2	73.2
(c) Deposits	19,87	20,46
% to (h) below	24.2	24.9
(d) Cash	4,67	6,98
% to (c) above	23.4	34.9
(e) Investments	1,51	3,54
% to (c) above	7.6	17.7
(f) Loans & Advances	39,92	40,10
% to (c) above	199.6	200.5
(g) Profit & Loss	—	—
% to (c) above		
(h) Working Capital	81,65	82,47
Number of offices	1	1

The Commonwealth Bank Ltd.

Kumbakonam

(Estd. 1933)

Branches:—Kodavasal, Aduthurai, Jayankondachalapuram, Valangiman, Tiruvadamarudur, Ariyalur & Virudachalam.

Authorised Capital: Rs. 1,75,000 **Paid-up Capital:** Rs. 1,05,000

Working Capital exceeds 14 Lakhs.

COUNDUCT OF MONTHLY CHITS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS UPTO Rs. 250/- AN UNIQUE FEATURE.

For particulars, please apply to the undersigned:—

C. S. Naryanaswamier, B. A., B. L.,
Secretary.

Kumbakonam Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1904)

Regd. Office—Big Street, KUMBAKONAM.

Management:—Messrs. M. K. Vaithinathan (President), S. Vaidyanathan (Vice-President), K. Raghavachari, K. Balasubramania Iyer, R. Kandasami Moopanar, A.R. Rajgopalachetty, Rao Saheb V. Subramania Iyer, V. Raghavachariar, N. K. R. Narayanaswami Naidu, S. Mahalinga Iyer (Managing Director), K. Narayanaswami, (Manager).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated in 1904 as a limited company with an authorised capital of Rs. 50,000/-. The bank raised its capital six times, and was included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank in the year 1945. Its history shows figures of steady progress. (Also see advertisiement).

Branches:—It operates 10 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs.	3,29,960
Working:—	Rs.	41,37,160

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,83	3,30	3,30
(b) Reserve	1,74	1,81	1,91
Total of (a) & (b)	4,57	5,11	5,21
% to (h) below	16.9	16.2	12.6
(c) Deposits	21,57	25,31	34,89
% to (h) below	80.1	80.6	84.3
(d) Cash	11,16	9,50	12,65
% to (c) above	51.7	38.0	36.4
(e) Investments	6,80	7,22	8,76
% to (c) above	31.0	28.6	35.4
(f) Loans & Advances	8,69	14,41	19,26
% to (c) above	40.3	56.9	55.2
(g) Profit & Loss	35	49	49
% to (c) above	1.6	1.9	1.4
(h) Working Capital	26,92	31,39	41,37
Number of offices	7	9	10.

The Kumbakonam Bank Ltd.

Registered in 1904

for 40 years has continuously progressed.

Position as on 30-6-46

Authorised Capital	**Rs.**	**5,00,000**
Paid-up Capital	**,,**	**3,29,960**
Reserve Funds	**,,**	**2,30,887**
Total Deposits	**,,**	**40,74,825**
Total Working Funds	**,,**	**47,63,026**

All these 40 years, the Bank has been paying dividends every year to its shareholders. The aggregate return by way of dividends on the share-moneys invested has exceeded three times the money invested.

The Bank was included as a Scheduled Bank on 22nd March, 1945. The Bank does all kinds of Banking Business with its Head Office at Big Street, Kumbakonam, and Branches at Mannargudi. Negapatam, Nannilam, Ayyampet, Tiruvarur. Tirukatupalli, Manapparai and Mayavaram.

S. MAHALINGA IYER, B.A., B.L.,

Managing Director.

For Safety, Security & Service

THE LAXMI BANK LTD.

H.O. AKOLA (BERAR)

Paid-up Capital . Rs. 25,00,000/-

Working Capital as on

30-6-46 Over Rs 3,40,00,000/-

(Subject to Audit)

The Laxmi Bank Ltd. is the biggest scheduled Bank of the C.P. and Berar, having 35 full-fledged Branches in all important trade centres of the C. P. and Berar—including Bombay, Calcutta, and Delhi and Agencies all over India.

Current, Savings Bank and Fixed Deposits are accepted and 3 Years Cash Certificates are sold. Rate of interest may be ascertained on application. Loan, Cash Credit and over draft are granted against approved securities at moderate rate of interest and drafts are issued and Bills are collected and purchased at competitive rates.

Chairman **Seth Dewan Bahadur Gopaldas Mohta,**
Landlord, Millowner and leading industrialist of the C.P. & Berar

S. M. Singi, M.L.A., *Hony. General Manager.*

S. N. Joshi *Secretary*

Laxmi Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1938)

Regd. Office:— AKOLA (Berar).

Management:-Messrs. Gopal Das Mohta M.L.A.(Chairman), D.H. Vakharia, J.P.,B.D. Kocher, Mayashanker Chaturbuhj, B. Golechha, K. M. Bajoria, Shivji Jiwandas, A. Abdulali, K. Karsanji, Hanumanbax Sarda, A. C. Bajaj, Bulakidas Mohta & Co. Ltd. (Managing Director), S. M. Singi (Hony. General Manager).

A short history:—It is the pioneer bank of the C. P. and Berar which commenced business on the 5 May, 1938 and was scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India in the third year of its business. The Bank has adopted the novel and most constructive policy of rural banklng. Instead of crashing into over-banked cities and towns, the institution has been constantly endeavouring to render banking services to the remote corners of the country i. e. to a population far away from big cities and towns. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operate 35 office.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	25,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	4,22,58,662

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	30th June, 1943	30th June, 1944	30th June, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,39	5,44*	25,00
(b) Reserve	16	16	90
Total of (a) & (b)	5,55	5,60	25,90
% to (h) below	5.4	2.6	7.1
(c) Deposits	81,43	1,41,17	2,26,68
% to (h) below	79.1	66.7	62.0
(d) Cash	47,65‡	60,41‡	91,05‡
% to (c) above	58.5	42.8	40.1
(e) Investments	3,12	40,00	1,24,23
% to (c) above	3.8	28.3	54.7
(f) Loans & Advances	40,97	82,02	1,20,71
% to (c) above	50.3	58.2	53.2
(g) Profit & Loss	90	1,59	4,03
% to (c) above	1.1	1.1	1.8
(h) Working Capital	1,02,88	2,11,40	3,65,47
Number of offices in India	21	26	34

*The bank also had received Rs. 9,75,200 as application money which has not been included into this figure.

‡Includes also fixed deposits with other banks.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1677)

Head Office:—71, Lombard Street, LONDON E. C. 3.

Management:—The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, D. L. (Chairman) Sir Austin E. Harris, K. B. E. (Deputy Chairman) Sir Francis A. Beane, (Vice-Chairman), R. A. Wilson, Esq. (Vice-Chairman), George Foster Abell Esq., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Bearsted M. C., Air Commodore C. E. Benson, C. B E., D. S. O., Harold G. Brown Esq., Major Egbert Cadbury, D. S. C., D. F. C., John Howard Fox, Esq., William Henry Fraser, Esq., R. C. Chapple Gill, Esq., Maj. Gen. The Rt. Hon. Lord Hutchison of Montrose, P. C., K. C. M. G., C. B., D. S. O. The Rt. Hon. Lord Inverfourth, P. C., Cyril Edward Lloyd Esq., The Hon. Maurice F. P. Lubbock, The Rt. Hon. Lord Luke, D. L., The Rt. Hon. Lord Lyle of Westbourne, Lt.—Col. Reginald K. Morcom, C. B. E., Sir Alexender R. Murray, K. C. I. E., C. B. E., Lt.—Col. J. B. Neilson, C. M. G., D. S. O., Aewyn Parker, Esq., C. B., C. M. G., Sydney Parker, Esq., C. B. E., Harald Peake, Esq., Sir Jeremy Raisman, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., The Rt. Hon. Lord Ramsden, O. B. E., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Ridley, C. B. E., L. B. Robinson, Esq., The Hon. W. Leslie Runciman, A. F. C., Sir William Vardon Smith, C. B. E, Lt.—Col. The Rt. Hon. Teviot, D. S. O., M. C., Sir Henry E. S. Upcher, The Rt. Hon. Lord Wardington, Sir Evan Williams, Bt., L L. D., D. L., E. Whitley—Jones, Esq., (Chief General Manager), A. H. Ensor, Esq., (Chief General Manager).

MANINDRA BANKING
CORPORATION LIMITED

Head Office:
BERHAMPORE (Bengal).

Calcutta Office:
8B, LALL BAZAR ST.
Telephone: Cal. 3758.
Telegram: "Manibancop"

Dharamtolla Branch at 30, Dharamtolla St., Calcutta
Phone: Cal, 7177.

Other Branches:
DHULYAN, BELDANGA, AURANGABAD, BOLEPUR, KURIGRAM (Rungpur), ULIPUR (Rungpur) & BENARES

TRANSACTS ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS FUNCTIONING WITH FULL CLEARING FACILITIES.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
Maharaja SRIS CHANDRA NANDY. Bahadur. M. A., M. L. A.
Mg. Director: **B. N. ROY. M A., B.L.**

A short history:—It was originally formed as a private bank at Birmingham. The present position of the bank is an out-come of the absorption of a large number of banks, the most important being of the Counties Bank Ltd. in 1918. It is one of the London's 'Big five' and transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches—It operates 17 offices in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	£	7,40,00,000
Paid-up:—	£	1,58,10,252
Working:—	£	92,63,39,959

*(Comparative statement in thousands of £)**

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,58,10	1,58,10	1,58,10
(b) Reserve	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,10,00
Total of (a) & (b)	2,58,10	2,63,10	2,68,10
% to (h) below	3.3	3.0	2.9
(c) Deposits	72,76,45§	81,92,74§	86,78,43§
% to (h) below	93.3	93.1	93.3
(d) Cash	13,51,98	16,39,01	16,67,77
% to (c) above	18.5	20.0	19.3
(e) Investments	44,45,82	52,28,66	51,50,96
% to (c) above	60.9	63.9	59.2
(f) Loans & Advances	14,27,51‡	13,09,26‡	19,19,32‡
% to (c) above	19.6	15.9	22.1
(g) Profit & Loss	15,15	16,55	16,30
% to (c) above	.2	.2	.2
(h) Working Capital	77,57,40	87,69,18	92,63,40
Number of offices in India	17	17	17

*1 Rupee = 1s. 6d.

§Includes provison for Contingencies.

‡Includes Treasury Bills.

Mahaluxmi Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1941)

Regd. Office:— 15. Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Messrs J. C. Moitra, Rajatesh Bannerjee, S. B. Roy, P. N. Bose, G. C. Pal (Managing Director), B. B. Choulery (Controller).

A short history:—It is one of the oldest Bengali Banks established during the Swadeshi movement with a small capital of Rs. 600/- only. It was admitted to the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India in the year 1941. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 31 offices in India.

Position of Capital as on 30-6-1945

Authorised:—	Rs. 25,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 10,15,000
Working:—	Rs. 1,18,33,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	30th June 1943	30th June 1944	30tht June 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,18	7,39	10,15
(b) Reserve	3,12	4,10	4,42
Total of (a) & (b)	9,30	11,49	14,57
% to (h) below	35.7	25.0	12.3
(c) Deposits	14,39	32,75	92,99
% to (h) below	55.3	71.2	78.5
(d) Cash	1,75	14,71	49,07
% to (c) above	12.1	44.6	52.7
(e) Investments	2,95	8,63	24,91
% to (c) above	20.5	26.2	25.8
(f) Loans & Advances	13,03	14,46	33,00
% to (c) above	91.7	43.8	35.5
(g) Profit & Loss	6	13	42
% to (c) above	.4	.4	.4
(h) Working Capital	25,00	46,01	1,18,33
Number of Offices	4	22	31

Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1892)

Regd. Office:—15, Gracechurch Street, LONDON E C. 3.

Management:—Sir Charles A. Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Chairman), Sir Thomas Smith. V. D. (Deputy Chairman), E. J. Bunbury, Esq., M. C., Sir Clifford Figg, Sir John G. Hay, Hon. R. H. Vivian Smith, J. Steuart Esq., J. B. Crichton, Esq. (Chief Manager).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated in London under the Companies Act of British Empire on 2nd December, 1892, with the purpose of trading in foreign exchange business in India and countries of the East. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 7 offices in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1944.

Authorised	£ 30,00,000
Paid-up	£ 10,50,000.
Working	£ 3,31,50,000

*(Comparative statement in thousands of £ *)*

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid up Capital	10,50	10,50	10,50
(b) Reserve	10,75	10,75	10,75
Total of (a) & (b)	21,25	21,25	21,25
% to (h) below	7.5	7.9	6.4
(c) Deposits	2,70,78†	2,71,27†	3,00,64†
% to (h) below	92.2	89.5	91.1
(d) Cash	80,64	62,45	63,62
% to (c) above	30.9	23.4	21.2
(e) Investments	1,32,16	1,58,74	1,76,70
% to (c) above	50.6	58.6	58.9
(f) Loans & Advances	35,82	57,60	67,67
% to (c) above	13.7	21.3	22.6
(g) Profit & Loss	2,15	2,17	2,20
% to (c) above	.8	.8	.7
(h) Working Capital	2,83,18	3,02,98	3,31,50
Number of offices in India	7	7	7

† Includes rebates, provision for taxation and bad and doubtful reserve.
* 1 Rupee = 1s.6d.

Nadar Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1921)

Regd. Office:— 2-A Beach Road, TUTICORIN.

Management:—Rao Bahadur M.S.P. Senthikumara Nadar, V. V. Shunmuga Nadar Esq., V. N. P. Ramasamy Nadar Esq., R. S. P. S. Chidambara Nadar, P.K.S.A. Arunuga Nadar Esq., A.M.M. Sivagamani Nadar Esq., P. S. P. Kandasamy Nadar, Esq., G. A. S. Shunmuga Nadar Esq., R. S. M. S. P. Solai Nadar, A. R. A. Shenbaga Nadar Esq., N. K. R. Periana Nadar Esq., M. M. S. A. Kaliappa Nadar, Esq., T. P. Aiyah Sastri Esq. (Agent).

A short history:—The bank was established in the year 1921 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,77,777/-. It was scheduled to Reserve Bank of India in 1935 and transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 5 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	5 10,983
Working:—	Rs.	34,75,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,11	5,11	5,11
(b) Reserve	1,25	1,33	1,50
Total of (a) & (b)	6,36	6,44	6,61
% to (h) below	20.0	18.3	17.7
(c) Deposits	18,97	24,45	24,60
% to (h) below	63.3	69.3	72.0
(d) Cash	7,57	10,19	4,43
% to (c) above	42.1	41.0	17.1
(e) Investments	4 98	5,97	7,51
% to (c) above	26.3	24.5	28.5
(f) Loans & Advances	16,26	18,05	21,44
% to (c) above	85.6	73.5	85.7
(g) Profit & Loss	53	67	89
% to (c) above	3.0	3.0	3.2
(h) Working Capital	29,82	35,41	34,12
Number of offices	7	6	5

Narang Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1942)

Regd. Office:— 3, Montgomery Road, LAHORE.

Management:— Dr. Sir Gokal Chand Narang (Chairman), R. B. Sir Jai Lal, Dr. Shiv Dutt, S. B. Sir Datar Singh, Bhagat Govind Das, R.B. Naubat Rai, Dr. Dev Raj Narang, Mr. P. N. Soni (General Manager).

A short history:—The Bank was registered on 24-12-1942, and was included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank in the same year. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 6 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs. 1,00,00,000†
Paid-up:—	Rs. 12,55,838
Working—	Rs. 1,13,81,279

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,55	12,18	12,55
(b) Reserve	—	50	1,00
Total of (a) & (b)	6,55	12,68	13,55
% to (h) below	7.8	13.5	11.9
(c) Deposits	65,46	68,27	81,57
% to (h) below	77.8	72.6	71.5
(d) Cash	20,60	6,80	9,22
% to (c) above	31.7	10.0	11.2
(e) Investments	24,58	32,98	47,92
% to (c) above	37.8	48.5	58.4
(f) Loans & Advances	36,84	47,44	53,47
% to (c) above	56.7	69.5	65.2
(g) Profit & Loss	41	59	63
% to (c) above	.6	.9	.8
(h) Working Capital	83,78	93,82	1,13,81
Number of offices	6	6	6

† (Being re-organised to Rs. 50,00,000).

Nath Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1926)

Regd. Office:—135, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Messrs. S. K. Roy, D. P. Das Gupta, G. V. Swaika, P. K. Roy, Jagannath Kolay, P. D. Himatsingka, K. N. Dalal (Managing Director).

A short history:—The bank was started in 1926 at Noakhali under the roof of a small tinshed. With the increase in business the authorities transferred its Head Office to Calcutta in 1936. In this very year the Bank was included in the list of Scheduled Banks. It transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches:—It operates 40 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 48,76,573
Working:—	Rs. 11,10,71,296

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	20,21	34,14	48,77
(b) Reserve	2,97	6,33	14,98
Total of (a) & (b)	23,18	40,47	63,75
% to (h) below	5.1	5.3	5.7
(c) Deposits	4,05,43	6,75,53	9,90,81
% to (h) below	88.5	88.5	89.2
(d) Cash	98,09	2,33,62	2,72,58
% to (c) above	24.2	34.6	27.5
(e) Investments	1,36,42	2,61,38	3,73,18
% to (c) above	33.3	38.7	37.6
(f) Loans & Advances	1,98,13	2,24,05	4,04,39
% to (c) above	48.8	33.2	40.9
(g) Profit & Loss	2,20	3,13	3,86
% to (c) above	.5	.5	.4
(h) Working Capital	4,57,77	7,63,18	11,10,71
Number of Offices	32	37	39

National Bank Of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1863)

Regd. Office:—26, Bishopgate, LONDON E.C.2.

Management:—R. Langford James, Esq. (Chairman), J. K. Michie, Esq. (Deputy Chairman), W. G. Lely, Esq., J. R. H. Pinckney, Esq., C.B. E. Sir Robert N. Reid, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., W. Shakspeare, Esq., A. N. Stuart, Esq., R. I. Hird. Esq.

General Manager:—T. T. K. Allan, Esq.

A short history:—The bank though incorporated in London on 23rd March, 1866 but had established itself in Calcutta on 29th September 1863. It is a banker to the Government of Kenya and Ugenda and transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 10 offices in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	£	40,00,000
Paid-up:—	£	20,00,000
Working:—	£	6,75,56,994

*(Comparative statement in thousands of £)**

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	20,00	20,00	20,00
(b) Reserve	22,00	22,00	22,00
Total of (a) & (b)	42,00	42,00	42,00
% to (h) below	6.8	6.3	6.2
(c) Deposits	5,61,38‡	6,11,12‡	6,18,04‡
% to (h) below	92.3	91.8	91.4
(d) Cash	2,12,76	2,31,28	1,65,73
% to (c) above	39.7	37.9	26.8
(e) Investments	2,24,28	2,38,72	3,16,58
% to (c) above	40.0	39.1	51.2
(f) Loans & Advances	1,69,51	1,89,91	1,20,68
% to (c) above	30.2	31.1	19.5
(g) Profit & Loss	4,36	4,42	4,43
% to (c) above	.8	.7	.7
(h) Working Capital	6,18,67	6,66,24	6,75,57
Number of Offices in India	11	11	10

‡Including Contingencies. *Rupee 1 = 1s 6d.

National Bank Of Lahore Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Regd. Office:—National House, 47, The Mall, LAHORE.

Directors:—R. B. Seth Ram Ratan (Chairman), R. S. L. Labha Ram Seth Mr. B. N. Puri, Mr. Janki Nath Maira. Mr. Amar Nath Chopra, Dewan Dina Nath.

General Manager:—Dewan Ram Partap Chopra.

A short history:—The Bank was established in 1943 and transacts all kinds banking business. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 22 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs.	50,00,000
*Paid-up:—	Rs.	34,25,250
Working Exceeds:—	Rs.	4,50,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	30th Sep. 1945	30th Sep. 1944	30th Sep. 1945
(a)*Paid-up Capital	16,16	27,65	34,10
(b) Reserve	—	50	1,00
Total of (a) & (b)	16 16	28,15	35,10
% to (h) below	11.6	9.0	8.3
(c) Deposits	1,03,11	2,77,59	3,73,76
% to (h) below	74.2	88.1	87.1
(d) Cash	17,47	40,89	53,80
% to (c) above	16.9	14.6	14.3
(e) Investments	74 45	1,81,26	1,94,03
% to (c) above	72.2	65.3	52.8
(f) Loans & Advances	33,53	71,80	1,57,94
% to (c) above	32.5	25.9	42.2
(g) Profit & Loss	93	1,85	2,76
% to (c) above	.9	.7	.7
(h) Working Capital	1,38,97	3,14,95	4,28,60
Number of offices	3	7	19

*Including calls in advance.

National City Bank of New York.

(Estd. 1812)

Regd. Office:—55, Wall Street, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Management:—W. W. Grage Brady Jr. Esq. , (President).

A short history.—It was established in 1812 under the name of City Bank of New York which continued till 1865. The growth of the bank has been steady through the establishment of its own branches and mergers with other New York Houses. To-day the bank has one of the largest groups of branches than any institution in greater New York

Branches —It operates 2 offices in India.

(Comparative statement in thousands of dollars).

For the Period ending	31st Dec 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	7,75,00	7,75,00
(b) Reserve	7 75,00	7,75,00
Total of (a) & (b)	15,50,00	15,50,00
% to (h) below	4.1	4.3
(c) Deposits	3,55,59,40	3,35 29,59
% to (h) below	93.6	93.1
(d) Cash	90,11 73	86 00,32
% to (c) above	25.0	25.3
(e) Investments	2,23,90,63	2,12 83,17
% to (c) above	62.2	62.5
(f) Loans & Advances	57,89 14	53,78,08
% to (c) above	16.1	15.8
(g) Profit & Loss	2,37,93	2,51,11
% to (c) above	.7	.8
(h) Working Capital	3,76,16,71	3,56,84,35
Number of offices in India	1	1

4.035 U. S. $ = £ 1

National Savings Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1941)

Regd. Office:—43-45, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Management:—Messrs. Sankal Chand G. Shah (Chairman), Dhiraj Lal N. Shroff, Umadutt S. Nemani, Dwarkadas H. Vakharia, Gordhandas Jadavjee, Somdatta Sharma, Mangaldass N. Verma, Trikamlal Girdharilal, Durgadas Mehra, Chhotalal Devchand, N. C. Khorana (Managing Director), D. V. Shirsat (Secretary).

A short history:—The bank was registered on 28th May, 1941 and was included in the Second Schedule the same year. The bank transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 23 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 28,67,000
Working:—	Rs. 5,52,78,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Oct. 1943	31st Oct. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,37	18,67	28,67
(b) Reserve	—	50	5,20
Total of (a) & (b)	6,37	19,17	33,87
% to (h) below	2.8	4.2	6.1
(c) Deposits	2,06,58	4,19,13	4,62,44
% to (h) below	92.2	91.7	83.6
(d) Cash	86,73	1,50,20	1,18,39
% to (c) above	41.9	35.8	25.6
(e) Investments	85,08	1,64,69	1,67,26
% to (c) above	41.1	39.3	36.4
(f) Loans & Advances	44,32	1,18,12	2,13 08
% to (c) above	21.4	28.2	46.4
(g) Profit & Loss	1,02	2,24	5,41
% to (c) above	.5	.5	1.2
(h) Working Capital	2,24,26	4,56,65	5,52,78
Number of offices	11	16	22

Nedungadi Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1899)

Regd. Office :— Robinson Road, CALICUT.

Management:—D. B. K. V. Suryanarayana Iyer (Chairman), R. B. B. S. Tripurantaka Mudaliar, R. B. V. K. Eradi, Mr. N. S. Krishnan, Mr. M. Gopalakrishna Kamath, Mr. A. A. D. Luiz, B.A., Mr. D. B. Shanker Rao (Secretary).

A short history:—The institution is the pioneer banking organisation of the west coast established in 1899 and incorporated in 1913. It transacts all kinds of banking business. (Also see advertisement).

Branches :—It operates 15 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	42,17,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	7,46,067
Working:—	Rs.	69,63,694

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,89	7,19	7,46
(b) Reserve	29	29	29
Total of (a) & (b)	7,18	7,48	7,75
% to (h) below	18.8	14.4	11.1
(c) Deposits	23,34	36,60	54,85
% to (h) below	61.5	70.4	78.4
(d) Cash	7,77	10,07	11,86
% to (c) above	33.8	27.2	21.6
(e) Investments	6.27	8,09	15,47
% to (c) above	27.3	21.9	28.1
(f) Loans & Advances	18,38	29,78	36,09
% to (c) above	79.9	80.5	65.6
(g) Profit & Loss	—39	13	35
% to (c) above	—1.7	.4	.6
(h) Working Capital	37,77	52,36	69,64
Number of offices	13	14	15

Netherlands India Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Estd, 1863)

Regd. Office:— AMESTERDAM (Holland).

Management:—Mr. G. A. Dunlop (Managing Director), Dr. C. P. Van Eeghen, Mr. T. L. Lenftink.

A short history:—The bank was incorporated in Holland and transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 2 offices in India.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1942

Authorised:— Fl. 9,90,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of Florins)

For the Period ending	30th Sep. 1941*	31st Dec. 1942*
(a) Paid up Capital	$	$
(b) Reserve	$	$
Total of (a) & (b)	3,30,00	5,05,05
% to (h) below	20.6	95.5
(c) Deposits	12,24,08 A	25,03 A
% to (h) below	76.5	4.9
(d) Cash	4,94,15	2,49,83
% to (c) above	41.3	999.3
(e) Investments	3,09,79	2,26,14
% to (c) above	25.8	904.6
(f) Loans & Advances	7,57,78	54,99
% to (c) above	63.2	220.0
(g) Profit & Loss	—	—
% to (c) above	—	—
(h) Working Capital	15,92,01	5,30,96
Number of offices in India	2	2

* Liabilities and Assets outside enemy and enemy occupied territories.
$ Not available. A = Includes reserves and sundry accounts.
17.62 Florins = 1 £.

Netherlands Trading Society (East) Ltd.

Regd Office:—AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Management:—Mr. C. J. Baron Collot D'escury (Dutch) (Manager & Director), Mr. W. Van de stadt (Dutch).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated in Holland and transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 2 offices in India.

(Comparative statement in thousands of Florins†)

For the Period ending	30th Sep. 1911*
(a) Paid-up Capital	$
(b) Reserve	$
Total of (a) & (b)	4,00,30
% to (h) below	14.9
(c) Deposits	23,20,12
% to (h) below	83.4
(d) Cash	12,64,30
% to (c) above	55.0
(e) Investments	3,06,47
% to (c) above	13.3
(f) Loans & Advances	11,61,96
% to (c) above	50.5
(g) Profit & Loss	—
% to (c) above	—
(h) Working Capital	27,82,42
Number of offices in India	1

*Liabilities and assets outside Netherlands.

$Not available. †7,62 Florins = 1£

New Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1937)

Regd Office:—Sunlight Buildings, The Mall, LAHORE.

Directors:—L. Harsukh Rai, Dr. Ganeshi Lal Agarwal, Lala Anant Ram Khosla, B. B. Man Mohan, M. R. Kohli Esq. (Managing Director), Mr. K. L. Bhardwaj (Secretary), Mr. B. D. Bhandari (Joint Secretary), Mr. T. R. Tuli (Manager).

A short history:—The bank was opened for business in Lahore on 18th March 1937 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 46,000 only. It increased its capital two times during the years 1943 and 1944 and was scheduled to Reserve Bank of India on 24th June, 1943. It transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches:—It operates 34 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	30,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	6,50,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the Period ending	30th June, 1943	30th June, 1944	30th June, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,99	15,00	30,00
(b) Reserve	73	1,03	4,40
Total of (a) & (b)	6,72	16,03	34,40
% to (h) below	3.3	3.5	5.5
(c) Deposits	1,79,59	4,06,50	5,43,54
% to (h) below	88.3	88.8	87.1
(d) Cash	40,05	91,01	71,70
% to (c) above	22.2	22.3	13.2
(e) Investments	66,03	1,49,84	2,72,72
% to (c) above	36.6	36.8	50.1
(f) Loans & Advances	84,23	1,88,70	2,47,05
% to (c) above	46.7	46.3	45.4
(g) Profit & Loss	64	1,71	3,34
% to (c) above	.3	.4	.6
(h) Working Capital	2,03,31	4,57,49	6,24,14
Number of offices	15	21	29

New Citizen Bank Of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1937)

Regd. Office:--Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Management:—Messrs, M. N. Ghatate. P. B. Gole, R.B. N. B. Desmukh, B. D. Garware, G. V. Puranik, G. N. Banatwale, Sir H. P. Dastur, R. S. Athawale, D. D. Deshpande (Managing Director), G. V. Salvekar, Rahim Karim Mistri, V. V. Saligram (Last three directors represent depositors), M. G. Paranjpe (Manager).

A short history:—The Bank was registered on 31st July, 1937 and commenced business on 1st April 1938. Started with moderate capital it was scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India on 10th May, 1939. The bank has got special features like the representation to its depositors on the Board of Directors, facility of practical banking to students and ths directorate generally represents middle class. The bank has recently applied for a further issue of capital. It transacts all kinds of banking business. (Also see advertisements).

Branches:—It operates 45 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 60,00,000	
Paid-up:—	Rs. 10,40,460	
Working:—	Rs. 2,40,00,000	(approximately)

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Mar. 1943	31st Mar. 1944	31st Mar. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,71	5,89	10,40
(b) Reserve	12	36	52
Total of (a) & (b)	5,83	6,25	10,92
% to (h) below	9.4	4.4	5.4
(c) Deposits	48,38	1,13,73	1,50,67
% to (h) below	79.6	80.6	74.5
(d) Cash	13,46	33,14	32,75
% to (c) above	27.4	29.1	21.6
(e) Investments	19,04	85.99	93,73
% to (c) above	39.3	75.4	62.1
(f) Loans & Advances	19,85	48,35	95,74
% to (c) above	41.0	42.4	63.4
(g) Profit & Loss	13	88	48
% to (c) above	.3	.7	.3
(h) Working Capital	62,31	1,41,34	2,02,29
Number of offices	17	30	39

New Standard Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1920)

Regd. Office:—COMILLA (Bengal).

Management:—Messrs. N. C. Datta, P. C. Dash, P. K. Roy, J. C. Datta, S. C. Datta, B. K. Dutta (Managing Director), J. N. Gupta (Manager).

A short history:—The Bank was incorporated in 1920 with Head Office at Comilla and transacted banking business of all descriptions. It has been amalgamated with Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd. Comilla.

Branches:—It operates 20 offices.

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	10,75	14,72
(b) Reserve	60	2,00
Total of (a) & (b)	11,35	16,12
% to (h) below	8.5	7.0
(c) Deposits	1,11,15	1,86,77
% to (h) below	82.9	81.2
(d) Cash	50,14	79,02
% to (c) above	45.2	42.2
(e) Investments	24,45	50,51
% to (c) above	22.0	27.0
(f) Loans & Advances	50,93	84,78
% to (c) above	45.9	45.3
(g) Profit & Loss	1,06	1,39
% to (c) above	.9	.7
(h) Working Capital	1,23,80	2,29,83
Number of offices	18	20

Noakhali Union Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1929)

Regd. Office:—10, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Messrs. Harihar Rakshit (Chairman), Naranath Mukherjee, Sachindra Kumar Saha, Satish Chandra Dutta, Surendra Nath Das Gupta, Uma Charan Paul and Satish Chandra Paul (Managing Director).

A short history:—The Bank was established in the year 1929 at Noakhali, was scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India in 1939 and was enlisted a Sub-Member of the Calcutta Clearing Banks' Association in 1945. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It has 45 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 10,28,000
Working:—	Rs. 2,72,50,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945*
(a) Paid-up Capital	10,13	10,20	10,28
(b) Reserve	78	81	81
Total of (a) & (b)	10,91	11,01	11,09
% to (h) below	15.4	7.3	4.0
(c) Deposits	43,86	1,04,28	2,04,46
% to (h) below	60.1	68.2	74.9
(d) Cash	19,91	53,39	68,36
% to (c) above	45.3	51.3	33.4
(e) Investments	3,03	9,91	22,50
% to (c) above	6.9	9.5	11.0
(f) Loans & Advances	27,99	48,55	1,22,78
% to (c) above	63.6	46.7	60.0
(g) Profit & Loss	—	59	78
% to (c) above	—	.6	.3
(h) Working Capital	73,00	1,52,95	2,72,59
Number of offices	24	39	45

* Subject to Audit

Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Registered Office:—26, The Mall, LAHORE.

Management:—L. Karam Chand Thapar (Chairman), R. B. L. Sohan Lal, Ch. Sir Shahab-ud-din, Mr. Sham Lal Dosaj, Mr. H. D. Verma, Sir William Roberts, S. Santokh Singh, S. Uttam Singh Duggal, Mr. R. N. Gupta (General Manager).

A short history:—The bank was established in the year 1943 and scheduled in the same year. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 8 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1944.

Authorised:—	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 12,66,945
Working:—	Rs. 99,19,455

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the Period ending	31st December, 1943	31st December, 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	12,67	12,67
(b) Reserve	—	25
Total of (a) & (b)	12,67	12,92
% to (h) below	31.7	13.0
(c) Deposits	27,35	82,49
% to (h) below	67.5	83.3
(d) Cash	23,33	13,52
% to (c) above	85.3	16.4
(e) Investments	10,81	59,56
% to (c) above	39.5	61.7
(f) Loans & Advances	4,56	29,59
% to (c) above	16.3	35.8
(g) Profit & Loss	—	22
% to (c) above	—	.2
(h) Working Capital	40,35	99,19
Number of offices	1	6

Oudh Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1881)

Regd. Office:— FYZABAD (U. P.)

Directors:—Messrs. Vishnu Narain, Nand Lal, Krishna Kumar, Madan Mohan Verma, B. N. Seth.

Manager:—B. Beni Prasad Singh.

A short history:—It is one of the oldest joint stock bank of U. P. incorporated as early as 3rd May, 1881. It has since then continued to be a local bank and transacts all kinds of banking business,

Branches:—It operates only one office.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 5,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 5,00,000
Working:—	Rs. 9,66,965

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,00	5,00	5,00
(b) Reserve	1,42	1,42	1,42
Total of (a) & (b)	6,42	6,42	6,42
% to (h) below	63.9	65.5	64.2
(c) Deposits	25	14	14
% to (h) below	2.5	1.4	1.4
(d) Cash	22	8	8
% to (c) above	88.0	57.1	57.1
(e) Investments	18	18	18
% to (c) above	72.0	128.6	128.6
(f) Loans & Advances	7,00	6,99	6,91
% to (c) above	2800.0	4992.8	4935.7
(g) Profit & Loss	—15	—4	$
% to (c) above	—60.0	—28.6	—
(h) Working Capital	9,90	9,75	9,67
Number of offices	1	1	1

$ Not available.

Palai Central Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1927)

Regd. Office:— PALAI (Travancore State).

Management:—Messrs. Jacob Cherian, George Joseph, Joseph Kuruvilla, K. George Thomas, K. M. Mathai, Thommen Cheriathu, K. Joseph Augusti (Managing Director), Mr. K. Joseph Augusti (General Manager).

A short history:—The bank was started as a local concern to serve a local need with a capital of Rs. 50,000. The bank has followed a conservative policy since the beginning and paid dividends since then. It transacts all kinds of banking business. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 22 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	40,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs.	7,47,216
Working:— over	Rs.	3,00,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,98	7,07	7,24
(b) Reserve	1,88	2,22	3,05
Total of (a) & (b)	7,86	9,29	10,29
% to (h) below	8.6	6.2	4.6
(c) Deposits	77,03	1,27,42	1,95,71
% to (h) below	84.6	84.9	87.4
(d) Cash	29,00	49,18	57,28
% to (c) above	37.7	38.7	29.2
(e) Investments	10,41	32,07	48,06
% to (c) above	13.1	25.2	24.5
(f) Loans & Advances	40,44	48,25	89,35
% to (c) above	52.5	38.0	45.6
(g) Profit & Loss	71	1,25	1,53
% to (c) above	.9	1.0	.8
(h) Working Capital	90,59	1,50,29	2,24,32
Number of offices	19	20	21

Pioneer Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1923)

Regd. Office:— COMILLA (Bengal).

Management:—A. C. Datta Esq. (Managing Director), Baijnath Bajoria, Esq., Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, Esq., H. N. Chaudhury, Esq., S. P. Barooh, Esq., P. C. Dash, Esq., S. C. Chakravarthy, Esq., Janki Nath Sarkar, Esq., N. C. Dutta, Esq., S. K. Roy, Esq., B. C. Dutt, Esq., S. K. Roy, Esq. (General Manager).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated on 16th April, 1923 and transacts all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 28 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:— Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-up:— Rs. 12,75,029

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	8,88	10,76	12,75
(b) Reserve	1,08	*	*
Total of (a) & (b)	9,96	—	—
% to (h) below	6.3	—	—
(c) Deposits	1,38,10	2,03,69	3,14,68
% to (h) below	88.0	—	—
(d) Cash	72,27	32,32	53,37
% to (c) above	51.6	15.8	25.0
(e) Investments	12,42	47,97	17,56
% to (c) above	9.0	23.5	8.2
(f) Loans & Advances	41,37	84,35	1,08,52
% to (c) above	30.0	41.3	52.8
(g) Profit & Loss	30	*	*
% to (c) above	.2	—	—
(h) Working Capital	1,57,11	*	*
Number of offices	23	24	26

* Not available.

THE PRABHAT BANK Ltd.

(Scheduled Bank.)

H. O. Anarkali, LAHORE.

1. BUY THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES

YIELD ABOUT 4%

Working Capital Exceeds 85 Lacs.

2. Fixed & Short Deposits: are received at rates varying from 2 to 3½% P. A.

3. Savings:—Interest allowed 2% P. A.
Special rates for Widows, Orphans and charitable institutions.

BRANCHES

ANARKALI (Lahore), ICHHRA (Lahore), AMRITSAR, JULLUNDUR CITY, DELHI, MEERUT CITY, SHAHDRA (Delhi), JHELUM, SARAI ALAMGIR, ALIPUR, MUZAFFARGARH & MAIHAR STATE (C. I.)

N. D. Kapur,
G. D. A., R. A., F. B. I. (London)
Managing Director.

Prabhat Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Regd. Office:— LAHORE.

Management:—Messrs. Kishan Chand, Amrit Rai, Khushal Chand, Mathra Das, Ralya Ram, R. B. Dr. G. D. Kapur, Jai Dayal Kapur, N. D. Kapur (Managing Director), P. L. Verma (Manager),

A short history:—The Bank was incorporated in Feb., 1943 and transacts banking business of all descriptions. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It operates 13 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-3-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up :—	Rs.	7,54,359
Working :—	Rs.	62,45,349

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Mar. 1944	31st Mar. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,31	7,54
(b) Reserve	1	9
Total of (a) & (b)	6,32	7,63
% to (h) below	16.6	10.6
(c) Deposits	30,74	50,31
% to (h) below	80.9	80.5
(d) Cash	12,96	18,84§
% to (c) above	41.8	37.7
(e) Investments	6,62	12,71
% to (c) above	21.4	25.4
(f) Loans & Advances	16,34	25,37
% to (c) above	52.7	50.7
(g) Profit & Loss	43	13
% to (c) above	1.4	.3
(h) Working Capital	37,96	62,45
Number of offices	2	11

§Includes Demand Drafts in hand.

Pratap Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1944)

Regd. Office :— Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Management:—Messrs. Narain Dutta, R. B. Diwan Badri Das, Gyan Chand, R. B. Harish Chandra, Balkrishan Das, Ram Krishan Das, Sher Singh (Managing Director), Bindra Ban Sodhi, Chaman Lal, Mahashya Krishna, Shamji Mal, Hans Raj Gupta, Kanwar Behari (Manager Head Office).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated in the year 1944 for the purpose of providing an institution which may enable the people to safely invest their money. It transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches:—It operates 4 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	12,41,750
Working:—	Rs.	43,68,966

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Mar. 1945
(a) aid-up Capital	12,42
(b) Reserve	—
Total of (a) & (b)	12,42
% to (h) below	32.3
(c) Deposits	22,26
% to (h) below	57.8
(d) Cash	11,12
% to (c) above	50.0
(e) Investments	16,25
% to (c) above	72.9
(f) Loans & Advances	5,75
% to (c) above	25.8
(g) Profit & Loss	—50
% to (c) above	—.2
(h) Working Capital	38,49
Number of offices	4

Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1908)

Regd. Office:— AMRITSAR.

Management:—S. Vir Singh, S. Tejinder Singh, B.A.L.L.B., S. Partap Singh, S. B. S. Sunder Singh, S. Natha Singh, S.B.S. Mangal Singh Man, S. Surjit Singh Majithia, Dr. Balbir Singh, S. B. S. Sohan Singh, S. Trilochan Singh, M.A..L.L.B. (Managing Director), S. Jagjit Singh (Secretary), S. Kulwant Singh M.A.L.L.B. (Manager Head Office).

A short history:—The bank was registered on 4th June, 1908 and undertakes all kinds of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 10 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 454,900
Working:—	Rs. 3,33,65,300

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	4,55*	455*	4,55*
(b) Reserve	24,69	25,84	26,99
Total of (a) & (b)	29,24	30,39	31,54
% to (h) below	11.0	10.4	9.4
(c) Deposits	2,31,87	2,53,12	2,97,14
% to (h) below	87.5	87.3	89.0
(d) Cash	80,22†	59,60†	58,21†
% to (c) above	33.9	23.6	19.5
(e) Investments	1,26,95	1,70,76	2,21,29
% to (c) above	54.7	67.5	74.5
(f) Loans & Advances	54,25	59,24	48,85
% to (c) above	23.4	20.6	16.5
(g) Profit & Loss	1,74	1,92	1,37
% to (c) above	1.7	.8	.4
(h) Working Capital	2,65,21	2,89,71	3,33,65
Number of offices	10	10	10

*Includes calls in advance

†Including drafts in hand and fixed deposit with other banks

Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1905)

Regd. Office:— AMRITSAR.

Management:—Messrs. Mulk Raj, R. S. Bakshi Bhagat Ram, Amarnath Chopra, Daulat Ram, Jagraj (Managing Director), Dina Nath (Secretary), Chandar Kant (Manager).

A short history:—The bank was founded in the year 1905 and works only within a limited area of Punjab and N.W.F.P. It transancts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches:—It operates 8 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 25,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 10,00,000
Working:—	Rs. 2,31,77,930

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	10,00	10,00	10.00
(b) Reserve	13,41	15,67	15,88
Total of (a) & (b)	23,41	25,67	25,88
% to (h) below	13.9	13.6	11.2
(c) Deposits	1,38,64	1,55,00	2,00,43
% to (h) below	82.9	82.9	86.5
(d) Cash	37,21$	26,61$	72,96$
% to (c) above	26.8	17.2	36.4
(e) Investments	47,99	49.33	49,81
% to (c) above	34.5	31.8	24.8
(f) Loans & Advances	71,51	97,87	96,52
% to (c) above	51.4	63.1	48.2
(g) Profit & Loss	2,74	1,96	2,04
% to (c) above	2.0	1.3	1.0
(h) Working Capital	1,69,41	1,88,50	2,37,78
Number of Offices	8	8	8

$ Includes drafts in hands.

Punjab National Bank Ltd. .

(Estd. 1894)

Regd. Office:— 47, The Mall, LAHORE.

Management:—Messrs. Yodh Raj (Chairman & General Manager), Amar Nath Chopra (Secretary), J. N. Bhan, Janki Nath P. Maira, Keshab Chandra, R. B. Dr. Maharaj Krishan Kapur, R. B. Mukand Lal Puri, R. B. Ram Ratan Seth, Bashesar Nath Puri, Captain A. N. Bali (Economic Adviser).

A short history:—It is the first Indian Bank registered as early as on 19th May, 1894 began functioning as from 12th Apri, 1895, with a moderate paid-up capital of Rs. 20,000 and prominent directorate like Sardar Dayal Singh Majithia, L. Har Kishen Lal etc. The history shows a record of progress for over 50 years and at present, the bank occupies an enviable position and renders every type of banking facility. (Also see advertisement).

Branches—It operates over 200 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:— Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up:— Rs. 80,34,000
Working:— Rs. 65,54,94,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid up Capital	31,56	58,10	80,34
(b) Reserve	31,56	63,00	81,18
Total of (a) & (b)	63,12	1,21,10	1,61,52
% to (h) below	2.07	2.6	2.4
(c) Deposits	26,43,16	37,75,82	51,52,46
% to (h) below	86.5	82.1	78.7
(d) Cash	4,49,64	6,08,97	5,60,41
% to (c) above	17.01	13.3	10.9
(e) Investments	13,70,43	22,59 50	33,71,18
% to (c) above	51.8	59.8	65.4
(f) Loans & Advances	8,19,63	10,25,19	15,81,07
% to (c) above	31.01	27.2	30.6
(g) Profit & Loss	24,38	22,93	29,65
% to (c) above	.9	.5	.6
(h) Working Capital	30,54,52	45,97,02	65,55,94
Number of offices	126	173	191

Foreign Agents:—Midland Bank Ltd., London. National City Bank of New York.

The New Citizen Bank of India Ltd.

Sir Vithaldas Chambers 16 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1945

(Provisional & not placed before the General Meeting).

CAPITAL & LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	p.
Share Capital:	10,08,790			
Calls in advance.	33,150	10,41,940	0	0
Reserve Fund	26,000			
Reserve for doubtful debts	16,045 9			
Reserve for contingency	15,000			
Reserve for Inv. Fluctuation	5,000	62,045	9	0
Deposits : Current, Savings, Call Money, Fixed, Short term etc. etc.		2,24,87,436	6	8
Bills Payable.		1,27,034	14	7
Unclaimed dividends.		8,201	3	10
Bills for collection. (As per contra)		9,23,739	3	8
Bank overdraft & Call Loans. (Secured)		32,23,689	8	5
Outstanding Liabilities.		2,26,030	15	2
Inter-Branch adjustments.		7,69,162	11	0
Net Profit :				
Balance from last year	1,013 3 9			
Profit for this year	1,74,303 14 2	1,75,317	1	11
	Total Rs.	2,90,44,597	10	3

PROPERTY & ASSETS.			Rs.	As.	p.
Cash :					
on Hand.	22,76,063	1 5			
At banks.	39,09,679	0 6	61,85,742	1	11
Investments :					
Govt. Securities.	99,81,048	15 6			
Shares etc.	1,81,734	8 9	1,01,62,783	8	3
Loans, Cash Credits & Overdrafts.			1,01,13,718	14	4
Furniture & Dead Stock.			1,59,459	11	5
Library.			1,231	12	6
Printing & Stationery.			58,511	12	9
Stamps.			3,080	2	6
Outstanding Assets.			2,81,144	10	4
Bills discounted.			11,55,185	12	7
Bills for collection. (As per contra)			9,23,739	3	8
Total Rs.			2,90,44,597	10	3

Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31st March 1946.

Expenditure.				Income.			
Interest on deposits.	3,17,173	4	3	Interest on loans, overdrafts etc.	7,60,574	0	8
Printing & Stationary, Advertisement, Directors & Local Committee fees, Audit & legal charges, Rent, Light & telephone etc.	1,29,652	0	1	Commission, Brokerage, Incidental Charges, Rent Insurance, etc.	1,28,437	0	0
				Profit on sale of Securities.	1,25,442	15	0
Travelling Expen. General & Directors.	14,955	0	6				
Establishment.	3,11,602	12	3				
Miscellaneous expenses.	24,205	4	10				
Depreciation on Furniture etc.	8,458	8	5				
Brokerage & Commission.	12,122	1	5				
Income Tax 1944-45.	11,981	1	9				
Transferred to Reserve Fund.	10,000	0	0				
NET PROFIT.	1,74,303	14	2				
Total Rs.	10,14,453	15	8	Total Rs.	10,14,453	15	8

South India Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1903)

Regd. Office:—62, East Car Street, TINNEVELLY.

Management:—Messrs. S. V. Nallaperumal Pillai (Chairman), N. Sankaranarayana Pillaian, T. S. Srinivasa Rao, V. K. M. Subramania Pillai, K. L. Kandasamy Pillai, S. Srinivasa Iyer, T. Narayana Pillai, Medai Dalavoi Kumarasamy Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur P. Muthusamy Reddiar, M. Subramaniam (Secretary).

A short history:—The bank was established in 1903 with a share capital of Rs 1,50,000/- made up of 60 shares of Rs. 2500/- each. The same was raised to Rs. 3,00,000/- in 1916 by granting an additional share of Rs. 2500/- as bonus to each shareholder. The share capital was raised to Rs. 6,00,000/- in 1937. On 25-3-'45 the Authorised Capital of the bank has been raised from Rs. 6,00,000/- to Rs. 20,00,000/- (Twenty lacs).

Branches:—It operates 21 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945

Authorised:—	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 4,89,200
Working	Rs. 64,18,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Aug. 1943	31st Aug. 1944	31st Aug. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,91	3,90	4,89
(b) Reserve	1,67	1,72	2,90
Total of (a) & (b)	5 58	5,62	7,79
% to (h) below	16.9	11.2	12.2
(c) Deposits	22,83	40,19	52,93
% to (h) below	69.1	80.4	82.7
(d) Cash	4,23	7,43	9,32
% to (c) above	18.4	18.6	17.6
(e) Investments	9,73	10,00	21,28
% to (c) above	42.3	25.0	41.3
(f) Loans & Advances	18,12	29,40	28,61
% to (c) above	78.9	73.5	54.0
(g) Profit & Loss	20	$	$
% to (c) above	.9	—	—
(h) Working Capital	33,21	50,05	64,18
Number of offices	$	16	19

$ Not available

Traders Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1933)

Regd. Office:—Traders' Bank Buildings, Dhani Ram Road, LAHORE.

Management: —Messrs. Shiv Raj (Managing Director), Pokhar Das, P. C. Chopra, S. B. S. Mohan Singh, C. I. E., Seth Sudarshan, Mr. Raghu Raj (Secretary).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated on 23th July, 1933 to finance trade, commerce and industry, particularly in the Punjab and to transact general kind of banking business.

Branches:—It operates 25 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 25,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 9,50,000
Working:—	Rs. 4,67,91,448

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31t Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,20	9,50	9,50
(b) Reserve	2,03	5,43	6,10
Total of (a) & (b)	7,23	14,93	15,60
% to (h) below	2.9	3.5	3.3
(c) Deposits	2,18,55	3,87,02	4,20,68
% to (h) below	87.6	88.1	90.0
(d) Cash	47,16	78,86	,03,47
% to (c) above	21.5	20.4	24.6
(e) Investments	97,51	1,32,51	1,20,60
% to (c) above	44.6	34.2	28.6
(f) Loans & Advances	75,25	1,83,23	1,97,81
% to (c) above	34.4	47.2	47.0
(g) Profit & Loss	1,55	1,58	1,69
% to (c) above	.7	.4	.4
(h) Working Capital	2,42,34	4,38,65	4,67,91
Number of Offices	17	24	25

Tripura Modern Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1929)

Regd. Office:—AKHURA **Chief Office:**—AGARTALA.

Management:—Manyavar R. B. Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur (Chairman), Maharajkumar Durjoy Kishore Dev, Maharajkumar Capt. Aditya Kishore Dev, Mr. Priyanath Banerjee, Mr. Ganesh Chandra Bhattacherjee, Dr. Kamakhya Prasad Chakravorty, Mr. Upendra Nath Sarma, Mr. Binode Lal Das, Rajsavabhusan Haridas Bhattacherjee (Managing Director), G. Bhattacherjee (Chief Accountant).

A short history:—It is the first bank incorporated in Tripura State to finance the trade and industry of the place with a short capital of Rs. 3,440 in the year 1929. The bank got the patronage of the Maharaja, the ruler of Tripura state, in 1929. It renders services to the middle class persons and has opened branches in small towns. The bank was annexed to the Second Schele of Reserve Bank of India on 8th May, 1945. It transacts banking business of all descriptions. (Also see advertisement).

Branches:—It at present operates 44 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:— Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-up:— (Exceeds) Rs. 13,71,000
Working:— (exceeds) Rs. 3,12,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	14th April 1943	14th April 1944	14th April 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,49	6,85$	8,65$
(b) Reserve	92	1,02	1,55
Total of (a) & (b)	7,41	7,87	10,20
% to (h) below	10.7	6.1	81.4
(c) Deposits	44,84	89,36	1,66,87
% to (h) below	65.0	68.7	81.4
(d) Cash	24,57	49,15	82,24
% to (c) above	54.6	55.2	49.2
(e) Investments	1,05	4,06	19,60
% to (c) above	2.3	4.6	11.7
(f) Loans & Advances	25,46	44,72	78,19
% to (c) above	56.6	56.3	46.8
(g) Profit & Loss	31	100	113
% to (c) above	.7	1.1	.6
(h) Working Capital	68,85	1,30,04	2,04,74
Number of Offices	30	35	37

$ Includes share money in deposit.

Union Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1919)

Regd Office:— Fort, BOMBAY.

Management:—Messrs M. S. Captain (Chairman), L. H. Daga, K. R. P. Shroff, Vithaldas Kanji, Sehram, N. Karanjia, R. A. Podar, Haridas Madwadas, Dinshaw D. Romer, A. J. Doctor (Secretary).

A short history:—The bank was registered on 11th November 1919 with an idea to work on a very large scale. The experience gained during the first 4 years, however, compelled the bank to reduce its capital from Rs. 5,00,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,00,000, reducing the nominal value of shares from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 15/-. In 1925 the bank reduced the capital again and brought to present figure. The bank was also managed for certain period by Central Bank of India as managing agents.

Branches:—It operates 3 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:— Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-up:— Rs. 39,95,000
Working:— Rs. 5,98,17,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	39,95	39,95	39,95
(b) Reserve	13,25	14,25	15,25
Total of (a) & (b)	53,20	54,20	55,20
% to (h) below	10.2	10.4	9.2
(c) Deposits	4,58,80	4,41,70	5,04,85
% to (h) below	88.1	84.6	84.6
(d) Cash	69,26	56,28	66,22
% to (c) above	15.1	12.7	13.1
(e) Investments	3,00,58	3,40,74	3,77,64
% to (c) above	65.7	77.1	74.8
(f) Loans & Advances	1,43,67	1,13,63	1,45,47
% to (c) above	31 3	25.7	28.8
(g) Profit & Loss	7,04	8,13	7,87
% to (c) above	1.5	1.8	1.6
(h) Working Capital	5,20,60	5,20 81	5,98,17
Number of offices	3	3	4

Foreign Agents:—West Minister Bank Ltd.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1943)

Regd. Office:— 2, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Messrs. G. D. Birla (Chairman), M. A. Ispahani, Ananta Charan Law, Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Baij Nath Jalan, I.P. Goenka, R.G. Suraiya, M.L. Dahanukar, Navin Chandra Mafatlal, Madan Mohan R. Ruia, Moti Lal I. Tapuriah.

General Manager:—B. T. Thakur.

A short history:— The bank was registered on 6th June, 1943 by industrialists of great repute to carry on every kind of banking business. It has generally taken to the business of foreign exchange and competes successfully even with the foreign exchange banks. It occupies an ineviable position among the present flotations and transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches :—It operates 45 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	**Rs. 4,00,00,000**
Paid-up:—	**Rs. 2,00,00,000**
Working:—	**Rs. 30,42,42,000**

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the Period ending	31st Mar. 1944	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,00,00	1,00,000	2,00,00
(b) Reserve	—	—	17,50
Total of (a) & (b)	1,00,00	1,00,000	2,17,50
% to (h) below	7.0	5.1	7.1
(c) Deposits	12,77,19	17,22,25	23,88,53
% to (h) below	89.8	86.8	78.5
(d) Cash	4,00,01	3,76,64	4,64,75
% to (c) above	31.4	21.8	19.4
(e) Investments	6,38,29	7,67,62	12,92,91
% to (c) above	49.9	44.6	53.9
(f) Loans & Advances	3,54,83	7,63,35	10,78,72
% to (c) above	27.8	44.3	45.1
(g) Profit & Loss	4,10	12,85	19,04
% to (c) above	.3	.7	6.4
(h) Working Capital	14,21,53	19,73,42	30,42,42
Number of offices	14	38	44

Foreign Agents:—The National City Bank of New York.
The Royal Bank of Canada,

United Industrial Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1940)

Regd. Office:—7, Wallesley Place, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Mr. Jadu Nath Roy (Chairman), Dr. Satya Churn Law, Rai Satyendra Kumar Das Bahadur, Seth Lakshman Prosod Poddar, Priya Nath Roya, Kumar Ramendra Nath Roy, Amiya Kumar Sen, (Director-in-Charge), A. Chatterjee (General Manager).

A short history:—The bank was incorporated on 9th May, 1940 and transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Branches:—It operates 10 offices.

Position of Capital as on 31-12-1944

Authorised:—	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 16,99,485
Working:—	Rs. 1,12,65,300

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees).

For the Period ending.	31st Mar. 1943	31st Mar. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital]	16,43	16,99
(b) Reserve	28	43.
Total of (a) & (b)	16,71	17,42.
% to (h) below	19.6	15.4
(c) Deposits	67,78	94,15
% to (h) below	79.7	83.3
(d) Cash	25,53	38,03
% to (c) above	37.5	40.4
(e) Investments	36,10	43,10
% to (c) above	53.1	45.9
(f) Loans & Advances	22,52	30,49.
% to (c) above	33.1	32.4
(g) Profit & Loss	50	1,15
% to (c) above	.8	1.2
(h) Working Capital	84,87	1,12,65
Number of offices	6	7

United Sind Punjab Bank Ltd.

(Estd. 1945))

Regd. Office:—1, Wood Street, KARACHI.

Management:—Messrs Niranjan Prasad (Chairman), Lalji Mehrotra, Gobind Singh Hassa Singh, K. M. Thodhani, Partabrai Kaisukhdas, K. D. Bajaj, Dolut Ram Mohandas, Y. A. Haroon, Santokh Singh Hira Singh, Dr. Hans Raj Virmani, Ram Lal Rajgarbia, Durgadas Bhatia, B. T. Tahkur (Ex-Officer Director and Technical Adviser), Wasumal Jhurmal (Manager).

A short history:—The bank was registered on 27th April 1945 and began functioning as from 27th April 1945. It has been designed to cater for the needs of small traders in both the provinces and undertakes banking business of all kinds.

Branches:—It operates 6 offices.

Position of Capital as on 30-9-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs.	25,00,000
Working:—	Rs.	62,12,806

(in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	30th Sep. 1941*
(a) Paid-up Capital	25,00
(b) Reserve	—
Total of (a) & (b)	25,00
% to (h) below	40.3
(c) Deposits	36,90
% to (h) below	59.5
(d) Cash	28,30
% to (c) above	76.5
(e) Investments	24,98
% to (c) above	67.5
(f) Loans & Advances	7,56
% to (c) above	24.3
(g) Profit & Loss	—
% to (c) above	—
(h) Working Capital	62,13
Number of offices	5

* No account has been published as yet. These figures relates to that of Statutory Report.

Universal Bank of India Ltd.

(Estd. 1937)

Regd. Office :—DALMIANAGAR (Bihar).

Management :—Messrs Jaidayal Dalmia (Chairman) Shanti Prasad Jain, Mriganka Kumar Roy, Jagat Prakash Jain, Haridutta Bishnoi, J. Sen Gupta (Manager).

A short history:—It is one of the Behar Banks registered on 4th January, 1937 mainly to meet the local requirements. It was included in the II Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India in July, 1943. It undertakes all types of banking business.

Branches :—It operates 3 offices.

Present Position of Capital as on 31-12-1945.

Authorised:—	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up:—	Rs. 20,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944	31st Oct. 1945†
(a) Paid-up Capital	12,50	12,50	20,00
(b) Reserve	23	63	1,40
Total of (a) & (b)	12,73	13,13	21,40
% to (h) below	60.6	56.3	—
(c) Deposits	7,12	8,53	35,72
% to (h) below	33.9	36.3	—
(d) Cash	1,74	5,21	4,62
% to (c) above	24.8	61.3	12 8
(e) Investments	23	2,04	2,58
% to (c) above	3.3	24.0	7.2
(f) Loans & Advances	18,74	14,99	51,29
% to (c) above	267.7	176.4	142.5
(g) Profit & Loss	80	1,30	*
% to (c) above	11.4	15.1	—
(h) Working Capital	20,78	23,25	*
Number of offices	1	3	3

† Figures of 10 months working.

The Bank of Bhopal Limited.

(Incorporated in Bhopal in 1944)

(Liability of Members is limited)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	...	Rs. 50,00,000
ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED.	...	Rs. 25,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.	...	Rs. 12,50,000
DEPOSITS AS AT 31.12.45.	...	Rs. 110,95,000
TOTAL WORKING FUNDS AS AT 31.12.45	...	Rs. 124,68,000

1. THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM BHORE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., PRIME MINISTER, GOVT. OF BHOPAL. CHAIRMAN: THE BHOPAL SUGAR INDUSTIES LTD. DIRECTOR: THE BHOPAL TEXTILES LTD. — CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

2. THE HON'BLE ETEMADULMULK MR. K.F. HAIDER, FINANCE MEMBER, GOVT. OF BHOPAL. DIRECTOR: BHOPAL TEXTILES LTD. BHOPAL SUGAR INDUSTRIES LTD., EASTERN FEDERAL UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD., NEW INDIA BUILDING & LAND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY LTD. — CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest by special arrangement.

SAVINGS BANKS. Withdrawals allowed twice weekly. Interest @ one-and-half per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS. 3,6, and 12 months, on terms to be ascertained on application.

SHORT TERM DEPOSITS. Rates on application.

Special arrangements for dealings in shares of the Companies established in Bhopal.

Loans, Cash Credits and Overdrafts granted against approved securities. Agency arrangements all over India. Drafts issued, transfer of funds arranged and bills collected on all commercial centres. Foreign Credits established.

BRANCHES : SEHORE.

PAY OFFICES : BARETH (KURWAI STATE)

OUTSTATIONS : OBEIDULLAH-GANJ, SALAMATPUR, DIP, MISROAD, ICHHAWAR. (Bhopal State)

S.M. MASIHUDDIN,
General Manager.

Statistics of Non-Scheduled Banks With Paid-Up Capital & Reserve of Rs 5 lacs and over.

Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited.

Head Office :—KARACHI.

Branches :—HYDERABAD (Sind), MIRPURKHAS, NAWABSHAH, SUKKUR, LARKANA, DADU & TATTA.

Agencies :—THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Committee of Management.

1. R. B. Shivrattan G. Mohatta J. P. Chairman.
2. Anwarhussain G. Hidayatullah Esq. Vice-Chairman.
3. R. S. Bulchand K. Advani, J. P. 4. D. B. Averi Esq., J. P.
5. K. S. Mohamed Aslam, J. P. 6. Shaikh Ghulam Mohamed, J. P.
7. Gul Hasan Khan Aga, J. P. 8. Bhai Valliram Dholandas
9. Gulam Hydershah Esq.

Banking business of every description transacted. Bank grants advances against agricultural produce on favourable terms.

Bank also gives advances against standing crop to approved zamindars to enable them to pay Govt. land revenue and other demands. Bank also makes long term advances for land improvement.

PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL	Rs	8,29,000/-
RESERVE ...	,,	14,59,000/-
WORKING CAPITAL OVER	,,	157,00,000/-

C. K. THADHANI,
Gen. Manager.

1. General Statistics.

(In thousands of rupees)

Year	No. of banks	Capital & Reserves			Deposits and loans held	Loans outstanding	Cash balances
		Paid-up Capital	Reserve & other funds	Total			
1930—31	27	1,58,88	97,04	2,55,92	12,57,38	10,69,60	54,49
1931—32	34	1,72,32	1,34,70	3,07,02	15,01,60	11,47,99	78,55
1932—33	36	1,86,49	1,72,33	3,58,82	18,09,77	11,41,67	1,50,52
1933—34	35	1,92,19	1,60,86	3,53,03	17,11,99	11,65,57	1,06,96
1934—35	41	2,18,61	2,03,85	4,22,46	17,93,94	13,11,10	1,43,02
1935—36	44	2,39,19	2,42,44	4,81,63	19,89,56	14,47,16	1,99,17
1936—37	45	2,49,81	2,60,10	5,09,91	20,56,71	15,25,26	1,17,27
1937—38	40	2,23,87	2,56,41	4,80,28	19,79,05	14,99,95	94,86
1938—39	43	2,40,62	2,94,68	5,35,30	22,92,48	18,33,66	1,27,78
1939—40	41	2,43,21	3,05,01	5,48,22	22,94,33	18,91,00	1,01,35
1940—41	42	2,36,43	3,14,13	5,50,56	22,66,03	17,91,92	2,33,55
1941—42	42	2,40,91	3,14,28	5,55,19	27,04,19	18,33,91	3,16,17
1942—43	42	2,43,49	3,24,96	5,68,45	29,74,67	17,17,48	3,51,34
1943—44	—			Not available			
1944—45	—			Not available			
1945—46	66			Not available			

THE BANK OF ASSAM LTD.

The first Scheduled Bank in the Province of Assam.

Head Office :

SHILLONG

Telegram : BANKASSAM Telephone : 20 (2 lines)

Calcutta Office:

6, Clive Row

Telegrams : ASSAMBANK : Telephone : Cal. 6940.

Branches :

DHUBRI, BARPETA, GOALPARA, GAUHATI, JORHAT & NOWGONG.

Mr. J. C. Bose,
Manager, Calcutta Office.

Mr. H. Banerji,
Managing Director.

ESTD. 1934

The Agricultural & Industrial Bank Ltd.

(*Incorporated in British India, Liability of Members limited*)

Head Office : **COONDAPOOR, South Kanara District.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVES
as on 31-12-1945 **Rs. 4,23,418 10 0**

WORKING CAPITAL
as on 31-12-1945 exceeds **Rs. 62,00,000 0 0**

Branches

SOUTH KANARA Dt.	MYSORE STATE	COORG
Coondapoor	Nagar, (Shimoga Dt.)	Somwarpet
Mangalore	Shimoga	Virajpet

NORTH KANARA Dt.	DHARWAR Dt.
Ankola	Dharwar
Gokarn	Gadag
Karwar	Hubli
Kumta	Haveri
Sirsi	

BELGAUM Dt.
Raviwarpeth, Belgaum.

Bombay Office :
384 M, Jaipuria House,
Dhabolkarwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

K. Vaman Shenai,
Chairman.

II. STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BANKS.

ARYAN BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—9, Clive Row, CALCUTTA Estd. 1941.

Management:—Mr. S. K. Gangopadhyaya (Managing Director and Chairman).

Aims and objects:—The bank transacts all kinds of banking business including that of foreign exchange.

No. of offices:—42, *Foreign Agents*:—National City Bank of New York.

Authorized Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000. Subscribed Capital Rs. 6,97,710.
Paid-up Capital Rs. 6,26,119. Working Capital Rs. 1,31,87,000.

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,59	5,82
(b) Reserve	9	44
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,68	6,26
(d) Deposits	17,25	1,15,77
(e) Cash	7,19	46,15f
(f) Investments	2,04	25,58
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	55.2	61.9
(h) Loans & Advances	12,84	47,75
(i) Profit & Loss	47	62
(j) Total Working	24,67	1,31,87

ASSOCIATED BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Regd. Office:—5 & 6 Hare Street, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1936

Management:—Mr. A. C. Guha (Managing Director), Mr. S. Banerjee (General Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank undertakes banking business of all descriptions. *No. of offices*:—13.

Authorized Capital Rs. 20,00,000. Subscribed Capital Rs. 9,89,240.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Rs. 6,23,539.
Working Capital Rs. 60,00,000.

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,33	3,23
(b) Reserve	—	2
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	1,33	3,25
(d) Deposits	6,38	16,37
(e) Cash	94	5,59
(f) Investments	6	10
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	15.6	34.7
(h) Loans & Advances	6,59	13,83
(i) Profit & Loss	3	21
(j) Total Working	7,72	19,83

f Includes Fixed Deposit

BALLYGUNGE BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—167, Rash Behary Avenue, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1933

Management:—Prof.. N. C. Maitra M. A., B. L., and Dr. S. N. Sinha, M.B. (Directors-in-charge). Mr. A. M. Mukerjee (Manager).

Aims and Objects:—The bank undertakes business of building society as a special function in addition to the banking business.

No. of Offices:—1

Authorized Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 9,55,300
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 6 61,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of Rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec., 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,56	6,00
(b) Reserve	47	61
(c) Total of (a) and (b)	6,03	6,61
(d) Deposits	38,00	48,80
(e) Cash	8 30	10,85
(f) Investments	38	43
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	22.8	23.1
(h) Loans and Advances	3,57	16,08
(i) Profit and Loss	54	71
(j) Total Working	45,08	56,76

BANK OF BAGHELKHAND

Regd. Office: REWA. Estd. 1933

Management:—L. Amar Nath (Chairman), Lt. Col. C. C. H. Smith, Chief Minister, Rewa State (Director General), R. D. Dabe (Manager).

Aims and objects.—This bank was constituted under a Durbar order with full ruling support and patronage of Rewa State. It transacts all kinds of banking business *No. of Offices*:—20.

Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,00,000
Paidup Capital and Reserve Rs. 18,49,000
Working Capital Rs. 2,28,52,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the period ending	31st Oct., 1944	30th April, 1945
(a) Paid up Capital	7,00	7,00
(b) Reserve	10,80	11,49
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	17,80	18,49
(d) Deposits	1,32,74	2,05,98
(e) Cash	69,45	63,77
(f) Investments	50,03	83,58
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	90.0	71.5
(h) Loans & Advances	29,77	63,16
(i) Profit & Loss	74†	76†
(j) Total Working	1,61,57	2,28,52

† half yearly profits

BANK OF BHOPAL LTD.

Regd. Office :—Sultania Road, BHOPAL. Estd. *1944*

Management:—The Hon'ble Sir Joseph William Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. S.M. Masihuddin (General Manager).

Aims and Objects: It has been established as a State Bank of Bhopal. One of the Directors and the Chairman in the management are the nominees of Bhopal Government. The Bank is negotiating to take over Government Treasuries. It transacts all kinds of banking business. (Also see Advertisement).

No. of Offices:—8.

Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs.25,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 12,50,000 Working Capital Rs. 1,24,68,881

(In thousands of rupees)

For the period ending			31st December 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	...	...	12,50
(b) Reserve	...	...	—
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	...	...	12,50
(d) Deposits	...	...	1,10,94
(e) Cash	...	...	18,05
(f) Investments	...	..	46,91
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	...	...	58,5
(h) Loans & Advances	...	...	79,24
(i) Profit & Loss	...	...	1,08
(j) Total Working	...	...	1,42,69

BANK OF CALCUTTA LTD.

Regd. Office : 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1935

Management : Dr. M. Chatterjee (Managing Director). Mr. M. Ganguly (Chief Accountant).

Aims and objects : It undertakes banking business of every description.

No. of Offices:—71.

Authorized Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 14,00,000.
Paid-up Capital and Resrerve Rs. 12,00,000.
Working Capital Rs. 2,00,00,000.

(Comparative Statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital ...	4,67	7,95†
(b) Reserve ...	10	26
(c) Total of (a) & (b) ...	4,77	8,25
(d) Deposits ...	40,75	96,94
(e) Cash ...	18,34	38,19
(f) Investments ...	8,86	42,11
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d) ...	66.7	82.8
(h) Loans & Advances ...	17,32	20,72
(i) Profit & Loss ...	28	78
(j) Total Working ...	51,37	1,06,31

† Includes calls in advance

BANK OF DELHI LTD.

Regd. Office:—Fountain, DELHI. Estd. 1944

Management—L. Bai Nath Syal (Chairman), Mr Chandu Lal (Managing Director), Mr. P. D. Sondhi (General Manager).

Aims and objects. The bank undertakes banking business of all descriptions. *No of offices* — 1

Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 5,00,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve 5,66,664 Working Capital Rs 9,26,000

(in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	30th September 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,00
(b) Reserve	67
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,67
(d) Deposits	3,49
(e) Cash	4,91
(f) Investments	1,00
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	169.3
(h) Loans & Advances	3,18
(i) Profit & Loss	9
(j) Total Working	9,26

BANK OF INDORE LTD.

Registered Office —INDORE CITY Estd. 1920

Management—Sir Seth Hukam Chand Sarup Chand (Chairman), Mr. L Arathoon (General Manager).

Aims and objects.—The bank has been incorporated in Holkar State and is one of the strongest in non scheduled banks with patronage of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar. The bank undertakes banking business of every description.

No. of offices— 6

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 30,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Rs. 31,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	30th Sep. 1943	30th Sep. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	10,31	10,31
(b) Reserve	8,20	9,20
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	18,51	19,51
(d) Deposits	2,72,14	4,02,77
(e) Cash	84,35	1,30,98
(f) Investments	1,03,84	1,79,19
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	69.1	77.9
(h) Loans & Advances	1,02,10	1,12,98
(i) Profit & Loss	1,97	2,85
(j) Total Working	2,93,17	4,25,66

BANK OF KOLHAPUR.

Regd. Office: KOLHAPUR. Estd. 1926

Management:—Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunathrao Vyankaji Sabino Kt. C.I.E. (Chairman), Mr. S. R. Shingaokar (Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank was established in the year 1926 under the patronage of Kolhapur Government. It transacts every kind of banking business.

No. of Offices — 7

Authorized Capital Rs 40,06,500 Subscribed Capital Rs. 20,06,500
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,03,250. Working Capital Rs 2,00,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,03	2,03
(b) Reserve	3,17	3,80
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,20	5,83
(d) Deposits	1,12,82	1,09,93
(e) Cash	28,68	25,35
(f) Investments	52,68	56,15
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	72,1	74,1
(h) Loans & Advances	36,76	41,52
(i) Profit and Loss	1,51	1,37
(j) Total Working	1,21,78	1,25,59

BANK OF MYMENSINGH-GOURIPUR LTD.

Regd. Office:—GOURIPUR MYMENSINGH.

Management:—Mr. B. K. Roy Choudhary (Chairman), Mr. N. R. Sarkar (Financial Adviser).

Aims and objects:—The bank transacts banking business of every description.

No. of offices:— 7

Authorized Capital Rs. 15,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 7,12,971 Working Capital Rs. 30,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,47	5,47
(b) Reserve	—	—
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,47	5,47
(d) Deposits	9	2,12
(e) Cash	21	1,69
(f) Investments	1	—
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	244.4	79.7
(h) Loans & Advances	3,36	3,86
(i) Profit & Loss	—	—
(j) Total Working	5,67	7,59

BANK OF RAJISTHAN LTD.

Regd. Office:—UDAIPUR. Estd. 1943

Management:—Seth Govind Ramji Seksaria (Chairman), D. L. Gupta (General Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank commenced business on 8th May 1943 and transacts banking business of every description. It is a State bank for the Mewar Government.

No. of Offices:—8

Authorized Capital Rs. 20,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 10 00,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,30,000 Working Capital Rs. 69,32,408

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st March 1944	31st March 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,81	5,15
(b) Reserve	—	—
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,81	5,15
(d) Deposits	15,53	30 26
(e) Cash	9,42	8,82
(f) Investments	—	8,89
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	60.6	58.5
(h) Loans & Advances	9,96	18,02
(i) Profit & Loss	1	22
(j) Total Working	19,53	35,97

BANK OF SIRMUR

Regd. Office:—NAHAN (Sirmur State). Estd. 1944

Management:—Rai Sahib R. G. Abbhi (Managing Director), Maharaj Randip Singh (Deputy Mg. Director), Prakash Dev Biur Esq., (Manager H. O.)

Aims and objects:—The bank has been established under the patronage of Sirmur State Government and was previously known as Nahan National Bank Ltd. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices: —6

Authorised Capital Rs. 7,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Rs. 6,47,836 Working Capital Rs. 27,04,141

(*In thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	13th March 1946
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,30
(b) Reserve	1,25
(c) Total of (a) and (b)	6,55
(d) Deposits	20,12
(e) Cash	18,27
(f) Investments	3,38
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	107.2
(h) Loans and Advances	4,88
(i) Profit and Loss	15
(j) Total Working	27,04

BARI DOAB BANK LTD.

Regd. Office :—LAHORE. Estd. 1915

Management :—L. Mulk Raj (Chairman), Mr. Jas Raj (Manager).

Aims and Objects :—The bank undertakes banking business of all descriptions. *No. of Offices* :—2.

Authorised Capital Rs. 2,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs 2,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Rs. 5,60,000
Working Capital Rs 43,46,529

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,00	2,00
(b) Reserve	3,03	3,60
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,03	5,60
(d) Deposits	38,08	36,81
(e) Cash	3,09	2,32
(f) Investments	28,89	22,80
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d) ...	84.2	68.0
(h) Loans and Advances ...	10,12	16,48
(i) Profit and Loss	87	91
(j) Total Working	44,01	43,47

BENGAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office :—2, Clive Row, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1926

Management :—D. P. Bhattacharya Esq. (Chairman), Mr. L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc., A. C. I. S. Chartered Secretary (Managing Director), Mr. R. N. Acharya (Secretary).

Aims and Objects :—The bank transacts banking business of every description. (Also see advertisement). *No. of Offices*:—25.

Authorised Capital Rs. 25,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 12,50,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Rs. 11,80,000
Working Capital Rs. 1,35,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,73	10,14
(b) Reserve	33	48
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	4,06	10,62
(d) Deposits	54,51	87,00
(e) Cash	24,51	40,30
(f) Investments	2,19	13,17
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	48.9	61.1
(h) Loans & Advances	31,73	45,50
(i) Profit & Loss	63	66
(j) Total Working	61,83	1,01,50

BHARATHA LAKSHMI BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—MASULIPATAM. Estd. 1929

Management:—Sri Rajah Sir Ravu Swethachalapathi Rama Krishna Ranga Row Bahadur Varu, K. C. I. E., Raja of Bobbil (Chairman), Mr. S. Venkata Ratnam (Managing Director).

Aims and objects:—The bank was founded in the year 1929 by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya for financing of local business on a model scale with a Capital of Rs. 1 lac. It transacts all kinds of banking business. (Also see advertisement).

No of Offices:—6

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,50,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,88,768 Working Capital Rs. 23,59,732

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	74	5,74
(b) Reserve	8	15
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	82	5,89
(d) Deposits	4,34	17,12
(e) Cash	92	5,77
(f) Investments	1,00	3,67
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	44.2	55.1
(h) Loans & Advances	3,60	13,50
(i) Profit & Loss	6	29
(j) Total Working	5,90	23,60

BHARTI CENTRAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—15, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1930

Management:—Mr. S.C. Majumdar, M.A., B.L. (Chairman), Mr. N.C. Datta, M.A., B.L. (Managing Director), Mr. A.R. Sen Gupta (Chief Accountant).

Aims and objects:—It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—51

Authorized Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 5,87,240
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,56,925 Working Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st March 1943	31st March 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	4,90	5,10
(b) Reserve	24	74
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,14	5,57
(d) Deposits	28,39	94,25
(e) Cash	12,20	71,31
(f) Investments	4,35	20,57
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	58.2	97.4
(h) Loans & Advances	15,02	15,39
(i) Profit & Loss	11	31
(j) Total Working	43,97	1,20,19

THE
Bharatha Lakshmi
Bank Ltd.
H.O. MASULIPATAM.

Chairman, Board of Directors

Sri Rajah Sir Ravu Swethchalapathi Rama Krishna Ranga Row Bahadur Varu. Rajah of Bobbili, K.C.I.E.

Managing Director:

B. Venkata Ratnam.

Authorised Capital	..	Rs. 10,00,000
Issued & Subscribed Capital		,, 7,50,000
Called-up Capital	..	,, 5,75,000
Paid-up Capital	..	,, 5,74,375
Working Funds exceed	..	,, 24,00,000

BRANCHES:

BOBBILI (Vizag. Dt.), GUDIVADA, GUDUR,

NARSAPUR, NUZVID.

Shortly opening branches at Coconada, Bezwada, Madras and other important centres.

Transacts all kinds of banking business.

FOR PARTICULARS

Please apply to any of the offices.

THE
AN OF MEENACHIL LIMITED

(Incorporated in Travancore with limited liability)

Head Office :
PALAI.

Central Office :
TRIVANDRUM.

FIXED DEPOSITS

For 6 to 24 months received on most favourable rates.

CASH CERTIFICATES

Three-year Cash Certificates a speciality.

UNIQUE BANKING FACILITIES TO BUSINESSMEN AND INTERESTED PUBLIC.

Branches :

Belgaum Cantt., Belgaum City, Bombay, Colombo, Erattupetta, Hubli, Kundara, Kuravilangad, Mangalore, Nagercoil, Palai, Patna, Quilon, Trivandrum and Valliyoor.

For further information apply to :

THE CENTRAL OFFICE, TRIVANDRUM.

C. T. MATHEW.
Managing Director,

CENTRAL BANKING CORPORATION OF TRAVANCORE

Regd. Office:—ALEPPEY.

Aims and objects:—The bank has been incorporated in Travancore State and transacts banking business of all descriptions.

Number of offices:— 8

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	26,78	9,20
(b) Reserve	2,61	1,82
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	29,39	11,02
(d) Deposits	5,33	6,20
(e) Cash	2,37	3,90
(f) Investment	78	72
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	59.1	74 5
(h) Loans & Advances	30,79	11,95
(i) Profit & Loss	1·4	49
(j) Total working	38,38	19,76

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—9-A, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Mr. D. Ray (Managing Director), Mr. S. Niyogi (Secretary).

Aims and objects:—It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—33

Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 6 32,796

(*In thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	633
(b) Reserve	$
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	—
(d) Deposits	1 15 02
(e) Cash	47.93
(f) Investments	10,48
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	50.7
(h) Loans & Advances	63,63
(i) Profit & Loss	$
(j) Total Working	$

$Figures not available

CENTRAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—Anarkali, LAHORE. Estd. 1936

Management:—M. Rafi Butt Esq. (Chairman), Mohd. Hussain Khan Esq. (Managing Director), Sardari Lal Esq. (Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank undertakes banking business of every description.

No. of Offices:—3

Authorised Capital Rs. 25 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs. 8,57,050
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,09,622 Working Capital Rs. 24,18,095

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	4,36	4,25
(b) Reserve	80	85
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,16	5,10
(d) Deposits	13,14	17,06
(e) Cash	7,55	9,71
(f) Investments	1,81	3,65
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	71·2	78.3
(h) Loans & Advances	8,25	7,81
(i) Profit and Loss	9	$
(j) Total Working	22,37	24,18

$ Figures not available.

CHOTANAGPUR BANKING ASSOCIATION LTD.

Regd. Office:—HAZARIBAGH. Estd. 1883

Management:—Mr. Sarat Kumar Chatterji (Chairman), Mr. Girindra Nath Chatterjee (Secretary and Accountant).

Aims and objects:—The bank was established in the year 1883 with a small capital and began branch banking in 1890. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—8

Authorized Capital Rs. 20 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs. 5[illegible],270
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,23,939 Working Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	58	53
(b) Reserve	4 76	4,76
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,24	5,24
(d) Deposits	1 01,32	1,17,53
(e) Cash	22 00	34,75
(f) Investments	22,82	29,65
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	44 2	54,2
(h) Loans & Advances	56,06	57,81
(i) Profit & Loss	46	48
(j) Total Working	1,07,76	1,23,76

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—Abid Road, HYDERABAD (Deccan). Estd. 1942

Aims and objects:—The bank was started in October 1942 under the Hyderabad Companies Act. It has no other branches either in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominion or in British India.

No. of Office:—1

Authorised Capital H. S. Rs. 5,00,000 Subscribed Capital H.S. Rs. 5,00,000
Paid-up Capital H. S. Rs. 5,00,000 Working Capital H S. Rs. 9 00,000

Figures not available.

DASS BANK LTD.

Regd. Office—9-A Clive Street, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1939

Management:—Mr. Karmaveer Alamohan Dass (Chairman), Mr. Sreepati Mookerjee (Director-in-Charge).

Aims and objects:—It undertakes banking business of every description.

No. of Offices:—61

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00 00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 21,15,300
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,20,875 Working Capital About Rs. 3 crores

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	9,48	10,02
(b) Reserve	—	35
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	9.48	10,35
(e) Deposits	40 04	1,10,14
(e) Cash	9,59	38,90
(f) Investments	5,19	9,21
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	36.9	43.6
(h) Loans & Advances	33,55	73,23
(i) Profit & Loss	10	6
(j) Total Working	56,24	1,38,51

DINDIGUL SRI KANNIKAPARAMESWARI BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—DINDIGUL. Estd. 1930

Management:—M. R. Ry K. V. Muthukrishna Chettiar (Managing Director), Mr. B. Pattabi Chetty (Secretary and Manager).

Aims and objects:—It is doing banking business in various lines within the Presidency of Madras.

No. of Offices:—19

Authorized Capital Rs. 20 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs. 4,08,175
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,58,529

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	30th Nov. 1943	30th Nov. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,09	4,08
(b) Reserve	96	1,50
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,05	5,58
(d) Deposits	26,96	33,85
(e) Cash	6,32	9,45
(f) Investments	7,15	7,49
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	50,0	49.9
h) Loans & Advances	20,49	25,85
(i) Profit & Loss	41	44
(j) Total Working	34,57	43,98

EAST BENGAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—NARAYANGANJ (Bengal). Estd. 1923

Management:—Mr. S. C. Saha (Managing Director). Mr. K. K. Paul (Director & General Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank was established with Head Office at Comilla but transferred to the above place on 18th March 1944. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—11

Authorized Capital Rs. 25,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,01,020
Paid-up Capital Rs. 7,82,277 Working Capital over Rs. 40,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	7,73	7,73
(b) Reserve	54	64
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	8,27	8,37
(d) Deposits	13,01	30,95
(e) Cash	9,78	2 ,42
(f) Investments	29	3,53
(g) % af (e) & (f) to (d)	77.5	77.3
(h) Loans & Advances	10,30	13,75
(i) Profit & Loss	—48	—24
(j) Total working	22,27	40,51

EAST BENGAL COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—MYMENSINGH. Estd. 1921

Management:—Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha, Mr. Aghore Bandhu Guha (Managing Directors).

Aims and objects:—The bank undertakes banking business of every description and own Bejoya Tea Garden valuing about Rs. 2,50,000.

No. of Offices:—7

Authorized Capital Rs. 10 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs. 6,16,300
Paid-up Capital Rs. 5,78,293 Working Capital Rs. 40,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,04	5,07
(b) Reserve	70	71
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,74	5,78
(d) Deposits	14,70	20,28
(e) Cash	3,89	7,16
(f) Investments	2,58	2,61
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	44.0	47.6
(h) Loans and Advances	10,72	11,57
(i) Profit & Loss	34	5
(j) Total Working	22,57	28,45

FARIDPUR BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

Regd. Office:—FARIDPUR. Estd. 1870

Management:—Mr. P. N. Bose (Managing Director), Mr. S. G. Mazumdar, (Director-in-charge), Mr. Charu Chandra Paul (Secretary).

Aims and objects:—The bank transacts banking business of every description and also owns Zamindari Estate and Brick kiln.

No. of Offices:—4

Authorized Capital Rs. 25,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 9,32,119
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 13,28,297 Working Capital Rs. 17,67,622

(*in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	9,32
(b) Reserve	3,96
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	13,28
(d) Deposits	3,47
(e) Cash	3,67
(f) Investments	5,09
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	252.4
(h) Loans & Advances	6,55
(i) Profit & Loss	75
(j) Total Working	17,68

FEDERATION BANK OF INDIA LTD,

Regd. Office—CALCUTTA.

No. of Offices:—12

(in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1942
(a) Paid-up Capital	4,69
(b) Reserve .	1,48
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	6,19
(d) Deposits	3,60
(e) Cash	1,37
(f) Investments	2
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	38,6
(h) Loans & Advances	8,18
(f) Profit & Loss	—
(j) Total Working	10,65

FIRST NATIONAL BANK LTD,

Regd. Office:—The Mall, LAHORE. (Estd. 193)

Management:—Mr. Ganpat Rai (Managing Director), Mr. R. L. Malhotra (Head Office Accountant).

Aims and objects:—The bank transacts banking business of every description.

No. of Offices:—10

Authorized Capital Rs. 25 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs. 10 lacs
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 10,21,529 Working Capital Rs. 1 crore

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	30th June 1943	30th June 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,16	7,76
(b) Reserve	8	1,55
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,24	9,31
(d) Deposits	23,69	52,48
(e) Cash	4,89	11,69
(f) Investments	5,67	24,36
(g) % of (e) & (f) to d	44.5	68,6
(h) Loans & Advances	15,74	37,57
(i) Profit & Loss	29	47
(j) Total Working	31,49	83,36

FRONTIER BANK LTD,

Regd. Office :—DERA ISMAIL KHAN. Estd. 1909

Management :—R. B. P. L. Dhawan (Chairman), Mr. P. D. Dhawan (Managing Director).

Aims and objects :—The bank transacts every kind of banking business and operates only in the Punjab and N.-W. F. P.

No. of Offices:—11.

Authorised Capital Rs 10 lacs. Subscribed Capital Rs 2,50,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs 5,40,900. Working Capital Rs 1,08,92,332

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,01	2,50
(b) Reserve	2,20	2,91
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	4,21	5,41
(d) Deposits	69,00	89,03
(e) Cash	27,76	26,49
(f) Investments	22,66	32,86
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	73.1	66.7
(h) Loans & Advances	24,40	36,24
(i) Profit & Loss	74	27
(j) Total Working	89,13	1,08,92

GAUHATI BANK LTD,

Regd. Office :—GAUHATI. Estd. 1926

Management :—Mr. Kasi Kanta Boorah (Managing Director), Mr. Gauri Nath Kakati (Secretary).

Aims and objects :—The bank was carrying only loan business till 1936 when it took full banking service. It provides full clearing facilities. (Also see advertisement).

No of Offices:—12.

Authorised Capital Rs 25 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs 25,00,000
Paid up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,41,885 Working Capital over Rs. 1 crore.

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,46	4,13
(b) Reserve	12	21
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,48	4,34
(d) Deposits	40,36	57,45
(e) Cash	15,86	28,15
(f) Investments	96	1,23
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	41.6	51.1
(h) Loans & Advances	23,61	29,77
(i) Profit & Loss	32	1,12
(j) Total working	54,26	76,33

GOENKA COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—DARJEELING. Estd. 1945

Management:—Mr. N. C. Goenka (Managing Director).

Aims and objects:—It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—3

Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 5,00,000

No account published as yet.

HIND-IRAN BANK LTD,

Regd. Office:—RAWALPINDI CITY. Estd. 1944

Management:—Ss. S. Sahib Singh (Chairman), S. Balwant Singh Chadda (Managing Director), Mr. B. Rai (Secretary).

Aims and objects:—It commenced business on 8th December 1944 and transacts all kinds of banking business. (Also see advertisement).

No. of Offices:—15

Authorised Capital Rs. 25,00 000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 12,50,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 6,24 800 Working Capital Rs. 54 86,957

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the Period ending	31st Mar 1945	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,91	6,25
(b) Reserve	—	—
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,91	6,25
(d) Deposits	13,22	39,07
(e) Cash	9,51	14,30
(f) Investments	1 30	5,88
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	81.7	51.7
(h) Loans & Advances	7,74	20,58
(i) Profit & Loss	*	*
(j) Total Working	20,00	54,87

* Not available.

THE JOSNA BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in Cochin State with limited liabilities)

Head Office :

COCHIN

Branches :

Alleppy, Ernakulam and Trichur.

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 50,00,000
Issued and Subscribed Capital		,, 15,00,000
Paid-up Capital as on 31-12-1945		,, 7,46,140

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IS TRANSACTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS

Branches in the course of opening

MUVATTUPUZHA & QUILON (Travancore)

S. A. Prabhu
Managing Director.

N. Lakshmana Pai
Chairman.

HYDERABAD STATE BANK

(Constituted under the Hyderabad State Bank Act XIX of 1350 F.)

To regulate the circulation of the currency, to maintain in the fullest degree its stability and security, to facilitate the payment of money in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and abroad, to provide credit necessary for the economic life of the country and to encourage the growth of agriculture, commerce and industry.

Authorised Capital .. O. S. Rs. 1,50,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up ,, 75,00,000

(Divided into 75,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each)

Head Office:

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

Branches in the Dominions:

Warangal, Gulbarga, Raichur, Latur, Jalna, Nanded, Aurangabad, Nizamabad. Khammameth. Parbhani, Jadcharla, Kopbal, Shahabad, Yadgir, Tandur, Sailu, Zaheerabad, Udgir, Umri. Hingoli.

All kinds of Banking and Treasury business transacted.

Ali Hydari,
Secretary.

R. S. Paton,
Managing Director.

HYDERABAD STATE BANK

Regd. Office:—HYDERABAD.(Deccan). Estd. 1941

Managements:—Mr. Zahid Husain, C. I. E. (President), Mr. Ali Hydari (Secretary), R. S. Paton Esq. (Managing Director).

Aims and object:—The bank was established under the Hyderabad State Bank Act IX of 1350F of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government as the central bank of the State. It has functions like regulation of currency, control of credit and encouraging growth of agriculture, commerce and industry. It also transacts general banking business. (Also see advertisement).

No. of Offices:— 26

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 **Subscribed & Paid-up Capital** Rs. 75,00,000

Working Capital Rs. 10,33,83,000

(Fifty one percent of the issued capital is held by the Nizam Government.)

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	1944*	1945*
(a) Paid-up Capital	75,00	75,00
(b) Reserve	1,00	1,40
(c) Total of (a) and (b)	76,00	76,40
(d) Deposits	5,55,56	9,53,51
(e) Cash	3,69,37	5,09,16
(f) Investments	1,91,23	4,31,65
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	79.1	98.6
(h) Loans & Advances	80,90	84,14
(i) Profit & Loss	2,92	3,87
(j) Total Working	6,44,51	10,33,83

* Accounts published in Nizam dates.

INDIAN NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—8, Lyons Range, CALCUTTA.

Management:—Mr. R. Roy (Managing Director).

Aims and objects:—It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—22

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Aug. 1942	31st Aug. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	67	3,21
(b) Reserve	—	1
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	67	3,22
(d) Deposits	4,92	29,15
(e) Cash	3,63	13,34
(f) Investments	38	7,76
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	79.9	72.7
(h) Loans & Advances	14,3	10,72
(i) Profit & Loss	5	22
(j) Total Working	5,83	36,34

JAMMU & KASHMIR BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—SRINAGAR Estd. 1938

Management:—Major General R. B. Dewan Bishan Dass ji (Chairman), Mr. P. C. Malhotra (General Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank has been incorporated in Jammu and Kashmir State and undertakes banking business of all descriptions. Two of the directors are nominated by the State.

No. of Offices:—11

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 15,45,450
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 10,82,725 Working Capital Rs. 2,86,36,380

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	30th June 1944	30th June 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	7,73	7,73
(b) Reserve	1,75	3,10
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	9,48	10,83
(d) Deposits	1,35,39	2,66,08
(e) Cash	62,95	1,65,49
(f) Investments	22,90	50,49
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	63.4	81.1
(h) Loans & Advances	61,23	65,55
(i) Profit & Loss	2,36	2,36
(j) Total Working	1,49,17	2,86,36

JIND CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

Regd Office:—SANGRUR (Jind State). Estd. 1922

Management:—Mr. Sita Ram, Sardar-i-Ala (Chairman), Mr. Puran Chand Goel (Manager, Head Office).

Aims and objects:—The bank was incorporated under the Jind State Companies Act. It undertakes all kinds of banking business. The Board of the Directors also includes 4 representatives of the State.

No. of Offices:—4.

Authorized Capital Rs. 25,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 4,91,400
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 4,41,930. Working Capital Rs. 43,03,299

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,47	1,47
(b) Reserve	4,58	4,95
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	6,05	6,42
(d) Deposits	31,00	33,84
(e) Cash	15,76	9,40
(f) Investments	3,01	12,80
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	60.6	65.6
(h) Loans & Advances	19,34	19,98
(i) Profit and Loss	84	69
(j) Total Working	39,94	43,03

JOSNA BANK LTD.

Regd. Offiec:—Mattanchery P. O. COCHIN . Estd. 1944
Management:—Sri N. Lakshmj Pai (Chairman), S. Achut Prabhu Esq. (Managing Director).

Aims and objects:—The bank was incorporateb in Cochin State and commenced business on 23-6-1944. It transacts banking business of every description. (Also see advertisement).

No. of Office:—4

Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 15,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 7,46,140 Working Capital exceeds Rs. 55,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	30th June 1945	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,35	7,46
(b) Reserve	—	—
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	6,35	7,46
(d) Deposits	26,83	35,37
(e) Cash	9,91	2,95
(f) Investments	5.30	5,77
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	56,6	24.6
(h) Loans & Advances	17,68	35,54
(i) Profit & Loss	20	25
(j) Total Working	34,37	55,00

KARNATAKA BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—MANGALORE Estd. 1924
Management:—Sri B. R. Vyasrayachar B. A. B. L. (Chairman), Sri Pangal Ramachandra Rao (Secretary).

Aims and objects:—The bank transacts banking business of all descriptions.

No. of Offices:—6

Authorised Capital Rs. 5 lakhs Subscribed Capital Rs. 5 lakhs
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,16,450

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,62	2,62
(b) Reserve	1,31	1,40
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,93	4,02
(d) Deposits	31,17	39,37
(e) Cash	7,29	6,95
(f) Investments	11,73	22,46
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	61.0	74.6
(h) Loans & Advances	15,95	16,20
(i) Profit & Loss	20	22
(j) Total Working	35,73	46 52

LAKSHMI COMMERCIAL BANK LTD

Regd. Office:— RAWALPINDI. Estd. 1939

Management:— L. Harbans Lal Sawhney (Chairman), L. Sewa Ram Kapur (Managing Director), S. Joginder Singh (Secretry).

Aims and objects:— It is one of the noted non-scheduled bank of the Punjab and transacts every kind of banking business.

No. of Offices:—16

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000 **Subscribed Capital** Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Rs. 8,90,000 **Working Capital** Rs. 2½ crores

(Compgrative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	4,58	5,00
(b) Reserve	93	1.50
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,41	6,50
(d) Deposits	1,22,68	1,93,84
(e) Cash	45,58	60,02
(f) Investments	45,10	59,15
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	73.9	61.4
(h) Loans & Advances	42,84	87,07
(i) Profit & Loss	78	1,04
(j) Total Working	1,43,51	2,22,41

KRISHNARAM BALDEO BANK

Regd. Office Sarafa LASHKAR (Gwalior).

Aims and objects:— It is a private bank working under the patronage of Maharaja of Scindia, Gwalior. It undertakes all kinds of banking business. It has got no other office.

Paid-up Capital Rs. 5,13,300 Reserve Rs. 58,71,825
Working Capital Rs. 3,36,99,931

(in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	4th Nov. 1946
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,13
(b) Reserve	58,72
(c) Total of (a) and (b)	63,85
(d) Deposits	2,51,26
(e) Cash	33,13
(f) Investments	2,15,86
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	99.6
(h) Loans and Advances	70,37
(i) Profit and Loss	7,20
(j) Total Working	1

MAHARASHTRA APEX BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—UDIPI (S. India). Estd. 1943

Management:—Mr. A. Lakshminarayana Rao, B. A. B. L. (Chairman), Upendra Ananth Pai, Esq. (Managing Director), T. G. M. Pai, Esq. (General Manager).

Aims and objects:—The Bank was started by Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd. under their Managing Agency for carrying banking business in the Maharashtra area. The Managing Agents laid down their office on 1st. March 1945 in view of the proposed banking bill.

No. of Offices:—6

Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,35,180
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,14,133 Working Capital Rs. 50,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	30th June, 1944	30th June, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital ...	4,01	4,85
(b) Reserve ...	—	6
(c) Total of (a) & (b) ...	4,01	4,91
(d) Deposits ...	24,48	36,96
(e) Cash ...	1,88	7,88
(f) Investments ...	23,34	29,29
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d) ...	103.2	100.5
(h) Loans & Advances ...	3,40	5,44
(i) Profit & Loss ...	28	40
(j) Total Working ...	29,19	43,58

MADURA MERCANTILE BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—108, South Masi Street, MADURA. Estd. 1943

Management:—Sri Rao Bahadur K. M. S. Lakshmanier (Chairman), Sir S. Venkataraman (Secretary).

Aims and objects:—The bank was started with a Paid-up Capital of Rs. 82,000/- which was increased to Rs. 5 lacs on 28-2-45. The number of shareholders is 51 including bank employees. It transacts all kinds of.banking business.

No. of Offices:—6

Authorized Capital Rs. 10,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 5,00,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,25,000 Working Capital over Rs. 35 lakhs

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	30th June 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,86	5,00
(b) Reserve	—	11
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	1,86	5,11
(d) Deposits	6,16	24,13
(e) Cash	3,28	11,19
(f) Investments	2	79
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	53.6	49.6
(h) Loans & Advances	4,92	18,09
(i) Profit & Loss	7	54
(j) Total Working	8,28	31,07

MORVI MERCANTILE BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—MORVI (State). Estd. 1927

Management:—Mr. Mulwantrai P. Baxi (Chairman), Narbheram Mansukhlal & Co. (Managing Agents).

Aims and objects:—The bank was established in 1927 as a private concern with two Directors of Morvi State on its Board. It was converted into a private limited concern in April 1944. Managed by Managing Agents. It has got no other office.

Authorized Capital Rs. 10 lacs — Subscribed Capital Rs. 5 lacs
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5 lacs — Working Capital Rs. 77,06,447

(In thousands of Rupees)

For the period ending			31st March 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	...	...	5,00
(b) Reserve	...	...	75
(c) Total of (a) and (b)	...	...	5,75
(d) Deposits	...	...	71,15
(e) Cash	...	...	29,93
(f) Investments	...	...	27,17
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	...	...	80.4
(h) Loans and Advances	...	...	18,69
(i) Profit and Loss	...	...	16
(j) Total Working	...	...	77,06

MANICKAVELU BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

Regd. Office:—BANGALORE CITY Estd. 1921

Management:—V. Sundramurthy Esq. (Chairman), G. Ramakrishna Iyer Esq. (Manager).

Aims and objects:—It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—1

Authorized Capital Rs. 1,25,00,000 — Subscribed Capital Rs. 8,44,525
Paid-up Capital Rs. 8,57,663 — Working Capital Rs. 9,57,302

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees).

For the period ending			30th June 1943	30th June 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	...	...	8,45	8,45
(b) Reserve	...	...	6	13
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	...	...	8,51	8,58
(d) Deposits	...	...	31	59
(e) Cash	...	...	31	34
(f) Investments	...	...	—	—
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	...	...	100.0	57.6
(h) Loans & Advances	...	...	8,78	9,21
(i) Profit & Loss	...	...	15	32
(j) Total Working	...	...	9,13	9,57

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—91, Mahomedali Road, BOMBAY.

Management:—Lalji Bhai J. Thakar, Esq. (Managing Director).

Aims and objects:—It undertakes banking business of every description.

No. of Offices:—13.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 25 lacs	Subscribed Capital	Rs. 9,37,100
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,56,493.	Working Capital	Rs. 25,71,218

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,31	5,56
(b) Reserve	42	$
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,73	—
(d) Deposits	10,21	13,03
(e) Cash	2,66	$
(f) Invesments	4,20	$
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	67.1	—
(h) Loans & Advances	5,50	$
(i) Profit & Loss	11	$
(j) Total Working	16,71	1,959

NEPAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—KATMANDU (Nepal). Estd. 1938

Management:—Supra Sidha Prabla Gorkha Dakshinababu Major General, Bijay Bhim Sher Jung Bahadur Rana (Director General), Kanwar Shiv Charan Singh Sain (Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank has been incorporated under Nepal Bank Act of 1994 (Sambat) to carry on business of banking within Nepal State.

No. of Offices:—8

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	1943-44	1944-45
(a) Paid-up Capital	14,98	14,98
(b) Reserve	1,70	2,30
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	16,68	17,28
(d) Deposits	63,96	72,65
(e) Cash	$	50,11
(f) Investments	$	42,23
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	—	127.1
(h) Loans & Advances	$	5,15
(i) Profit & Loss	1,18	1,18
(j) Total Working	$	98,74

$ not available

OVERLAND BANK LTD.

Regd. Offices:—6, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

No. of Offices:—19

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	6,46	6,46
(b) Reserve	1,03	1,01
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	7,49	7,47
(d) Deposits	2,99	3,87
(e) Cash	1,33	1,97
(f) Investments	7	7
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d) ...	46.6	52.3
(h) Loans and Advances ...	8,43	8,20
(i) Profit and Loss	—	—
(j) Total Working	11,13	11,45

PACIFIC BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—CALCUTTA

No. of Offices:—14 (in 1942)

(in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1942
(a) Paid-up Capital	7,20
(b) Reserve	5
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	7,25
(d) Deposits	4,89
(e) Cash	1,38
(f) Investments	4
(g) % of (e) and (f) to (d)	29.0
(h) Loans & Advances	9,36
(i) Profit & Loss	13
(j) Total Working	12,68

PATIALA STATE BANK

Regd. Office:—PATIALA

Management:—Mr. Hardit Singh Malik, Prime Minister (Chairman), S. Mohan Singh (Managing Director), Mr. K. J. Khosla (Secretary).

Aims and objects:—The bank operates in Patiala State and undertakes banking business of every description.

No. of Offices:—23 *Foreign Agents*:—Lloyds Bank Ltd.

Authorised Capital Rs. 12,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 12,00,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 31,70,174 Working Capital Rs. 2,64,59,393

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Mar. 1944	30th Sep. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	12,00	12,00
(b) Reserve	19,65	19,70
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	31,65	31,70
(d) Deposits	1,67,49	2,21,46
(e) Cash	43,98	85,93
(f) Investments	52,43	87,83
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	57.5	78.4
(h) Loans & Advances	1,07,41	87,46
(i) Profit & Loss	1,99	1,83
(j) Total Working	2,07,63	2,64,59

PRESIDENCY INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—POONA Estd. 1936

Management:—Mr. G. R. Sathe (Chairman), Mr. C. T. Clistale (Managing Director).

Aims and objects:—The bank undortakes banking business of every description.

No. of Offices:—2

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,18,880 Working Capital Rs. 49,10,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1914	31st Dec. 1915
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,56	4,61
(b) Reserve	38	58
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,94	5,19
(d) Deposits	28,22	42,34
(e) Cash	4,53	13,03
(f) Investments	99,7	12,36
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	51.4	59.9
(h) Loans & Advances	18,78	22,95
(i) Profit & Loss	48	64
(j) Total working	33,72	49,10

PUNJAB & KASHMIR BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—RAWALPINDI Estd. 1912

Management:—Mr. Lachhmi Narain Bhagat (Chairman), Mr. Tara Chand Anand (Managing Director), Mr. H. C. Chandha (Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank transacts business of every description.

No. of Offices:—37

Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 14,32,480 Working Capital Rs. 3,61,03,917

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital ...	4,12	10,00
(b) Reserve ...	2,50	4,32
(c) Total of (a) & (b) ...	6,62	14,32
(d) Deposits ...	2 17,16	3,18,21
(e) Cash ...	1, 15,34	1,00,00
(f) Investments ...	5,00	78,37
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d) ...	55.4	56.2
(h) Loans & Advances ...	93,13	1,49,03
(i) Profit & Loss ...	*	1,72
(j) Total Working ...	2,36,67	3,61,03

*Figures not available.

PUNJAB COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—LYALLPUR Estd. 1936

Management:—Seth Ram Lal Virmani (Chairman), Mr. Guru Das Khanna (Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank transacts all sorts of banking business.

No. of Offices:—5

Authorised Capital Rs. 20 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs. 10 lacs
Paid-up Capital Rs. 49,46,35

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	1,59	4 91
(b) Reserve	9	25
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	1,68	5,16
(d) Deposits	12,84	29,37
(e) Cash	5,89	6,00
(f) Investments	78	4,40
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	51.1	35.4
(h) Loans & Advances	7,95	23,32
(i) Profit & Loss	17	8
(j) Total Working	14,84	37,43

RANGPUR BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

Regd. Office:—RANGPUR

No. of Office:—1

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	7,69	7,69
(b) Reserve	—	—
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	7,69	7 69
(d) Deposits	10,72	10,59
(e) Cash	1,06	1,13
(f) Investments	96	85
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	18.9	18.6
(h) Loans & Advances	7,85	7,85
(i) Profit and Loss	[illegible]2	—
(j) Total Working	25,90	18,34

SHILLONG BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

Regd. Office:—SHILLONG Estd. 1901

Management:—Rai Sahib Sniri Nath Dutta (Chairman), Mr. Profulla Kumar Chowdhry (Managing Director), Mr. S. Dutt (General Manager).

Aims and objects:—Though established in 1901, it started commercial banking only in 1939. It undertakes all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—7

Authorised Capital Rs. 25,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 4,60,370
Paid-up Capital & Reserve over Rs. 5,43,000 Working Capital Rs. 75 00 000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,83	4,25
(b) Reserve	1,05	1,18
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	4,88	5,43
(d) Deposits	28,15	49,40
(e) Cash	10,02	18,94
(f) Investments	2,42	3,39
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	44,2	45,2
(h) Loans & Advances	18,66	30,13
(i) Profit & Loss	25	*
(j) Total Working	39,55	*75,00

*figures not available.

SHROFF'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Regd. Offices—Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY. Estd. 1942

Management:—Sir C.M. Lal Bart. (Chairman), Mr. S.H. Thakur (Managing Director), Mr. H. P. Amin (Manager).

Aims and objects.—The bank has been promoted with the idea of developing indigenous resources and link them up with organised banking facilities. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—18

Authorized Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 29,29,550
Paid-up Capital Rs. 8,77,975

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,08	8,78
(b) Reserve	—	*
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,08	*
(d) Deposits	12,55	30,06
(e) Cash	5,98	32,89†
(f) Investments	5,72	—
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	93.2	109.4
(h) Loans & Advances	3,68	21,86
(i) Profit & Loss	25	10
(j) Total Working	16,77	54,86

*Not available. †Includes Investment.

SIMLA BANKING & INDUSTRIAL CO.

Regd. Office:—SIMLA. Estd. 1919

Management:—Lala Bihari Lal (Chairman), Mr. N. K. Verma (Director and Manager).

Aims and objects:—A scheduled bank now excluded from the list in June 1943. It undertakes banking business of every description.

No. of Offices:—7

Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,05,100
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 7,89,475 Working Capital Rs. 2,15,78,925

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Mar. 1943	31st Mar. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,28	5,29
(b) Reserve	2,60	2,46
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	7,88	7,65
(d) Deposits	82,73	1,04,83
(e) Cash	16,70	15,62
(f) Investments	36,85	18,25
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	64.6	32.8
(h) Loans & Advances	37,94	53,84
(i) Profit & Loss	45	58
(j) Total Working	1,03,58	1,25,26

SONAR BANGLA BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—7, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1934

Management:—Rai Bahadur H. P. Banerjee (Chairman), Mr. S. K. Roy Choudhry (Managing Director), Mr. B. N. Roy Choudhry (Secretary).

Aims and objects:—The bank undertakes all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—51

Authorized Capital Rs. 20,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 7,50,000 Working Capital over Rs. 80,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	10th Jan. 1943	13th April, 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,06	5,23
(b) Reserve	7	30
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,13	5,53
(d) Deposits	7,83	15,49
(e) Cash	4,12	8,01
(f) Investments	7	9
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	53.4	52.2
(h) Loans and Advances	5,24	10,26
(i) Profit & Loss	19	21
(j) Total Working	11,13	21,26

SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD.

Regd. Office :—TRICHUR Estd. 1929

Management:—M. R. Ry K. A. Davis, C. A. Pyloth Avl, C. L. Palu, A.V.C. (Managing Director), M. D. Thomas (General Manager).

Aims and objects:—The bank has been incorporated in Cochin State and transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—11

Authorised Capital Rs. 12,50,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 8,15,240 Working Capital Rs. 12,27,43,523

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*).

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1944	30th Sep. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,47	7,42
(b) Reserve	69	91
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,16	8,33
(d) Deposits	65,66	58,15
(e) Cash	16,30	17,52
(f) Investments	5,30	18,05
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	32.7	41.8
(h) Loans & Advances	49,67	58,53
(i) Profit & Loss	78	*
(j) Total Working	77,14	1,02,83

* Figures not available.

SOUTHERN BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1934

Management:—Sgt. Dehendra Nath Mukerjee (Chairman), Mr. Amal Kumar Rae Chowdhry (Managing Director), Mr. C. Banerjee (Chief Accountant).

Aims and Objects:—The bank increased its capital only recently in the year 1945 and transacts all kinds of banking business,

Number of offices:—7

Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 6,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 6,21 000 Working Capital Rs. 62 38,181

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	30th June, 1944	30th June, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	3,86	6,18*
(b) Reserve	11	21
(c) Total of (a) and (b)	3,97	6,39
(d) Deposits	37,49	53,58
(e) Cash	13,57	20,92
(f) Investments	32,8	12,31
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	44,9	61,9
(h) Loans & Advances	23,94	26,64
(i) Profit & Loss	22	50
(j) Total Working	42,29	61,38

* Includes calls in advance

SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—SYLHET Estd. 1923

Aims & objects:—It undertakes every kind of banking business.

No. of Offices:—15

Authorised Capital Rs. 10 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs. 6,00,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 6 lacs Working Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	14th April, 1943	30th June, 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	4,37	3,06
(b) Reserve	31	$
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	3,17	$
(d) Deposits	27,14	72,17
(e) Cash	10,52	24,93
(f) Investments	2,38	4,47
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	47.7	40,8
(h) Loans & Advances	17,34	55,54
(i) Profit & Loss	21	$
(j) Total Working	40,13	1,50,000

$ Not available

THOMCOS BANK LTD-

Regd. Offices:—ALLEPPY Estd. 1942

Management :—Mr. A. V. Thomas (Chairman), Mr. M. Marthanda Pillai (Secretary).

Aims and objects:—Tha bank has been registered in Travancore State and commenced business on 14th January 1943 It transacts business of every description.

No. of Offices:—10

Authorised Capital Rs. 20 lacs Subscribed Capital Rs. 10 lacs
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,70,000 Working Capital Rs. 78,59,000

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending			31st Dec. 1942	31st Dec. 1943
(a) Paid-up Capital	...	...	5,00	5,00
(b) Reserve	...	...	25	70
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	...	...	5,25	5,70
(d) Deposits	...	...	38,96	69,84
(e) Cash	...	...	11,49	29,30
(f) Investments	...	...	2,01	32,34
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	...	...	36,2	88,2
(h) Loans & Advances	...	...	31,56	44,52
(i) Profit & Loss	...	...	71	60
(j) Total Working	...	...	47,23	78,59

TRAVANCORE BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—TRIVANDRUM. Estd. 1945

Aims and objects:—The bank has been opened for business only from 6th February 1946. The paid-up capital of the bank is Rs. 1 crore and the State Government has purchased shares for a value of Rs. 30 lacs. It works as banker to Travancore Government. It shall open various offices within the State of Travancore to play its full role.

No. of Offices:—2

No accounts published as yet.

TANJORE PERMANENT FUND

Regd. Office:—TANJORE: Estd. 1901

Management:—Sri K. S. Kalyanasundaram Pillai (President), Mr. D. A. Swamy (Secretary & Treasurer).

Aims and objects:—The fund was previously incorporated to transact all general banking business but in the year 1939 it modified its constitution to that of a joint stock bank. It transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices:—18

Authorized Capital	Rs. 25,00,000	Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,11,225
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 6,23,563	Working Capital	Rs. 57,47,406

(Comparative statement in thousands of rupees)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1944	30th June. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	2,88	3,08
(b) Reserve	2,34	3,15
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,22	6,23
(d) Deposits	43,07	48,73
(e) Cash	8,57	13,30
(f) Investments	16,31	10,11
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	57.8	48.4
(h) Loans & Advances	23,69	32,21
(i) Profit & Loss	19	20†
(j) Total Working	51,06	57,47

†Profit for half year.

When you visit Kotagiri, Nilgiris,
remember that the

Kotagiri Bank Ltd.

is at your service to transact banking
business of every description
promptly, quickly and
honestly.

TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—KOTTAYAM. Estd. 1929.

Management :— Mr. K. K. Thomas (Chairman), Mr. M. C. Mathew (Managing Director), C. M. Cherian, Esqr. (Secretary).

Aims & Objects :— It was incorporated in 1929 under the Travanoore Co. Act, and transacts all kinds of banking business.

No. of Offices :— 51

Authorized Capital Rs. 25,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 5,00,000

Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,60,000 Working Capital Rs. 1,54,35,680

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	5,00	5,00
(b) Reserve	45	60
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	5,45	5,60
(d) Deposits	71,85	1,28,89
(e) Cash	28,58	44.53
(f) Investments	18,23	30,14
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	65.0	57.8
(h) Loans & Advances	34,58	71,70
(i) Profit & Loss	67	1,26
(j) Total Working . . .	86,85	1,54,36

TRAVANCORE CREDIT BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—TRIVANDRUM.

Management:—Rajyasevanarth S, Chattaratha Karayoler (Chairman), Mr. K. A. Swasankara (Secretary).

Aims & Objects:—The bank was establishedd in the year 1938 uuder the rules and regulations of IV of 1113 of the Government oi Travancore, to work as Land-Mortgage and Industrial Bank of the State.

No. of Offices:—1

Authorised Capital Rs. 1 00,00,000 Paid-up Capital Rs. 8,59,250

(*in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending	30-6-44
(a) Paid-up Capital	8,59
(b) Reserve	56
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	9,15
(d) Deposits	18,38
(e) Cash	8,62*
(f) Investments	—
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	47,9
(h) Loan & Advances	21,86
(i) Profit & Loss	10
(j) Total working	54.86

*Includes Investments.

UNITED WESTERN BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—SATARA (Bombay Presidency). Estd. 1936.

No. of Offices:—5

Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00,000 Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 4,54,560

Working Capital Rs. 59,04,200

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending		31st Dec. 1944	31st Dec. 1945
(a) Paid-up Capital	...	4,93	4,99
(b) Reserve	...	37	56
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	...	5,30	5,55
(d) Deposits	...	38,93	51,57
(e) Cash	...	6,08	6,70
(f) Investments	...	26,60	31,11
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	...	91.5	77.3
(h) Loans & Advances	...	9,44	17,52
(i) Profit & Loss	...	45	47
(j) Total Working	...	46,38	59,04

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Regd. Office:—8 Clive Street, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1930

Management:— Mr. Hira Lal Sen-Gupta, M.A. (Founder & Managing Director).

Aims & Objects:—The bank was started by the Founder, Managing Director and became a sub-member of the Calcutta Clearing Association in April 1934. (Also see advertisement).

No. of Offices:—13

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 6,57,570

Paid-up Capital & Reserve Rs. 5,40,270 Working Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands af rupees*)

For the period ending		31st Dec. 1943	31st Dec. 1944
(a) Paid-up Capital	...	1,62	3,01
(b) Reserve	...	12	17
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	...	1,74	3,18
(d) Deposits	...	25.46	46,26
(e) Cash	...	9,45	24,44
(f) Investments	...	2,97	3,95
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)	...	48.7	62.7
(h) Loans & Advances	...	57,02	19,74
(i) Profit & Loss	...	18	32
(j) Total Working	...	27,96	49,43

VYSYA BANK LTD.

Regd. Office:—BANGALORE CITY.

Management:—Sri S. V. Sreenivasa Chetty (Chairman), Sri Suravanarayana Chetty (Secretary).

Aims and Objects:—The bank was established in the year 1930 and transacts all kinds of banking business. It has applied for a further issue of Capital. (Also see advertisement).

Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00,000 Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,00,000

Paid-up Capital & Reserves Rs. 5,39,200 Working Capital Rs. 45,00,000

(*Comparative statement in thousands of rupees*)

For the period ending		31st Dec. 1944	26th Sep. 1945
(a) Paid up Capital	...	3,21	4,96
(b) Reserve	...	22	43
(c) Total of (a) & (b)	..	3,43	5,39
(d) Deposits	...	16,02	37,01
(e) Cash	...	3,03	5,70
(f) Investments		3,73	18,16
(g) % of (e) & (f) to (d)		42.2	64.5
(h) Loans & Advances		13,99	*
(i) Profit & Loss	...	16	*
(j) Total Working	..	23,16	45,00

*Not available.

Grams : "PEPUBMIL" Estd. 1927 Post Box No. 2122. Calcutta

PETERS' BANK LTD.

Head Office:—17, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA

For Progressive and Cheerful India !

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS

IN

CULTIVATION

NATIONAL CULTIVATION BONDS

PURCHASE VALUE		MATURE VALUE		PERIOD
Rs. 50/—	...	Rs. 100/—	...	12 years
Rs. 50/—	...	Rs. 150/—	...	16 years
Rs. 50/—	...	Rs. 200/—	...	20 years
Rs. 50/—	...	Rs. 300/—	...	25 years

Apply for rules :

PETER MAJUMDAR
Managing Director.

DARJEELING BANK

LIMITED

Tele: RAINBOW, Cal. : : *Estd. 1931* : : Phone : : P. K. 2681.

Head Office: Bhowanipur, CALCUTTA

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA
- Dalhousie Square
- Burrabazar
- New Market

BENGAL
- Dacca
- Narayanganj
- Mirkadim
- Gopalganj
- Mymensingh
- Jalpaiguri
- Darjeeling
- Siliguri
- Bankura

ASSAM
- Gauhati
- Tezpur
- Charali
- Sylhet

BEHAR
- Patna
- Jamshedpur
- Dhanbad
- Jharia
- Hazaribagh
- Katrasgarh
- Purulia
- Ranchi

ORISSA
- Puri
- Cuttack—Chowdhury Bazar
- Khurda Road—Angul
- Berhampur (Ganjam)

U. P. & C. P.
- Nagpur
- Benares
- Jaunpur

PAY OFFICES

CALCUTTA—Ballygunj, College Street, Shyambazar, Sealdah, Behala, Ichhapur (Dacca), Asansol, Midnapur, Bhagalpur, Kurkend (Bihar), Sambalpur, Khurda, Kendrapara.

All classes of banking business transacted

B. MUKHERJEE, Managing Director.

STATISTICS OF NON-SCHEDULED BANKS

WITH PAID-UP CAPITAL & RESERVES BELOW Rs. 5 LAKHS

1. GENERAL STATISTICS :—

Consolidated statement of Demand and Time Liabilities and Cash Reserves of Non-Scheduled Banks Operating in British India.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Date	No. of Reporting Bank	Demand Liabilities	Time Liabilities	Total Demand and Time Liabilities	Cash Balances	Percentage of Cash to Total Demand and Time Liabilities
31-12-1940	604	5,26,29	11,47,76	16,74,05	1,30,06	7.8
Average		87	1,90	2,77	22	
31-12-1941 ...	601	7,06,25	12,47,33	19,53,58	1,64,34	8.4
Average		1,18	2,08	3,26	27	
31-12-1942	534	11,05,54	13,58,80	24,64,34	2,62,68	10.7
Average ...		2,07	2,54	4,61	49	
31-12-1943	530	17,52,17	17,26,86	34,79,03	4,88,32	14.0
Average		3,31	3,26	6,57	92	
31-12-1944	613	24,84,08	28,29,38	53,13,46	6,03,75	11.4
Average		4,05	4,61	8,66	98	
26-12-1945	588	25,56,86	28,39,22	53,99,08	5,76,61	10.7
Average		4,35	4,83	9,18	98	
23-2-1945	599	25,42,52	28,55,50	53,98,02	5,52,82	10.4
Average		4,24	4,77	9,01	92	
30-3-1945	599	26,94,76	29,46,59	56,41,35	6,33,40	11.6
Average		4,49	4,91	9,40	1,05	
27-4-1945	629	28,54,31	31,43,78	59,98,09	6,60,30	11.0
Average		4,54	5,00	9,54	1,05	
†25-5-1945 ...	635	28,68,26	32,34,21	61,02,47	6,94,89	11.4
Average		4,52	5,09	9,61	1,09	
29-6-1945	636	29,96,59	33,65,42	63,62,01	7,55,45	11.9
Average		4,71	5,29	10,00	1,19	

†Revised.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	Aarnad Bank	Trichinopoly	31.12.43	60
2	Abhoya Bank	Comilla	31.12.42	1,08
3	Afghan National Bank	Karachi	22.6.45	30
4	Agga wal Bank	Lucknow 5.11.1935	30.6.44 30.6.45	27 27
5	Agricultural & Industrial Bank	Coondapoor 7.11.1934	31.12.44 31.12.45	2,98 4,23
6	Agurchand Manmull Bank	Madras 1944	31.12.45	2,10
7	Akal Bank	Lahore 1937	The bank was known	
8	Allahabad Commercial Bank	Allahabad 1936	31.12.44 31.12.45	7 8
9	Allahabad Trading & Banking Co.	Allahabad 1883	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,34 1,32
10	Alleppey Bank	Alleppey 1919	31.12.43 31.12.45	76 82
11	Allied Bank	Dacca	Figures	
12	Allied Exchange Bank	Calcutta 1930	Figures	
13	Ambala Commercial Bank	Ambala Cantt 1929	31.3.44 31.3.45	55 61
14	Amrit Bank	Amritsar 1935	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,74 3,83
15	Amritsar Radhasoami Bank	Amritsar 1943	30.6.44 30.6.45	50 51
16	Anaimalai Union Bank	Anaimalai 1922	30.4.43 30.4.45	81 72
17	Ananda Bank (Madras)	Srivilliputtur 1945	31.12.45	1,29
18	Ashoka Bank	Bagalkot 1924	31.12.45	21a
19	Assam Bank	Silchar	Figures	
20	Associated Bank of Tripura	Gangasagar	13.4.42 14.4.43	74 160
21	Attur & Jawahar Bank	Mangalore	31.3.42 31.3.43	52 52

*Not available, § Includes Fixed Deposit. a. Excludes Reserve.

STATISTICS

(In thousands of rupees.)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of b (g) & (h) to	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
2,67	82	30	41.5	2,24	3	3,82	2
1,93	36	5	21.6	1.75	--98	3,11	2
83,97	51,22	32,86	100.1	—	11	*	4
3,80	1,58	—	41.6	1,94	1	5.55	6
7,78	2,50	—	32.1	4,17	3	11.78	8
27,77	4,31	20,69	89.3	15,28	14	42,37	14
54,20	7,44	22,25	55.0	29,24	*	61,48	17
12,27	5,11	1,04	51.3	8,54	12	14,95	1
as Circular Bank up to 1945. No accounts published in new name.							5
1,44	12	1	9.2	1,39	1	1,73	1
2,68	21	2	8.5	2,41	2	2,89	1
6,54	41	2,19	40.0	4,01	1	8,05	1
7,54	1,79§	3,13	65.6	3,80	1	8,95	1
1,52	29	27	37.5	1,91	5	2,50	1
2,34	27	81	46.9	2,44	8	3,54	1
		not				available	6
		not				available	13
11,05	2,00	4,79	61.7	4,80	7	11,99	3
13,36	2.58	5,76	64.1	6,33	6	14,81	3
35,34	10,38	8,86	54.7	21,07	31	42,12	5
40,06	10,06	10,93	52.5	30.49	20	53.42	6
7,83	1,10	—	14.0	7,33	4	8,61	2
10,89	1,32	3,30	42.0	8,12	5	13,02	2
18	20	10	166.6	59	3	98	2
54	22	13	64.8	52	5	1,31	2
9	64	—	711.1	11	—	1,39	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	1,72	1
		not				availble	3
9,02	3,24	20	38.2	5,69	8	14,04	14
13,50	5,47	25	41.0	7,82	10	20,97	16 (17)
45	14	23	82.2	58	—	1,04	2
56	26	30	100.0	52	2	1,15	2

Figures in Bracket in Column (m) indicate present number

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
22	Australasia Bank	Lahore	31.12.43	1,23
23	B. & A. Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
24	Badati Jamugiri Gaolia Bank	Badati	Figures not available	
25	Baldia Bank	Hyderabad (DN)	Figures not available	
26	Bangalore Cantonment Permanent Fund	Bangalore	31.8.42 31.8.43	1,26 1,26
27	Bank of Alwaye	Alwaye 1942	30.6.44 30.6.45	1,15 1,40
28	Bank of Aundh‡	Aundh 1.2.1944	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,69 1,73
29	Bank of Bankura	Bankura	Figures not available	
30	Bank of Barsi	Barsi 1926	31.12.45	75
31	Bank of Barwani	Barwani 1914	31.12.45	1,00
32	Bank of Citizens	Belgaum	30.6.42 30.6.43	62 82
33	Bank of Cochin	Ernakulam 1928	31.12.43 31.12.44	73 2,22
34	Bank of Deccan	Kottayam	31.12.43 31.12.44	4,12 4,12
35	Bank of Dewas	Dewas Jr. 1936	30.9.45	2,77
36	Bank of Faridkot	Faridkot 1946	No accounts published	
37	Bank of Kamrup	Calcutta	31.12.45	1.81
38	Bank of Konkan	Malvan 1945	31.12.45	2,50
39	Bank of Madura	Madura	31.12.43	63
40	Bank of Mangalore	Mangalore 1931	30.6.44 30.6.45	63 1,01
41	Bank of Meenachil	Palai	igures not available.	
42	Bank of Northern India	Rawalpindi	31.12.42 31.12.43	1,46 1,46
43	Bank of Punjab	Lahore	Figures not available.	

*Not available ‡ Previously known as Aundh State Banking & Insurance Co. Ltd.
†Figures in bracket indicate number of offices at present.

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	Number of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
5,61	2,53	1,00	62.9	3,27	—	7,17	1
							2
							1
							1
35	29	19	137.1	1,09	6	1.67	1
37	44	32	205.4	1,11	6	1,88	1
14,48	6 26	24	44.8	9,55	44	16,06	1
8,59	3,95	84	55·7	5,64	36	10,44	1
11,52	3,24	2,77	52.1	6,88	6	13,57	5
8,57	1,19	1,30	29.0	7,38	16	10,77	5
							2
3,00	*	*	*	*	*	4,00	2
4,68	*	*	—	*	*	*	1
5,43	1,14	1,09	41.0	3,88	5	6,15	3
13,07	1,92	2,27	32.0	9,69	19	14,17	5 (14)
7,42	3,87	1,24	68.8	3,13	8	8,99	2
11,52	5,95	4,10	87.2	4,45	14	15,27	3 (4)
2,03	1,73	25	97.5	4,03	15	6,37	3
4,03	98	69	41.4	6,59	14	8,47	6 (8)
10,02	4,00	—	39.9	9,58	78	13,58	2
as	yet					10,00	3
*	*	*	—	*	*	45,00	30
3,62	2,12	2,02	114.3	1,73	*	6,28	3 (4)
66,65	34,92	11,74	70.0	22,13	20	69,40	2
3,99	60	89	37.3	3,44	33	5,23	4
5,19	89	1,30	42.2	4,89	6	7,37	5 (7)
							15
1,16	86	2	75.8	1,84	-7	2,76	1
1,36	76	2	57.3	2,24	6	3,04	1
							1

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
44	Bank of South India	Karur	10.9.43	51
45	Bank of the East (1927)	Gauhati	31.12 43	79
			31.12.45	1,11
46	Bankers Union	Calcutta	31.12.42	2,00
			31.12.43	2,05
47	Banthia Bank	Panval	31.12.43	88
48	Banque De L' Indochine	Paris	It has got only one	
49	Bapatla Mutual Benefit Co.	Bapatla	15.5.42	1,06
			15.5.45	1,02
50	Bareilly Bank	Bareilly	31.12.42	93
			31.12.43	99
51	Belighata Bank†	Calcutta 1936	31.12.44	20
			31.12.45	67
52	Belgaum Bank	Belgaum 1930	30.6.44	1,17
			30.6.45	2,81
53	Benares State Bank	Benares-	It is a state department	
54	Bengal Commercial & Agricultural Bank	Calcutta	Information not available	
55	Bengal Commercial Bank	Midnapore 1912	Information not available	
56	Bengal Duras Bank	Jalpaiguri	31.12.42	87
			31.12.43	88
57	Bengal Metropolitan Bank	Calcutta	Amalgamated with	
58	Bengal Muslim Bank	Calcutta	31.12.42	57
59	Bengal Oriental Bank	Comilla	Information not available	
60	Bengal Traders Bank	Hajigunj 1924	13.4.42	77
			13.4.43	84
61	Bengal Union Bank	Chandpur 1926	31.12.44	28
			31.12.45	2,50
62	Berhampore Bank	Berhampore	30.6.42	87
			30.6.43	91
63	Bharat Banking Co	Silchar	31-3-42	97
			31-3-43	1,03

†Previously known as Belighata Banking & Trading Co.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to f	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
	15	—	17.4	1,34	—	1,54	
4,70	1,84	16	42.5	3,18	6	5,83	4
11,35	6,53	35	60.6	5,40	10	12,90	5
5,00	1,71	39	42.0	4,83	6	7,32	3
7,67	3,64	38	52.4	5,91	9	10,34	3
7,00	2,08	2,10	59.7	3,46	—	7.91	1
office in Pondicherry.							
93	9	10	20.4	1,75	2	2,13	1
37	12	12	64.8	1,07	1	1,49	1
12,99	4,75	2,05	52.3	7,69	16	16,99	7
19,07	9,03	3,47	65.5	6,52	24	23,32	9 (11)
3,69	2,15	34	67.4	1,43	3	3,96	1
5,05	1,31	34	32.6	4,10	7	6,02	1
19,83	3,02	5,69	43.8	16,83	18	25,77	11
29,13	9,94	6,80	57.4	16,99	19	34,12	16 (17
No Balance Sheet published.							
1,29	1,46	22	130.2	44	1	2,36	1
1,61	1,22	22	89.4	105	4	2,63	1
East India Commercial Bank, Calcutta.							
30	34	—	80.0	59	—2	95	
1,36	17	1	13.2	2.00	7	3.21	5
3,16	1,26	1	40.2	2,45	—	4,67	4
26,40	14,30	3,00	65.5	6,34	7	27.24	34
*	*	*	*	*	*	50.00	36
10,99	1,02	36	12.5	7,94	2	12,29	4
10,58	1,00	34	12.6	7,67	2	12,39	3
8,69	1,43	8,48	33.4	6,71	11	10,15	1
9.06	3,18	1,2S	49.2	5,64	8	10.55	1

*not available.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
64	Bharat Industrial Bank	Poona 1938	31-12-43 31-12-44	1,02 1,75
65	Bharat Mahaluxmi Bank	Multan 1933	31.12.43 31.12.44	73 1,02
66	Bharat Mercantile Bank	Calcutta	Information not available	
67	Bharta Bank	Calicut 1918	*	*
68	Bhargava Commercial Bank	Jubbulpore 1893	31.12.42 31.12.43	2,56 2,56
69	Bhavnagar State Bank	Bhavnagar	It is a state bank	
70	Bhowanipore Banking Corp.	Calcutta 1896	Information not available	
71	Bikaner State Savings Bank	Bikaner	It is a state bank	
72	Bishnupur Bank	Bishnupur	31.12.42 31.12.43	70 72
73	Biswa Bharti Bank	Calcutta 1925	Figures not available	
74	Bogra City Bank	Calcutta 1928	Information not available	
75	British India Bank	Karachi	Information not available	
76	British India Banking Corp.	Calcutta	Information not available	
77	Calcutta Bankers	Calcutta 1939	31.12.42 31.12.43	81 81
78	Calcutta City Bank	Calcutta 1937	31.12.42 31.12.44	51 2,56
79	Calcutta Industrial Bank	Calcutta 1930	31.12.43 31.12.44	2,12 3,37
80	Calcutta Mercantile Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
81	Calcutta Modern Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
82	Calcutta Union Bank	Calcutta 1926	Information not available	
83	Cambay State Bank	Cambay	It is a State bank	
84	Catholic Bank (Incorporated in Cochin State)	Irinjalakuda 1913	6.4.45	87
85	Catholic Bank	Mangalore 1935	30.6.44 30.6.45	3,01 3,17

*not available

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
15,86	5,03	6,61	73.3	5,24	15	17,80	4
22,10	7,05	8,31	69.5	8,39	12	25,19	6 (7)
2,63	1,49	9	60.1	1,05	—	4.57	8
3,63	3,39	15	97.5	1,11	2	5,09	10 (8)
*	*	*	*	*		1,19	2
58	4	—	6.8	2,35	—	3,34	1
84	7	—	8.3	2,46	2	3,46	1
No accounts published.							2
No accounts published.							8
6.32	3,36	26	57.3	3,37	5	7,38	3
10,21	4.87	—	47.7	6,04	10	11,26	3
							1
							37
							1
							1
26	5	—	19.2	1,04	3	1,10	2
,28	16	1	60.7	83	—	1,10	2
4,65	2,39	28	57.4	2,47	5	5,66	10
23,63	8,82	86	40.9	15,37	33	27,58	21
20,18	10,47	66	55.1	10,00	—	26,88	8
46,20	25.66	5,98	68.4	18,14	20	6716	15 (18)
							18
							4
							6
No accounts published.							1
65	1,06	80	286.1	1,44	43	3,61	1
27,24	3,63	8,82	45.7	17,82	23	30,81	7
31,36	1,95	15,05	54.2	17,38	24	35.21	7

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)
86	Catholic Bank of India	Changanacherry 1939	31.12.44 30.6.45	2,31 3,39
87	Catholic Oriental Bank	Aranattukara 1920	16.8.44 16.8.45	70 72
88	Catholic Syrian Bank	Trichur	16.8.42 16.8.43	3,51 3,49
89	Catholic Union Bank	Vazhappally	31.12.42	54
90	Central Commercial Bank	Calcutta 1928	31.12.45	9
91	Central Mercantile Bank	Monghyr 1942	31.3.44 31.3.45	57 86
92	Central Pioneer Bank	Calcutta 1930	Figures not	available
93	Central United Bank	Rajapalaiyam 1945	31.12.45	125
94	Century Bank	Bangalore 1934	31.12.44 31.12.45	* 63
95	Chalapuram Bank	Calicut 1906	31.10.43 31.12.44	4,25 4,25
96	Chaldean Syrian Bank	Trichur 1919	15.8.44 15.8.45	2,24 2,59
97	Chandpur Model Bank	Chandpur 1926	Figures not	available
98	Chaumuhani Commercial Bank	Chaumuhani 1927	31.12.45	34e
99	Chawla Bank	Bannu 1932	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,81 2,01
100	Chettinad Mercantile Bank	Karaikudi 1933	31.12.42 31.12.45	3,19 2,99e
101	Chettinad Pioneer Bank	Salem 1936	30.6.44 30.6.45	2,22 2,27
102	Chitaldrug Savings Bank	Chitaldrug 1870	30.6.44 30.6.45	68 70
103	Chowghat Christian Bank	Palghat	Figures not	available
104	Citadel Bank	Calcutta 1940	31.3.44 31.3.45	76 76
105	Citizens Bank	Robertsonpet (K.G.F.) 1937	31.12.44 31.12.45	29 30

(e) Excludes reserves. (f) Excludes Fixed Deposits. * Not available.

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
7,57	2,96	1,07	53.2	6,03	17	10,48	7
9,65	3,07	1,73	49.7	8,21	15	13,58	7 (9)
1,36	1,20f	30	110.2	40	3	2,12	2
1,30	1,08f	30	106.1	46	1	2,06	2
9,22	2,43	81	35.1	8,38	18	13,21	7
15,96	7,50	2,61	63.3	9,39	53	21,04	7
—	—	—	—	41	—	55	3
1,28	49	—	38.2	25	—	1,50	3
3,62	1,18	84	55,8	2,21	3	4,35	3
4,88	1,12	2,06	65.1	2,46	3	5,85	4 (5)
							8
2,49	40	28	27.3	3,05	4	3,83	3
74	*	*		*	*	1,10	1
1,11	12	14	23.4	1,54	4	1,93	1
6,61	1,71	2.73	67.2	5,83	—25	11,29	5
7,65	1,79	2,83	60.3	8,17	—4	13,38	5
15,63	5,97	2,12	51.7	10,02	30	18,34	6
25,29	10,25	2,97	52.2	15,74	30	29,40	7
							13
39	32	4	92.3	31	*	*	3
15,72	8,76	1,34	64.2	6,46	19	19,12	4
27,85	11,55	4,30	56.9	13,01	27	39,94	7 (10)
1,99	1,36	15	75.8	2,14	—	5,22	3
7,64	2,81	7,76	13.8	33	*	12,00	6
3,92	1,78	87	67.6	3,90	22	6,58	1
1,78	1,09	88	110.6	2,43	14	4,55	1
1,25	11	22	26.4	1,54	3	1,97	1
1,51	7	22	19.2	1,97	2	2,26	1
2,13	57	62	55.7	1,23	—7	3,75	5
3,51	74	82	46.1	2,14	—3	5,26	5
1,33	*	*	—	*	2	1,90	1
1,47	40	67	72.7	83	3	1,96	1

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
106	City Bank*	Calcutta 1920	Figures not available.	
107	City Bank of Lahore	Lahore 1936	30.6.44 30.6.45	2,19 2,26
108	City Commercial Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
106	City Forward Bank	Kumbakonam	31.12.42	86
110	Cocanada Radhasoami Bank	Cocanada 1943	30.4.44 30.4.45	50 50
111	Cochin Commercial Bank	Cochin 1936	31.12.43 31.12.45	63 2,22
112	Cochin National Bank	Trichur	12.4.42 12.4.43	58 58
113	Cochin Nayar Bank	Trichur 1928	31.12.44 30.6.45	1,93 2,13
114	Cochin Reserve Bank	Trichur 1936	Figures not available.	
115	Cochin Union Bank	Trichur 1931	1944-45 31.12.45	45 45
116	Coimbatore Annupparpalayam Bank	Coimbatore	31.7.42 31.7.43	1,03 1,02
117	Coimbatore Aryan Bank	Coimbatore	30.4.43 30.4.45	80 81
118	Coimbatore Baghialuxmi Bank	Coimbatore 1930	31.12.44 31.12.45	33 33
119	Coimbatore Bank	Coimbatore 1936	30.4.44 30.4.45	54 70
120	Coimbatore Dravya Sahaya Nidhi	Coimbatore	31.3.43 31.3.45	2,07 2,02
121	Coimbatore Hindu Karupakara Nidhi	Coimbatore 1905	31.8.42 31.8.45	2,83 1,82
122	Coimbatore Janopakara Nidhi	Coimbatore	30.6.42 30.6.43	1,43 1,43
123	Coimbatore Kamalalaya Bank	Coimbatore 1925	30.9.44 30.9.45	10 10
124	Coimbatore Karpaga Nidhi	Coimbatore	31.3.42 31.3.43	50 51

* Not available.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Deposits (f)	Cash (g)	Investment (h)	% of (g) & (h) to f (i)	Loans & Advances (j)	Profit & Loss (k)	Total Working (l)	No. of offices (m)
13 19	1,59	6,37	60.3	7,96	17	16,04	1
15,41	4,62	6,06	69.3	7,35	45	18,17	1 (2)
79	5,51	1,29	63.0	4,85	5	11,75	6 (7)
5,41	77	1,21	36.6	3,94	—2	6,04	2
7,31	44	2,96	46.5	6,35	6	9,85	2
6,36	1,72	30	31.7	5,38	5	7,72	6
20,99	3,98	1,07	24.1	15,69	25	25,77	7
20	11	—	55.0	67	—	91	1
21	18	7	19.0	53	3	89	1
39	7,30	5,06	35.5	29,85	12	42,91	9 (12)
45 5	9,42	3,68	29.7	36,01	36	49,29	9
7,00	1,42	3,86	75.4	3,07	6	8,56	4
8,91	5,12	3,57	97.9	50	*	8,50	4
97	41	1	43.3	1,46	4	2,06	1
1,49	35	1	24.1	2,06	5	2,60	1
34	7	—	51.2	97	2	1,19	1
52	10	27	71.1	86	3	1,38	1
1	—	3	300.0	22	*	35	1
1	—	8	800 0	17	*	34	1
4 38	*	*	—	*	5	5,06	1
5,49	1 43	21	30.0	4,67	6	6,35	1
3,60	55	1,69	62.2	3,75	8	6,04	1
4,88	25	1 72	40.3	6,06	25	8,16	1
16	95	30	781.2	1.88	9	3,34	1
63	16	62	123.8	1 79	6	2,73	1
59	6	00	17.9	1,13	—10	2,64	1
46	26	12	82.6	1 00	—3	1,90	1
16	6	1	43.7	19	—2	28	1
15	3	1	26.6	22	—1	27	1
9	1	—	11.1	41	—2	61	1
5	7	—	140.0	26	—9	56	1

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
125	Coimbatore National Bank	Coimbatore	31.1.43 31.1.44	172 72
126	Coimbatore Premier Bank	Coimbatore	Figures not available.	
127	Coimbatore Sri Ganesar Bank	Coimbatore	30.11.43 30.11.45	77 93
128	Coimbatore Standard Bank	Coimbatore 1933	31.12.45	61
129	Coimbatore Town Bank	Coimbatore	31.8.42 31.8.43	2,63 2,56
130	Coimbatore Varthaka Viridhi Bank	Coimbatore 1941	31.8.43 31.8.45	2,38 1,09
131	Coimbatore Vasanthara Bank	Coimbatore 1924	30.9.44 30.9.45	26 27
132	Colony Bank	Lyallpur 1908	31.12.44 30 6.45	2,86 3,46
133	Comilla Industrial Bank	Comilla	Figures not available	
134	Commercial & Industrial Bank	Hyderabad (Deccan)	Figures not available.	
135	Commercial Bank & Trust	Madras 1934	31.12.43 31.12 44	76 97
136	Commercial Bank of India	Lahore 1935	31.12.44 31.12.45	1,75 2,58
137	Commercial Credit Bank	Madras 1940	31.12 43 31 12.44	57 57
138	Commercial Kamala Bank	Coimbatore	Figures not available	
139	Commercial Prabhakara Bank	Coimbatore	Figures not available	
140	Commercial Syndicate Bank	Ferozabad 1937	A private bank and	
141	Commercial United Bank	Coimbatore	Figures not available	
142	Commons Bank of India	Calcutta 1913	Figures not available	
143	Commonwealth Bank	Kumbakonam 1933	31.12.43 31.12.44	86 1,32
144	Comrade Bank	Chittagong 1934	31 12.42 31.12.44	82 92

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
34	11	15	76.4	1,18	9	1,58	1
25	15	15	120.0	91	5	1,26	1
2 68	57	20	28.7	2,97	16	3,77	1
3,23	1,02	—	31.5	3,14	12	5,21	1
4,06	45	87	32.5	3,60	9	5,08	1
1,00	81	44	125.0	2,11	4	3,74	1
41	65	49	280.5	17,2	10	3,11	1
13	91	9	769.2	1,43	8	2,62	1
44	30	11	93.1	1,21	3	1,88	1
2,11	38	14	24.6	1,92	3	2,49	2
2,35	45	11	23.7	2,11	3	2,72	2
28,65	1,00	17,86	65.8	13,99	31	33,54	1
34,92	5,93	21,70	79.1	9,82	11b.	38,66	1
							3
							1
3,14	1,42	71	67.8	1,85	4	4,58	6
3,36	73	59	39.2	3,09	4	4,98	6
39,91	5,63	9,30	37.4	26,87	31	42,60	2
54,52	12,47	17,15	54.3	27,31	28	58,68	4
8	21	2	287.5	46	3	74	1
7	57	3	857.1	8	1	72	1
							1
							1
no accounts published.							1
8,17	2,99	1,21	51.4	4,98	13	9,70	7
10,32	3,12	1,79	47.6	6,82	23	12,01	8
4,43	73	11	18.9	2,84	—	6,08	6
13.57	3,77	1,14	36.1	9,52	11	16,64	7

b. For half year

Sl No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
145	Continental Bank of Asia	Calcutta 1933	31.12.42 31.12.44	85 1,79
146	Cooch Behar Bank	Cooch Behar	31.12.42 31.12.43	1,35 1,55
147	Coonoor Sri Santhana Venugopalaswami Nidhi	Coonoor	30.6.42 30.6.43	95 94
148	Coonoor Subramania Vilasa Upakara Nidhi	Coonoor	28.2.43 28.2.44	2,13 2,16
149	Crescent Commercial Bank of India	Calcutta	Figures not	available
150	Cuttuck Bank	Cuttuck 1913	31.12.43 31.12.44	98 99
151	Dacca Federal Bank	Dacca 1934	31.12.45	1,00e
152	Dacca Union Bank	Dacca 1936	31.12.43 31.12.44	2,25 4,08
153	Dangiapar Gayalia Bank	Dangiapar	31.3.44 31.3.45	.009 .016
154	Dariapur Bank	Calcutta 1925	Figures not	available
155	Darjeeling Bank*	Calcutta 1931	Figures not	available
156	Desh Bank	Ambala Cantt.	31.3.43 31.3.44	1,01 1,03
157	Devanga Bank	Bangalore 1925	31.12.43 31.12.45	1,09 1,10
558	Dewas Senior Bank	Dewas Sr. 1941	31.12.43 31.12.44	28 46
159	Dhakuria Banking Corporation	Calcutta	31.12.43 31.12.45	64 1,04
160	Dhanalakshmi Bank	Kumbakonam	31.12.42 31.12 43	50 50
161	Dhanalakhmi Bank	Trichur 1927	16 8.43 31.12.45	1,88 1,44
162	Dhar State Bank	Dhar 1941	It is a state bank	
163	Dharmpura Taluka Kadagathur Sri Ananda Bank	Kadagathur 1936	30.6.44 30.6.45	15 15

* The present paid-up capital & reserve of the bank is Rs. 11,56,619.

(In thousands of rupees)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
9,95	3,04	7	31.2	7,35	6	11,22	14
31,22	15,15	11	48.8	16,73	—27	34,36	25
2,30	1,50	47	85.6	1,71	2	3 80	1
3,99	2,76	52	82.2	2,33	—	5,72	1
4	3	—	75.0	87	4	1,04	1
3	5	—	166.6	85	3	1,01	1
60	54	22	126.6	2,42	14	3,19	3
1,10	10	22	29.1	3,23	12	3,56	3
							1
7,24	1,57	1,26	39.1	4,23	10	9,08	1
7,24	2,76	50	45.0	4,61	9	9,06	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	30,00	14
3,20	81	43	38.8	4,97	3	5.63	2
7,33	2,37	—	32.5	8,87	2	11,90	4 (5)
—	.004	.2	—	.2	.02	*	1
.005	.001	.2	3.7	.2	.02	.4	1
							1
							47
1,57	64	76	88.5	96	3	2,58	3
5,87	230	243	80.6	2,04	—	7,72	3
4,91	45	54	20.2	4,96	—	6,46	1
9,41	87	60	15.6	9.22	7	11,77	2
1,34	100	—	74.6	66	3	1,65	1
2,41	53	—	22.0	2,29	4	2,93	4
36	28	—	77.8	7	—4	1,00	2
5,35	232	52	53.1	2,42	*	7,00	13
33	38	10	145.4	34	—	83	1
—	14	20	—	16	1	53	1
11,61	1,12	1,15	19.5	10,19	15	12,98	2
19,83	5,34	2,80	41.5	13,04	9	21,51	3
							1
58	11	3	24.1	71	*	*	2
63	7	3	15.9	79	*	*	2

established under an Act of the State,

e—excludes reserves

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
164	Dharwar Bank	Dharwar 1896	31.3.43 31.3.45	75 75
165	Didwana Industrial Bank	Didwana	Figures not	available
166	Dinajpur Industrial Bank	Dinajpur	Figures not	available
167	Dinajpur Trading and Banking Co.	Dinajpur 1907	30.6.45 30.6.44	4,45 4 44
168	East End Bankers	Calcutta	Figures not	available
169	East India Commercial Bank	Calcutta 1945	31.12.44 31.12.45	95 1,01
170	Eastern Commercial Bank	Comilla 1927	13.4.44 13.4.45	1,01 1,09
171	Eastern Continental Bank	Comilla 1926	Figures not	available
172	Eastern Industrial Bank	Calcutta 1921	Figures not	available
173	Eastern Traders Bank	Calcutta 1921	13 4.44 31.3 45	2,55 2,68
174	Eastern Union Bank	Dacca 1928	31.12.43 31.12.45	1,31 1,53
175	Economic Bank	Calcutta 1926	31.12.44	1 00
176	Edyarnalayam Vijaya Lakshmi Bank	Coimbatore	Figures not	available
177	Egmore Benifit Society	Madras	31.12.42 31.12.43	2 83 2,90
178	Employees Bank of India	Trichur	Figures not	available
179	Faridpur Bank	Faridpur	13-4-42 13-4-43	1,01 1 01
180	Federal Bank of India (Pb.)	Lahore 1933	31.12.44 31.12.45	1,88 2 75
181	Fortune Commercial Bank	Jalgaon 1945	No accounts	published
182	Gandha Banik Commercial Bank	Gouripur	31.3.42 31.3.43	61 61
183	Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad	Kurundwad 1920	Figures not	available

†Previously known as Belighata Banking & Trading Co.

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	Number of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
6,67	41	—	6.1	4,24	—6	7,58	2
5,90	45	—	7.6	3,44	—6	6,83	2
53	1,19	73	362.3	2,31	24	5,19	2
1,12	1,12	1,25	41.6	2,81	13	5,79	2
40,56	11,84	4,62	45.8	4,70	13	45 73	28
62,08	21,83	6,63	45.8	10,13	15	70,00	46 (47)
5,07	2,01f	1,24	64.1	2,92	—7	7,91	*
8,61	2,94f	1,07	46.3	4,43	12	11,10	9
							25
							1
33,22	10,25	3,44	41.2	21,68	16	46,09	24
55,11	16,03	8,72	44.9	31,48	30	80,10	29
5,17	1,22	20	27.4	4,61	—22	7,16	6
*	*	*		*	*	21 72	11
28,34	7 56	2,25	35.7	21,22	15	33,45	25
							1
27,67	2,87	2,07	17.8	25,90	32	32.86	1
27,63	78	6,58	26.6	22,74	21	32,64	1
4,37	22	2	10.0	3,32	—	5,40	1
4,13	24	1	6.0	3,27	—8	5,87	1
43,66	17,03	8,63	58.7	19,15	24	50,21	7
63,36	25,60	10,82	57.5	28,12	*	70,12	8
							1
12	7	—	58.3	35	—3	88	1
12	7	—	58.3	34	—4	89	1
							3

F. Includes Fixed Deposit

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)
184	Gazna Majajani Bank	Gazna	Figures not available	
185	General Bank	Madras	31.12.44	91
			31.12.45	92
186	Girish Bank	Calcutta	31.12.44	3,20
		1930	31.12.45	3,46
187	Goodwill Bank	Kupwad	31.3.43	53
188	Great Bengal Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
189	Great Eastern Bank	Calcutta	31.12.45	43
		1928		
190	Great Indian Bank	Calcutta	31.12.44	54
		1932	31.12.45	86
191	Gulbarga Banking Co.	Gulbarga	1944	52
		1931	1945	60
192	Gwalior Bank	Gwalior	Established only in 1946	
193	Gwalior Industrial Bank	Gwalior	It is an Industrial bank	
194	Hallaur Banking Co.	Hallaur	31.12.44	16
		1936	31.12.45	17
195	Hanuman Bank	Tanjore	31.12.44	3,13
		1933	30.6.45	4,20
196	Harindra Bank	Faridkot	It is a state department	
197	Hazradi Bank	Calcutta	31.12.42	50
			31.12.43	92
198	Himalaya Bank	Kangra	31.12.43	98
		1934	31.12.44	1,07
199	Himpur Bank	Lahore	31.12.44	73e
		1917	31.12.45	73
200	Hind National Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
201	Hindu Bank Karur	Karur	31.12.44	1,33
		1932	30.11.45	2,01
202	Hindustan Standard Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
203	Hindustan Union Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
204	Hindusthan Bank	Calcutta	31.12.43	72

* Not available, e. Excludes Reserve.

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits (f)	Cash (g)	Investment (h)	% of (g) & (h) to (f) (i)	Loans & Advances (j)	Profit & Loss (k)	Total Working (l)	No. of Offices (m)
3,67	9	3,04	85.3	2,41	3	5,60	1
2,51	9	3,50	102.2	2,49	—	6,14	1
55,88	28.25	5,01	59.5	27,60	30	67,27	25
75,76	30,74	43,81	98.4	6,33	*	*	25
42	37	—	88.1	54	1	1,08	3
12,28	5,64	1,03	54.3	5,86	—	12,96	11
4,22	1,95	11	48.8	2,69	1	5,66	2
4,82	2,30	38	55.6	3,00	*	*	2
*	*	*	—	*	*	2,26	1
*	*	*	—	*	*	2,83	1

controlled by M/s. Birla Bros. with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores.

66	15	2	25.7	69	—2	86	11
72	39	3	58.3	1,00	—3	1,17	15
50,55	15,10	3,14	35.8	36 75	43	56,87	14
60,68	10,69	3,03	22.6	51,39	30	67,24	18

d is being amalgamated with Bank of Faridkot.

1.12	79	25	92.8	32	10	1,74	5
25,03	10,40	92	45.2	14,66	15	26,42	22 (86)
8,95	2,08	2,61	55.7	5,38	5	11,02	4
12,40	3,31	3,47	54.7	7,40	12	15,30	4 (7)
37	2	—	5.4	1,40	*	*	1
63	8	26	53.6	1,01	4	1,36	1
							1
14,25	1,41	3,57	34.9	12,55	22	18,34	8
20,61	2,12	7,34	45.4	15,45	*	26,10	10
							1
1.13	69	42	98.2	47	3	1,89	2

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
205	Hindusthan Industrial Bank	Calcutta 1928	The bank 31.12.45	was 1,00
206	Hindusthan National Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available.	
207	Hira Bullion Bank	Meerut 1913	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,25 1,27
208	Howrah Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
209	Hubli City Bank	Hubli 1935	31.3.44 31.3.45	21 22
210	Hyderabad Bank	Hyderabad (Deccan) 1939	31.12.44f	1,02
211	Idappadi Sree Angalaperame-swari Bank	Idappadi	31.12.44 31.12.45	97 98
212	Ideal Bank	Delhi 1928	31.12.43 31.12.44	34 1,21
213	Illangi Bank	Tenkasi	Figures not available.	
214	Incorporated Bank	Calcutta 1936	31.3.46	3,77
215	Indian Exchange Bank	Calcutta 1935	31.12.45	2,00
216	Indian Relief Bank	Madras	Figures not available	
217	Indian Security Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
218	Indian Banking Co.	Meerut	31.12.42 31.12.43	55 53
219	Indian Commercial Bank	Coimbatore	31.3.42 31.3.43	98 98
220	Indian Exchange	Amritsar 1937	31.12.44 31.12.45	1,83 1,96
221	Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation	Trichur 1938	31.12.43 31.12.44	73 82
222	Indian Peoples Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
223	India's Ideal Banking Corporation	Bangalore 1942	20.11.43 15.11.45	2,02 5,64
224	Indo Burma Traders Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
225	Inland Bank	Patna	Figures not available	

f. Account relates to H.S. except the working capital which includes the figure

In thousands of rupees

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	Number of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
reoganised in 1943.							
*	*	*	—	*	*	75,00	19
							8
66	1,09	10	180.3	75	9	2,00	1
81	1,31	11	175.3	68	2	2,10	1
1,54	41	1	27.3	1,35	1	1,88	2
2,11	78	2	37.9	1,57	1	2,62	2
8,15	1,00	1,66	32.6	7,51	11	14,30	3
8	11	—	137.5	57	5	69	1
1,24	10	—	8.0	7,82	10	1,92	1
3,09	36	67	33.3	2,44	3	3,60	1
4,72	65	1,42	41.7	3,85	6	6,14	1
							1
56,67	23,82	8,14	56.4	21,43	12	61,54	7
* *	*	*		*	*	14,00	11
							1
							4
82	3	1	48.8	1,26	1	1,40	1
73	5	1	8.2	1,15	1	1,28	1
84	7	26	39.2	1,49	5	1,89	1
67	6	52	86.5	1,09	4	1,73	1
19,79	16,49	1,99	93.4	6,31	42	25.75	1
45,20	25,93	9,06	77.4	10,63	78	49,82	1
14,55	4,37	25	31.7	10,69	18	15,85	4
22.09	6,26	1,63	35.7	15,45	31	24,34	5 (7)
							18
3,20	1,62	2	51.2	2,02	—46	5,70	8
7,02	1,86	1,35	45.7	6,57	22	13,27	18 (20)
							1
							4

of British Rupee Coin Exchange rate Rs. 100=H.S. 116-10-8 *Not available

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)
226	Interprovincial Banking Corporation	Calcutta 1930	31.12.44	49
227	Isurwar Dass Bank	Bahjoi 1941	31.12.43 1.7.45	4,19 4,10e
228	Jadab Bank	Howrah	Figures not available	
229	Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation	Jalpaiguri	31.12.42 31.12.43	3,71 3,89
230	Jalpaiguri Luxmi Bank	Jalpaiguri	31.12.42 31.12.43	83 83
231	Jalpaiguri National Bank	Malda	Figures not available	
232	Janjira Bank	Janjira Murad 1934	31.12.44	3,01
233	Jath State People's Bank	Jath State	It is a state bank	
234	Jaya Luxmi Bank	Mangalore	30.6.42 30.6.43	3,07 3,42
235	Jessore Khulna Union Bank	Jessore	Figures not available	
236	Jessore United Bank	Jessore 1909	31.3.44 31.3.45	1,06 1,01
237	Jhalawar State Bank	Brijnagar 1932	30.9.45	†
238	Jharia Industrial Bank	Jharia 1941	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,03 1 08
239	Jotedars Banking and Trading Co.	Jalpaiguri 1911	31.12.43 31.12.44	87 1,02
240	Jubilee Bank	Calcutta 1936	31.12.44 31.12.45	53 69
241	Jubilee Development Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
242	Kamla Bank	Cooch Behar	Figures not available	
243	Kanara Commercial Bank	Puttur	31.12.43‡ 31.12.45	39 37
244	Kannivadi Bank	Dindigul	31.12.42 31.12 43	54 55
245	Karaikudi Banking Corporation	Karaikudi 1936	31.12.44 30.11.45	1 89 1.91

† It is a state bank and has no capital. ‡ Figures for Kanara Enterprise Ltd.

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
1,19	55	45	84.0	57	—	1,71	3
1,24	7	83	72.5	4,73	19	5,66	1
82	1	3,59	439.0	—	*	*	1
							1
7,56	2,18	32	33.1	12,37	38	13,91	1
5,84	4,10	32	72.2	15,59	—	11,61	1
44	30	5	79.3	38	—1	1,31	1
35	37	7	125.7	41	—	1,40	1
							2
5,82	2,28	3,78	86.9	3,67	4	8,84	2
no accounts published.							1
17,37	2,18	32	14.4	6,30	23	20,98	9
26,11	4,10	32	16.9	2,92	29	30,16	9
							2
1,28	60	9	53.9	2,14	—1,19	3,69	1
96	33	4	38.4	2,07	—49	3,22	1
13,79	67	—	4.1	15,57	33	16,26	5
6,62	2,86	3	43.9	4,87	16	8,12	1
7,58	1,98	8	27.2	6,83	30	9,11	1
35	38	45	237.1	99	29	2,07	1
30	56	19	216.4	91	14	2,00	1
49	7	1	16.3	94	—	1,03	2
4	3	—	75.0	1,14	—	1,30	3
							1
							1
71	12	20	45.0	86	1	1,20	1
*	*	*	—	*	*	1,80	2
2,05	14	2,35	121.5	16	5	2,07	3
3,26	34	3,20	108.6	51	—	4,07	3
5,69	1,78	1,40	55.8	4,53	6	7,79	1
5,58	1,37	2,30	72.2	3,89	*	7,93	1

e Excludes Reserves * Not available

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
246	Karur Mercantile Bank	Karur.	31.12.42	61
			31.12.43	61
247	Karur Vysya Bank	Karur	30.9.43	3,15
		1916	30.9.45	3,35
248	Kattuputhur Sri Rama Janannukoola Bank	Kattuputhur	31.12.44	33
249	Kavalappara Bank	Palghat	Figures not	available
250	Kerala Investment Bank	Palghat	31.12 45	76
		1935		
251	Kerala Service Bank	Changanacherry	16.8.42	63
			16.8.43	63
252	Kotagiri Bank	Kotagiri	31.7.44	83
		1929	31.7.45	84
253	Kothamangalam Namboodiri Bank	Quilanday	31.12.44	35
254	Kottayam Bank	Kottayam	31.12.44	3,03
		1926	31.12.45	4,28
255	Krishnagiri Bank	Dowlatabad	30.9.42	52
			30.9.43	53
256	Krishnagiri Dowlatabad Sri Mahalaxmi Bank	Dowlatabad	31.8.43	60
		1933	31.8.45	63
257	Kulitalai Bank	Kulitalai	31.12.44	1,21
		1932	31.12.45	1,27
258	Kulitalai Thrivya Sahaya Nidhi	Kulitalai	31.3.44	38
		1907	31.3.45	40
259	Kumarkhali Banking Corp.	Krishnagar	Figures not	available
260	Kuniamathur Murugapiran Bank	Kuniamuthur	31.5.44	35
		1931	31.5.45	35
261	Kuniamuthur Sri Natrajan Bank	Kuniamuthur	Figures not	available
262	Kustia United Bank	Calcutta	Figures not	available
263	Kuver Bank	Calcutta	Figures not	available
264	Lakshmi Prasad Bank	Trichur	16.8.42	50
			16.8.43	55
265	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	Karur	31.10.43	1,49
		1926	31.10.45	1,61

*not available.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to f	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
1 20	24	17	34.1	1,40	1	1,90	3
1 31	25	24	37.4	1,45	2	1,98	3
38,42	8,60	5,97	37.6	27,65	63	42,99	14
52 06	9,36	12,14	41.3	35,11	80	57,85	15
1 03	13	9	16.9	1,51	6	1,76	2
							1
9 16	1 38	80	23.7	8,26	11	10,48	5
14	1	—	7.1	67	—	93	1
7	3	—	42.8	65	—	91	1
63	56	20	120.6	82	11	1,58	1
52	46	18	123.1	85	14	1,53	1
1,32	48	8	42.4	94	—	1,61	1
32,04	17,83	1,91	60.0	18 12	41	40,46	9
51 16	27.64	3,49	60.8	28,98	63	69,42	11
8	2	—	25.0	61	3	65	1
7	7	—	100.0	58	1	66	1
45	3		66.6	108	5	1,11	1
66	15	—	22.7	109	6	1,36	1
31,89	3,64	11,40	47.1	18 87	27	34,87	6
49,51	5,10	23,05	56.8	26,60	43	56,06	6
2,33	84	14	42.1	*	2	2,84	4
2 79	63	29	33.0	3,31	3	4,46	4
							1
3	—	—	—	36	—	38	1
4	—	—	—	38	—	40	1
							1
							30
4,69	1,83	85	57.1	2,54	5	5,34	1
5,97	2,37	1,23	60.3	2,95	6	6,69	1
15,37	5,99	1,22	46.9	9,92	20	17,40	8
26,27	9,10	2,41	43.7	19,08	36	31,24	10

Sl. No. (a)	Name of Banks (b)	Head Office with Date of Est. (c)	Date of Balance Sheet (d)	Paid-up Capital & Reserve (e)
266	Lall Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
267	Limbdi Bank	Limbdi	It is an agricultural Bank	
268	Lion Bank	Rawalpindi	Figures not available	
269	Lord Krishna Bank	Cranganore 1940	Aug. '44 Aug. '45	54 57
270	Loyal Bank	Chandpur 1934	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,34 1,62
271	Luxmi Industrial Bank	Calcutta	13.4.42 13.4.43	1.59 1,67
272	Mahajati Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
273	Mahaluxmi Etah Bank	Etah	Figures not available	
274	Malabar Bank	Trichur 1929	16.8.43 15.8.44	98 98
275	Malankara Bank	Tiruvalla 1926	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,01 1,01
276	Malayalee Bank	Palghat 1937	Under reconstruction	
277	Mandi Bank	Lahore	Figures not available	
278	Mandya Bank	Mandya	Figures not available	
279	Manglore City Bank*	Mangalore 1939	31-3-44 31-3-45	28 28
280	Manindra Banking Corporation	Calcutta 1930	1943-44 1944-45	33 86
281	Mannargodi Bank	Mannargadi 1932	31.12.43 31.12.44	1.51 1,60
282	Mar Thomas Syrian Bank	Trichur 1927	15.8.44 15.8.45	39 40
283	Mathilakam Bank	Palghat	Figures not available	
284	Mayavaram Permanent Fund	Mayavaram 1917	15.9.43 15.9.44	78 76
285	Mayurbhanj State Bank	Baripada	31.12.42 31.12.45	62 1,25

* Sole proprietorship concern.

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	Number of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
							4
guaranteed by Limbdi State. Figures not available.							
							9
6,26	3,68	34	62.6	2,87	7	6,94	3
11,74	6,97	65	64 8	5,48	12	13,78	3
4,21	1,37	11	35.2	3,63	1	6,79	6
12,10	3,16	87	33.3	9,58	7	15,33	12 (13)
11,59	1,91	4,87	58.4	6,30	10	17,44	1
23,62	9,20	9,43	66.2	5,67	10	25,44	1
							1
							1
8,06	3,76	3,37	88.4	2,57	4	10,12	4
9,48	2,07	4,40	65.7	5,38	15	12,27	4 (5)
62	8	15	37.1	95	—17	1,68	1
1,05	29	7	34.3	1,24	—9	2,14	1 (3)
							7
							1
							1
2,10	10	1,25	64.3	1,05	3	2,44	6
2,79	20	1,36	55.7	1,57	5	3,16	7
6,60	3,41	28	55.9	75	2	7,00	4
18,91	9,87	67	55.1	7,63	9	20,00	9 (10)
14,64	3,97	5,77	66.5	6,53	13	16,33	3
16,65	2,41	4.94	44.1	11,00	20	12,01	3
3,19	78	22	31.3	2,37	3	3,45	3
4,56	1,69	22	41.9	2,88	6	4,86	3
5,72	1,34	3,12	77.9	2,09	6	6,69	1
6,13	1,37	2,63	63.3	2,97	5	7,14	3
18,14	4,48	7,90	68.2	6,83	11	20,63	2
A State bank, liabilities guaranteed by State.						70,20	3

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
286	Malerkotla Bank	Palghat	31.12.43	2,62
			31.12.44	3,50
287	Mercantile Exchange Bank	Calcutta 1928	31.12.44	1,41
288	Merchants Bank	Tanjore 1919	31.12.43	2,09
			31.12.44	2,11
289	Mettupalayam Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi	Mettupalayam 1913	31.3.44	87
			31.3.45	89
290	Midland Commercial Bank	Calcutta 1928	Figures not	available
291	Minerva Banking Corp.	Calcutta	Figures not	available
292	Miraj State Bank	Miraj 1929	30.6.44	1,82
			30.6.45	2,28
293	Model Bank of Barsi	Sholapur	Figures not	available
294	Modern Bank	Coimbatore	31-5-42	51
			31-5-43	51
295	Moolky Bank	Mulki 1928	31-12-45	19
296	Mukkudal Bank	Mukkudal	31-12-45	16
297	Muktagaecha Popular Bank	Calcutta	Figures not	available
298	Mysore Union Bank	Davangere	Figures not	available
299	Nagarkars Bank	Mangalore 1934	31.12.43	1,19
			31 12.44	1,24
300	Nainital Bank	Nainital 1922	30.9.44	2,89
			30.9.45	2,95
301	National Bank of Bengal	Calcutta	Figures not	available
302	National Bank of Sialkot	Sialkot 1938	30.6.44	1,16
			30.6.45	1,90
303	National Bank of Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly 1934	31.3.44	56
			31.3.45	58
304	National Central Bank	Calcutta	Figures not	available
305	National Chambers Bank	Gauhati	Figures not	available
306	National Chit Fund	Madras	Figures not	available

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
20,77	3,21	4,54	37.3	16,16	44	24,08	6
27,43	6,42	6,29	46.4	18,35	40	31,44	6
4,66	3,29	—	70.6	1,82	13	6,25	2
10,60	3,47	2,32	54.6	6,66	9	12,84	7
12,15	3,22	4,34	62.2	6,47	11	14,50	7
—	8	—	—	85	5	94	1
9	2	—	22.2	96	2	1,02	1
							3
46,80	6,64	10,47	40.8	31,86	45	49,25	6
60,05	20,26	19,70	66.5	23,00	1,07	63,53	6
							4
50	1	4	10.0	94	2	1,08	1
51	13	3	31.3	83	2	1,09	1
68	21	30	75.0	36	1	89	1
51	25	6	60.8	39	2	82	1
							1
							1
9,03	54	4,17	52.1	5,62	14	10,51	4
10,69	1,76	4,65	59.9	7,78	13	14,43	3
34,28	14,52	10,79	73.8	11,73	19	37,52	5
42,12	16,87	11,53	67.4	16,83	40	45,63	5
							1
25,52	6,21	6,64	50.3	14.15	45	31,83	1
37,18	9,12	8,32	46.9	21,69	54	45,65	2
2,49	24	1,30	61.8	1,79	4	3,42	1
2,61	34	1,04	52.8	2,22	6	3,67	1
							13
							1

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
307	National City Bank	Lahore 1945	31.12.45	50
308	National Economic Bank	Calcutta	30.6.42 30.6.43	54 56
309	National Exchange Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available.	
310	National Express Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
311	National Mercantile Bank	Calcutta	30.4.42 30.4.45	1,19 Under
312	Nattukkotta Bank	Devakottai 1937	31.12.44 31.12.45	51 52
313	Nawadwip Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
314	Nayar Bank	Valpad	31.3.42	89
315	Nayar Modern Bank	Tirur	Figures not available.	
316	Negaptan Permanent Fund	Negapatam 1902	15.1.44 15.1.45	79 78
317	Nellore Permanent Fund	Nellore 1888	15.9.45	1,65
318	New Era Banking Corpo	Madras 1932	31.12.44	4
319	New Hindustan Bank	Lahore 1934	31.3.43 31.3.45	1,45 2,01
320	New India Bank	Coimbatore 1922	30.9.42 30.9.43	1,14 1,14
321	New National Bank	Calcutta 1928	The bank though 31.12.45	12
322	Nilgiri Godaver Bank	Kundah Bridge	31.12.43 31.12.45	1,05 2,07
323	Nizamiah Bank	Raichur	Figures not available	
324	Noakhali Loan Office	Noakhali	14.4.42 14.4.43	60 60
325	Northern Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
326	Nurani Union Bank	Palghat	30.6.42	58
327	Ollur Bank	Ollur 1928	1944-45	31

(In thousands o rupees.)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to f	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
35,18	5,65	7,92	38.5	21,84	16	38,20	1
18	42	—	233.3	12	—	72	3
1,24	58	16	59.6	89	—	1,80	5 (10)
1,95	33	3	18.4	1,53	—1	4,13	12
reconstruction.							31
2,81	23	1,24	52.3	3,19	2	4,86	2
5,84	65	4,96	96.1	77	—	—	2
24	2	—	8.3	90	—	1,17	1
							1
2,52	1,32	52	73.0	1,47	3	3,55	1
2,44	1,20	55	71.3	1,55	3	3,44	1
1,73	76	1,02	102.8	1,43	—3	3,58	1
12,16	32	—	2.6	12,06	7	12,73	3
19,34	7,87	35	42.4	14,50	17	27,75	11
22,96	4.03	3,05	30.8	12,76	4	30,38	9
3,58	1,41	42	51.1	2,91	2	4,79	3
3,23	1,01	64	51.1	2,74	3	4,48	3
established in 1928 but business was started in 1944.							
12,91	4,14	1,66	44.9	7,26	2	13,46	10
20	8	2	50,0	1,26	9	1,38	1
14	73	37	785.7	2,06	14	3,25	2
							1
4,02	8	7	3.7	2,10	—16	5,84	1
4,01	9	7	3.9	2,02	2	5,83	1
							16
2,29	26	47	32.3	2,28	4	3,11	1
1,64	15	46	37.2	1,40	4	2,43	1

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)
328	Ondiputhur Sri E. K. Bank	Ondiputhur	Figures not	available
329	Ondiputhur Sir Venkatesa Sahaya Bank	Ondiputhur	Figures not	available
330	Ootacamund Sree Krishna Vilasa Nidhi	Ootacamund	30.6.43 30.6.45	95 97
331	Orient Bank of India	Patna 1934	31.12.44	1,49
332	Oriental Bank	Rawalpindi 1931	31.12.42 31.12.43	51 51
333	Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	Madras 1885	31.12.43 31.12.44	83 84
334	Oriental Exchange Bank	Barisal	31.12.44 31.12.45	4 4
335	Orissa Bank	Cuttack 1930	31.12.43 31.12.44	15 19
336	Osmania Aziz Bank	Raichur	Figures not	available
337	Palakarai Fund	Trichinopoly 1902	31.3.43 31.3.45	62 60
338	Palghat Town Bank	Palghat 1935	31.12.44	7
339	Palitana Darbar Bank	Palitana	It is a private state bank	
340	Pangal Nayak Bank	Udipi 1920	31.12.43 31.12.44	3,37 3,38
341	Pareek Commercial Bank	Bikaner 1944	Figures not	available
342	Parli Bank	Parli 1934	30.6.44 30.6.45	16 17
343	Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank	Kombai 1932	30.9.44 30.9.45	1,89 2,12
344	Patuakhali Bank	Patuakhali	13.4.42 13.4.43	52 57
345	Peelmaedu Karivaratharaja Devalya, Paripalana Nidhi	Peelamedu 1919	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,14 1,18
346	Peerdan Juharmal Bank	Trichinopoly 1933	31.12.44 30.6.45	3,20 3,31
347	Peoples Bank	Tirathahallai	30.6.42 30.6.43	66 65

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
							1
							1
23	6	8	60.8	1,08	5	1,23	1
9	4	12	177.7	95	4	1,10	1
11,82	5,53	93	54.6	2,74	3	13,70	8
71	42	—	59.1	78	—	1,30	2
2,73	96	42	51.6	2,05	2	3,78	2 (9)
1,52	24	16	26.3	1,75	3	2,46	1
1,20	21	16	30.8	1,39	2	2,11	1
6	1	4	83.3	4	4	11	1
5 44	1,49	2,37	70.5	1	9	7,02	6
						97	1
						1 51	1
							1
1,17	15	*	47.0	*	2	1,90	1
2,10	26	40	12.3	2,13	3	2,86	1
5	1	5	12.00	7	—	15	1
no	account		published				1
5,47	1,41	2,11	64.3	5,40	18	9,21	7
7,37	1,01	2,38	45.9	7 36	21	11,26	8
							18
1,49	32	3	23.5	1,29	3	1,71	1
1,73	39	4	24.8	1,46	3	1,96	1
18,95	1,35	74	11.0	9,68	46	13,14	9
13,75	4,71	1,39	44.3	10,10	*	17,32	9
1,05	38	8	43.8	1,02	3	1,60	1
1,91	1,23	9	69,1	1,02	1	2,49	1
36	32	36	188,5	99	17	1,68	1
55	2	56	105.5	1,15	16	1.92	1
24,88	3,45	9,50	52.0	15,47	35	29,86	8
30,68	3,30	13,75	55.5	22,15	41	40.34	9
59	26	6	54.2	90	1	1,31	1
80	24	8	40.0	1,14	2	1,54	1

* Not available.

Sl. No	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
348	Peoples Credit Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
349	Peoples National Bank	Calcutta 1928	It commenced business 13.4.45	15
350	Periyanaickenpalayan Sri Radha Krishan Vilasa Nidhi Ltd.	Periyanaicken-palayan (1919)	31.5.43 31.5.44	53 53
351	Peria Negamam Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Diravya Sahaya Nidhi	Periya Negamam	31.10.42 31.10.43	61 62
352	Perumbavur Bank	Perumbavur 1937	16.8.43 16.8.45	97 1,04
353	Peters Bank	Calcutta 1927	Figures not available	
354	Phoenix Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
355	Pie-Money Bank	Mangalore 1935	31.12.45	14
356	Pioneer Commercial Bank	Calcutta	31.12.43 31.12.45	68 69
357	Pollachi Town Bank	Pollachi 1917	31.5.43 31.5.45	77 78
358	Pollachi Union Bank	Pollachi 1921	30.11.43 30.11.44	1,29 1,30
359	Porbandar State Bank	Porbandar 1921	It is a state bank	
360	Prabartak Bank	Calcutta 1929	31.12.44 31.12.45	1,57 3,68
361	Premier Bank of India	Madras 1935	31.12.44 30.6.45	29 34
362	Presidency Bank	Kottayam	31.3.42	81
363	Pudapet Bank	Madras	Figures not available	
364	Punjab Central Bank	Delhi 1943	The bank commenced	
365	Purasawa Kuru Hindu Santhatha Sanga Nidhi	Madras	31.3.42 31.3.43	71 1,20
366	Puri Bank	Puri	13.4.42	50
367	R. V. Bank	Madura 1936	31.12.43 31.12.44	61 1,11

*not available.

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
in 1943.							
2,79	1,39	58	70.6	83	—	3,20	5
—	1	19	—	37	2	57	1
2	1	20	1050.0	36	1	57	1
5	1	—	20.0	62	2	69	1
5	3	—	60.0	58	—	67	1
1,45	23	6	20.0	2,12	7	2,49	3
4,04	1,14	11	30.9	3,82	9	5,18	3
.							1
							1
171	26	2	16.4	1,75	6	2,17	1
6,61	3,10	—	46.9	3,74	—	8,02	17
39,21	16,08	700	58.9	12,89	6	42,24	50
44	6	—	13.7	1,02	5	1,29	1
80	13	51	80.0	1,40	6	2,24	1
65	86	36	186.1	89	6	2,12	1
87	24	46	80.5	1,51	6	2,23	1
to assist commercial development. No balance sheet is published.							1
18,09	5,01	2 11	39.3	9,82	22	22,34	9
30,02	15,12	6,37	71.2	12,07	*	40,00	10
4,74	1,09	—	23.0	3,87	6	5,34	2
7,26	1,01	29	17.9	6,42	*	7,72	2
3,27	67	32	30.3	3,75	6	5,24	1
							1
commenced business in 1945. No accounts published.							3
7,81	26	2	3.5	7,28	2	9,04	1
5,70	89	2	15.9	5,82	1	8,77	1
8,46	20	6	3.1	6,38	7	9,60	6
8,56	2,62	59	73.5	6,68	15	10,06	4
10,44	1,55	54	20.0	10,84	25	14,31	4

Not available.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
368	Radhasoam Bank	Agra 1929	31.12.43 31.12.44	2,81 2,88
369	Radiant Bank	Comilla 1930	Figures not available.	
370	Rahut Bank	Jalpaiguri 1944	31.12.44 31.12.45	1,34 2,10
371	Rai Bahadur Kidar Nath and Sons	Gujrat	31.12.45	1,37
372	R.S. Puram Commercial Bank	Coimbatore	Figures not available	
373	Raichur Banking Co.	Raichur	Figures not available	
374	Raichur Deccan Bank	Raichur	Figures not available	
375	Rajapalayam Commercial Bank	Rajapalaiyam 1936	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,25 1,95
376	Rajkut Industrial Bank	Jalpaiguri	31.12.42	3,15
377	Rajshahi Banking and Trading Corporation	Rajshahi	30.6.42	50
378	Rajasthan Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
379	Rangpur Bank	Rangpur	31.12.43	53
380	Raniwala Bank	Firozabad	A private bank	
381	Rashtriya Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
382	Rashtriya Bank	Karachi	Figures not available	
383	Ratnakar Bank	Kolhapur 1943	31.12.44 31.12.45	3,05 3,17
384	Rayalaseema Bank	Bellary 1939	31.12.44 30.6.45	2,04 2,74e
385	Ruby General Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
386	Safe Bank	Nagpur 1945	21.11.45†	2,18
387	Sagar Chand Sujanmal Bank	Madras 1945	No accounts published	
388	Sahukara Bank	Ludhiana	31.12.42 31.12.43	1,06 1,26
389	Saidpur Commercial Bank	Saidpur	31.12.42 31.12.44	80 80

† Figures of statutory report.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to f	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
54,10	2,32	12,40	45.6	42,40	22	59,00	1
48,79	5,45	15,23	42,3	30,46	16	53,21	1
							5
57	86	—	150.8	98	1	1,96	1
49	63	—	67.0	1,84	*	3,03	1
17,36	7,29	2,42	55.9	9,22	17	20,11	6
							1
							1
							1
12,90	6,46	1,53	61.9	6,50	45	15,13	3
12,46	4.11	2,22	50.8	8,41	48	15,54	4 (5)
23	—	—	—	1,69	—4	3,59	1
5,74	76	11	15,1	4,90	4	7,24	1
							10
1,57	6	—	3.8	1,05	—	2,40	1
No accounts published.							1
							3
							6
8,81	6,47	—	75.7	5,12	21	12,38	3
*	*	*		*	*	*	4
6,31	2,29	2,06	68.6	8,96	30	14,34	12
9,34	*	*	—	16,48	32	24,59	18
							1
1,99	2,34	—	117.6	1,52	—	4,20	1
							1
7,43	3,17	57	27.9	4,80	8	11,76	10
13,40	3,78	59	32.6	10,08	15	15,03	9 (14)
83	26	1	32.5	1,01	—1	1,67	1
2,12	1,49	19	79.0	37	1	3,00	1

* Figures not available.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
390	Sakti Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
391	Salem Amma Pet Sengundar Bank	Salem	31.12.44 31.12.45	58 58
392	Salem Bank	Salem 1925	30.6.44 30.6.45	1,79 2,59
393	Salem Gugai Sri Krishna Bank	Salem 1931	31.3.45 31.3.46	62 64
394	Salem Indian Bank	Salem	The bank has	
395	Salem Market Sri Dwarakanathar Bank	Salem 1931	31-8-44 31-8-45	1,29 1,30
396	Salem Mercantile Bank	Salem	30-6-43 30-6-45	68 69
397	Salem National Bank	Salem 1935	31.5.44 31.5.45	16 16
398	Salem Shevapet Sri Venkateshwara Bank	Salem 1930	30 6.44 30.6.45	55 57
399	Salem Sowrashtra Bank	Salem	31.12.43 31.12.44	90 97
300	Salem Sree Ramaswami Bank	Salem 1931	29.2.44 28.2.45	1,36 1,38
401	Salem Sri Kannikaparameswari Bank Ltd.	Salem 1931	31.3.43 31.3.45	61 63
402	Salem Sri Ranganather Bank	Salem	31.12.44 31.12.45	31 30
403	Salem Thanopakara Nidhi	Salem	31.3.42 31.3.43	90 90
404	Sangli Bank	Sangli 1916	31.12.43 31.12.44	3,81 3,99
405	Sarhad Bank	Peshawar	Figures not available	
406	Saraswati Banking Co.	Gulbarga 1918	1944 1945	4,07e 4,11e
407	Satara Swadehi Commercial Co. (Bankers)	Satara 1907	30.6.43 30.6.44	72 75

e. Excludes reserves.

(In thousands o rupees

Deposits (f)	Cash (g)	Investment (h)	% of (g) & (h) to (f) (i)	Loans & Advances (j)	Profit & Loss (k)	Total Working (l)	No. of Offices (m)
							8
38	7	27	89.4	63	2	98	1
57	29	7	63.1	1,05	4	1,43	1
27,63	3,45	5,39	31.9	21,02	22	32,04	12
34,09	5,15	6,15	33.1	25,26	29	40,95	13
4,06	1,38	2,04	84.2	1,35	8	5,10	1
2,73	35	1,74	71.4	1,37	9	3,53	1
temporarily closed its business.							1
3,93	91	88	45.5	3,50	8	5,34	1
2,95	47	1,44	64.7	2,35	3	4,32	1
—	10	5	—	55	3	73	1
—	14	8	—	47	1	71	1
68	6	6	17.6	74	1	87	1
1,07	22	37	55.1	67	1	1,28	1
4,26	1,38	96	54.9	2,52	5	4,88	1
4,40	2,02	1,47	102.0	1,50	8	5,15	1
2	6	18	1200.0	64	—	1,02	1
32	3	26	92.5	1,05	—	1,47	1
7,52	88	74	21.5	7,49	11	9,46	4
6,85	2,10	1,07	46.2	5,24	17	8,71	4
3,51	50	72	34.7	3,28	4	4,63	2
3,33	68	56	36.9	2,84	5	4,21	2
2,72	1,10	34	52.9	1,61	4	3,07	1
2,18	19	75	43.1	1,40	*	*	1
1	3	—	300.0	86	5	99	1
1	13	1	1400.0	69	3	95	1
48,46	9,77	16,52	54.2	25,91	—	53,71	10
51,69	10,59	18,43	56.1	29,28	38	59,58	10
16,30	—	2,18	13,4	12,52	45	*	5
19,48	3,92	3,74	39.3	16,34	43	*	5
24,71	1,20	14,20	62.3	10,63	4	26,27	2
27,60	3,79	18,86	81.5	6,25	4	29,57	2 (4)

* Figures not available.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)
408	Sathar Bank	Chittagong	Figures not available	
409	Satnarain Bank	Jalesar 1908	31.12.43 31.12.44	70 65
410	Savings & Investments Banking Corporation	Tripunithura 1936	16.8.44 16.8.45	64 1,03
411	Sawantwadi State Bank	Sawantwadi 1932	31.7.45	1,04†
412	Security Bank	Comilla	Figures not available	
413	Selva Vrithi Bank	Coimbatore	31.3.42 31.3.43	60 61
414	Sen's Banking Corporation	Calcutta	Figures not available	
415	Shree Bharat Industrial Bank	Calcutta 1935	31.12.45	11e
416	Shri Mahaluxmi Deccan Bank	Raichur	Figures not available	
417	Shri Panduranga Bank	Kandi	Figures not available	
418	Shri Ram Chandra Lakshman Bank	Dungarpur	It is a private state bank	
419	Shri Sardha Banking Co.	Raichur	Figures not available	
420	Sind National Bank	Hyderabad (Sind) 1935	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,14 1,47
421	Sonapur Bank	Calcutta	Figures not available	
422	Sound Bank of India	Calcutta	Figures not available	
423	South India Commercial Bank	Karur 1942	31.12.43 31.12.44	55 63
424	Southern India Apex Bank	Udipi 1942	30.6.44 30.6.45	2,53 2,642
425	Sree Bank	Calcutta 1935	Figures not available	
426	Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank	Tripunithura 1922	16.8.43 15.8.44	82 98
427	Sree Radha Krishna Bank	Trichur	16.8.43	70
428	Shree Rajagopaul Bank	Koilpatti	31.3.42 31.3.43	1,01 1.01

* Not available. †. The bank has no capital.

(In thousands of rupees)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	Number of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
64	4	6	15.6	95	—1	1,38	1
70	7	5	17.1	1,27	—3	1,41	1
15,85	1,75	2,25	25.0	12,74	27	18,13	6
20,54	2,02	2,27	20.9	16,76	27	23,22	6
53,10	10,42	30,89	77 8	13,68	42	55,29	3
1,64	16	—	9.7	2,10	5	2,32	1
1,61	17	—	10.5	2,12	5	2,31	1
13,68	8,26	—	60.4	4,75	*	*	21
							1
							1
							1
							1
16,18	11,62	2,07	84.6	3,73	6	17,96	2
22,84	10,74	3,35	61.7	7,96	7	25 13	2
							2
							1
3,30	16	7	7.0	4,58	2	4,95	1
5,90	1,06	63	28 6	5,23	11	7,22	3 (4)
17,86	4,50	10,58	84.4	5,93	28	23,66	7
20,45	3,09	10,82	68.0	9,64	34	26,50	7 (9)
							22
23,83	11,02	2,37	56.2	11,06	9	24,93	11
26,91	3,28	5,402	32.2	18,07	36	28,77	9
3,38	73	49	36.1	2,83	9	4,19	1
1	8	5	1300.0	43	—9	1,03	1
1	14	5	1900.0	42	—	1,03	1

e=Excludes Reserves. * Not available.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
429	Sree Ramchandra Bank	Kurnool	31.12.42	4,55
			31.12.43	4,71
430	Sriman Madhwa Sidhanta Abhivriddhikarini Bank	Bangalore 1930	30.6.44	60
			30.6.45	70
431	Sriman Madhwa Sidhanta Ohnahini Nidhi	Madras 1861	30.11.44	3,74
			30.11.45	3,97
432	Sri Krishna Industrial Bank	Bharatpur	Figures not available	
433	Sri Nadiamdal Bank	Pattukkottai	31.12.42	97
			31.12.43	99
434	Sri Narayan Guru Bank	Mangalore	Established in 1944	
435	Sringeri Sri Sarda Bank	Sringeri 1914	30.6.44	65
			30.6.45	65
436	Sri Ram Banking Co.	Bhoom	Figures not available	
437	Sri Ram Vilasam Bank	Ernahipalam	Figures not available	
438	Sirinivasa Perumal Bank	Coimbatore 1936	31.12.44	12
			31.12.45	22
439	Srirangam Janopkara Nidhi	Srirangam 1891	31.3.44	88
			31.3.45	66
440	St. Mary' s Model Co.	Vazhappally	16 8.42	58
			16.8.43	57
441	Standard Bank	Sylhet	Figures not available	
442	State Bank	Datia	A State Bank	
443	State Bank	Dholpur	A State Bank	
444	Sterling Bank	Calcutta 1936	31.12.43	64
			31.12.44	88
445	Suburban Bank	Calcutta	30.6.44	2,49
			30.6.44	2,69
446	Supreme Bank of India	Belgaum 1939	31.12.43	82
			31.12.45	89
447	Surat Banking Corporation	Belgaum 1939	31.12.43	98
			31.12.44	1,22
448	Surma Valley Bank	Sylhet 1911	31.12.43	49
			31.12.44	1,21

(In thousand of rupees)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	Number of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
9	7	1,41	1664.4	4,25	15	5,78	1
23	7	1,41	643.5	4,62	12	6,17	1
2,75	56	1,56	77.2	2,58	2	4,75	1
3,67	29	1,60	51.2	3,87	3	5,99	1
3,70	60	2,46	82.7	4,98	14	8,26	1
3,87	70	2,88	92.7	4,28	14	8,39	1
							1
6,01	2,46	32	46.3	4,13	8	7,16	4
7,85	2,13	49	33.4	6,39	12	9,10	4
as a limited company.		No accounts published.					1
86	71	8	91.9	64	4	1,58	2
1,04	71	9	76.9	69	4	1,77	2
							1
							1
12	*	*	—	*	2	41	1
3,93	60	78	35.1	3,29	3	4,86	1
3,72	72	1,56	61.3	2,98	—	5,35	1
5,74	1,23	1,81	54.7	3,93	7	7,00	1
67	36	3	58.2	71	2	2,36	2
85	37	4	48.2	75	1	1,49	2
							9
No accounts published.							1
No accounts published.							1
4,53	1,59	25	40.8	3,14	5	5,64	4
13,62	4,13	4,50	63.4	5,69	10	15,28	6 (7)
24,82	7,24	3,59	43.6	14,43	26	26,28	6
38,51	11,12	7,50	48.3	21,18	22	30,23	7
8,03	2,15	1	26.9	5,94	—	9,00	2
1,30	6,00	1,36	56.5	6,11	13	14,22	2
10,00	2,68	6,05	87.3	2,40	6	11,22	1
15,74	4,80	10,94	100.0	1,79	7	17,68	1
13,79	5,84	24	44.1	8,02	22	15,70	9
30,81	16,39	88	56.1	10,50	10	35,15	19(21)

* Not available.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
449	Swarnawalli Bank	Periyakulam	31.3.42	60
450	Sylhet Loan & Banking Co.	Sylhet	16.7.44	2,05
		1881	16.7.45	2,31
451	Tamil Nad Central Bank	Tanjore	31.12.43	93
			31.12.44	98
452	Tanjore Bank	Tanjore	31.12.43	61
		1932	31.12.44	65
453	Tarn Taran Bank	Tarntaran	31.3.43	1,12
			31.3.45	1,26
454	Tarash Bank	Pabna	31.12.43	50
455	Tellicherry Bank	Tellicherry	31.10.43	1,87
		1915	31.10.44	1,87
456	Tenkasi Bank	Tenkasi	31.12.43	35
		1933	31.12.44	48
457	Tezpur Industrial Bank	Tezpur	31 12.42	1,35
			31.13.43	1,36
458	Thillai Natarajar Bank	Cuddalore	31.3.44	2
		1932	31.3.45	2
459	Thoyakkavu Bank	Palghat	Figures not	available
460	Tirukkattupalli Bank	Tanjore	31 10.45	22
		1934		
461	Tiruppur Commercial Bank	Tiruppur	31.12.42	80
		1905	31.12.43	81
462	Tiruppur Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi	Tiruppnr	31.8.43	1,17
		1905	31.8.45	1,19
463	Tiruppur Sree Meenakashi Sundara Vilasa Nidhi	Tiruppur	30.6.42	1,38
			30.6.43	1,38
464	Town Bank	Calcutta	Figures not	available
		1924		
465	Trading and Banking House	Lucknow	31.12.44	64
		1916,	31.12.45	67
466	Travancore Eastern Bank	Karunagappally	15.9.42	16
467	Trichinopoly Ananthapuram Sri Rama Janpakara Nidhi	Trichinopoly	31.12.43	54
		1909	31.12.44	55

(In thousands of rupees).

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to (f)	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of Offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
25	1	—	4.0	37	3	98	1
7,66	1,43	89	30.3	4,49	13	9,74	1
8,38	2,40	1,00	38.2	6,55	1	10,73	1
20,19	5,71	3,42	45.2	12,45	17	21,78	5
22,34	4,29	8,69	58.1	12,88	20	24,29	5
8,72	1,27	1,53	32.1	6,42	10	9,54	12
11,60	73	1,18	16.5	10,47	14	12,81	10(10)
9,62	45	15	6.2	10,47	25	11,08	1
16,73	79	99	10.6	10,46	21	18,36	1
2,08	—	—	—	2,03	—	2,59	1
2,49	78	1,31	83.8	2,38	3	4,61	5
2,85	89	1,30	76.8	2,66	6	4,99	4
80	21	5	76.8	86	2	1,70	2
1,38	53	6	42.8	98	4	2,69	2
9,73	7,06	36	76.3	3,54	5	11,17	1
15,89	13,46	36	86 9	3,30	6	17,33	1
5	3	—	60.0	88	—	*	1
1	2	—	200.0	1,02	1	*	1
							1
4,55	98	4	22.6	3,78	7	4,09	5
5	65	19	1680.0	9	4	93	1
—	67	20	—	1	3	88	1
2,16	65	15	37.0	1,52	12	2,53	2
1,78	97	25	68.5	2,83	13	4,35	2
22	50	8	262.6	1,04	8	1,75	1
18	36	29	261.1	96	7	1,69	2
							8
3,23	2,12	45	79.5	1,25	2	4,00	1
3,33	2,18	45	78.9	1,31	3	4,12	1
5	1	—	20.2	57	—	68	1
1,11	5	7	18.1	1,28	3	1,71	2
1,41	10	13	16.3	1,60	3	2.07	2

* Not available.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
468	Trichinopoly Bank	Trichinopoly 1935	31.12.43 31.12.44	2,21 2,16
469	Trichinopoly Tennore Hindu Permanent Fund	Trichinopoly 1885	31.3 44 31.3.45	1,38 1,34
470	Trichinopoly Varganeri Subramania Janopakara Nidhi	Trichinopoly	31.12.44 31.12.45	80 82
471	Trichinopoly Varthaga Sangam	Trichinopoly 1888	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,52 1,60
472	Trichinopoly Vysya Bank	Trichinopoly 1931	31.12.43 31.12.44	75 79
473	Trinity Bank	Trichinopoly	31.12.42 31.12.43	1,84 1,89
474	Triplicane Fund	Madras 1926	31.8.43 31.8.45	2,04 2,13
475	Tripura Popular Bank	Calcutta	31.12.45	28
476	Tripura State Bank	Agartala	31.12.45g	Figures
477	Trivandrum Permanent Fund	Trivandrum 1899	31.12.43 31.12.44	1,07 2,09
478	U. P. Union Bank	Utraula 1929	31.3.43 31.12.45	65 65e
479	Udipi Bank	Udipi 1925	31.12.44 31.12.45	66 1,25
480	Unao Commercial Bank	Unao 1916	31.12.44 31.12.45	2,12 1,28
481	Union Bank	Kumbakonam	21.12.42 31.12.43	1,43 1,42
482	Union Bank Bljapnr & Sholapur	Bijapur 1909	31.12.44 31.6.45	1.42 1.82
483	Union Credit Bank	Barisal	31.12.44	30
484	Union Mercantile Bank	Calcutta 1928	Figures not available	
485	Union Sale & Supply Bank	Jhalwar	Figures not available	

e = excludes reserve. * figures not available

(In thousands of rupees

Deposits (f)	Cash (g)	Investment (h)	% of (g) & (h) to (f) (i)	Loans & Advances (j)	Profit & Loss (k)	Total Working (l)	No. of Offices (m)
7,03	1,76	1,44	45.5	6,14	4	9,57	4
8,97	1,68	4,14	68.2	5,83	15	12,10	3
3,01	1,37	44	35.8	4,00	6	5,15	2
3,95	15	45	20.7	5,21	11	6,10	3
2,10	1,37	7	68.5	2,82	4	3,16	1
2,69	15	8	8.5	3,16	*	3,75	1
4,36	29	35	14.7	5,01	17	6,28	2
4,64	69	39	23.3	4,95	23	6,63	2
5,43	61	16	14.2	5,54	11	6,36	1
5,82	90	55	24.9	5,21	11	7,15	1
18,12	2,68	5,24	43.7	12,40	24	20,67	1
31,44	3,37	9,25	40.1	21,25	23	34,43	1
16,50	2,24	3,96	37.6	13,19	11	20,14	1
15,00	1,32	6,58	52.7	10,18	13	18,65	1
18,29	4,22	—	22.4	55	*	*	19
not available. Established in 1945.						59.00	2
30,12	10,07	5,84	52.8	15,57	9	32,45	9
38,00	12,21	7,29	51.3	20,56	16	41,14	9(12)
1,69	50	15	38.5	1,66	4	2,41	10
10,74	2,48	6,44	83.1	2,22	*	*	43
1,04	28	20	46.2	1,08	3	1,86	3
2,20	41	52	42.3	2,62	6	3,85	6
12,28	1,42	82	18.2	10,99	1	15,38	2
15,68	3,11	7,34	66.6	6,60	*	17,05	2
72	38	14	72.2	1,52	2	2,23	1
42	68	36	247.6	73	7	1,95	1
11,07	2,14	99	28.3	9,25	22	12,73	2
13,20	87	1,15	15.3	10,35	—	15,09	3
6,34	3,36	—	53.0	2,26	—	6,60	2(3)
							11
							1

g=The present figures of paid-capital is Rs. 7,54,700.

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Head Office with Date of Est.	Date of Balance Sheet	Paid-up Capital & Reserve
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
486	United Banking Corp.	Calcutta †	31.12.43 31.12.44	2,47 2,51
487	United Mercantile Bank	Golaghat 1946	No accounts	published
488	Vadhiar Bank	Radhanpur	Figures not	available
489	Valapod Bank	Valapad	31.12.42	69
490	Vaniyambadi Mahajan Bank	Vaniyambadi	Figures not	available
491	Vara Laxmi Bank	Vellore	31-3-43	65
492	Vellore Mathavara Nidhi	Vellore	30-9-43 30-9-45	64 68
493	Vettaikaranpudur Mahajana Bank	Vettaikar anpudur (1930)	31.3.44 31.3.45	72 73
494	Vijaya Bank	Mangalore 1931	30 9.44 30.9.45	2,18 2,72
495	Villipurum Peoples Mutual Benefit Society	Villipuram	20.11.42 31.12.43	67 54
496	Vishwa Nath Bank	Salem	Figures not	available
497	Vyavasaya Bank	Peringotukara 1922	1943-44 1944-45	93 92
498	West End Bank	Palai 1929	1943 1944	57 57
499	Woriur Commercial Bank	Trichinopoly	31.5.42 31.5.43	66 66

e. Excludes reserves,

(In thousands o rupees.)

Deposits	Cash	Investment	% of (g) & (h) to f	Loans & Advances	Profit & Loss	Total Working	No. of offices
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
2,52	2,87	—	113 9	2,01	5	5,05	3
15,83	9,26	—	58.5	8,33	8	18,48	13(11)
as yet.							1
							1
29	1	—	3.4	61	2	1,04	1
5,57	33	—	5.9	6,00	6	6,34	1
5,48	24	19	7.8	5,90	8	5,35	1
8,15	76	24	12.3	2,64	10	10,40	1
72	—	16	22.2	1,11	5	1,51	1
1,42	—	20	14.0	1,97	10	2,35	1
17,70	3,03	1,43	25.3	15,63	30	20,62	11
24,02	7,36	3,89	46.4	15,78	28	27,64	12(13)
42	22	12	80.9	75	1	1,19	1
41	27	13	97.5	51	—	1,01	1
							1
90	29	23	57.7	1,31	6	2,04	1
1.35	1,50	24	128.8	96	3	2,66	1
29	15	—	51.7	77	—	1,05	1
27	20	—	74.1	72	—	1,02	1
14	7	15	157.1	54	2	89	1
14	11	16	192.8	57	1	94	1

†= organised in 1948

STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

1. GENERAL STATISTICS:—

CAPITAL, RESERVES, DEPOSITS AND LOANS HELD, LOANS OUTSTANDING AND CASH BALANCES OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS AT THE END OF THE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE YEARS

Class A—Banks with Capital and Reserves of Rs. 5 lakhs and over.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Year	No of banks	Capital & Reserves			Deposits and loans held	Loans outstanding	Cash balances
		Paid-up Capital	Reserves and other funds	Total			
1937-38	40	2,23,87	2,56,41	4,80,28	19,79,05	14 99,95	94,86
1938-39 . .	43	2,40,62	2,94,68	5,35,30	22,92,48	18,33,66	1,27,78
1939-40	41	2,43,21	3,05,01	5,48,22	22,94,33	18,91,00	1,01,35
1940-41	42	2,36,43	3,14,13	5,50,56	22,66,03	17,91,92	2,33,55
1941-42	42	2,40,91	3,14,28	5,55,19	27,04.19	18,33,91	3,16,77
1942-43 ...	42	2,43,49	3,24,96	5,68,45	29,74,67	17,17,48	3,51,34

Class B—Banks with Capital and Reserves between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs.

1937-38	256	2,44,40	2,57,94	5,20,20	15,43,86	13,99,65	1,18,28
1938-39	261	2,50,08	2,84,78	5,33,86	15,85,86	14,45,40	1,05,69
1939-40	274	2,61,43	3,06,60	5,68,03	16,14,43	14,63,01	1,26,52
1940-41	279	2,42,45	3,21,80	5,64,25	15,51,81	14,00,54	1,48,76
1941-42	292	2,47,88	3,47,55	5,95,43	17,00,38	13,70,33	1,77,92
1942-43	295	2,54,19	3,58,77	6,12,96	18,19,88	13,53,88	2,81,83

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II. STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BANKS

(In rupees as on 31-12-1945)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
	ASSAM					
1	Assamiya Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Shillong	1918	4,028	38,519	
2	Bijni Central Coop. Banking Union. ...	Abhayapuri	19-7-1922	4,600	11,983	
3	Dekargaon Coop. Bank. ...	Dekargaon	30-8-1919	3,916	10,480	—
4	Gauhati Central Coop. Banking Union. ...	Gauhati	12-3-1919	7,600	95,364	—
5	Habiganj Central Coop. Bank. ...	Habiganj	10-10-1922	8,411	1,52,289	—
6	Jorhat Central Coop. Banking Union. ...	Jorhat	31-3-1913	4,250	1,15,620	
7	Karimganj Central Coop. Banking Union...	Karimganj	4-3-1919	21,862	1,64,404	—
8	Maulvibazar Coop. Central Bank. ...	Maulvibazar	1-3-1915	$	8,176	—
9	Nalbari Central Coop. Banking Union. ...	Nalbari	3-2-1919	3,250	18,144	—
10	North Lakhimpur Central Co-operative Banking Union. ...	North Lakhimpur	13-3-1930	2,725	8,954	—
11	North Lakhimpur Coop. Town Bank. ...	N. Lakimpur	6-11-1914	$	4,362	—
12	Nowgong Central Coop. Banking Union....	Nowgong	3-9-1920	9,595	1,06,736	—
13	Nowgong Coop. Land Mortgage Bank. ...	Nowgong	22-5-1929	4,088	9,601	—

14	Shillong Coop. Town Bank	... Shillong	3-9-1904	12,570	1,41,785	—
15	Sibsagar Co-operative Central Banking Union	... Sibsagar	20-3-1913	7,625	29,696	—
16	Sibsagar Edn. Dept. Co-operative Bank	... Sibsagar	1-8-1935	675	4,884	—
17	Sylhet Co-operative Central Bank	... Sylhet	23-3-1923	29,790	2,78,445	—
	BEHAR					
1	Aurangabad Central Co-operative Bank	... Aurangabad	19-11-1945	16,331A	1,08,687	—
2	Banka Central Co-operative Bank	... Banka	5-10-1915	33,372	4,49,079	—
3	Barh Central Co-operative Bank	... Barh	30-9-1913	15,489A	1,51,939	—
4	Begusarai Central Co-operative Bank	... Begusarai	28-1-1919	7,767	22,264	—
5	Bettiah National Co-operative Bank	... Bettiah	30-5-1921	6,712A	85,547	—
6	Bhabua Central Co-operative Bank	... Bhabua	2-11-1926	3,205	11,123	—
7	Bihar Central Co-operative Bank	... Bihar Sharif	8-11-1911	31,215B	1,45,501	—
8	Bihar Provincial Co-operative Bank	... Patna	16-3-1914	4,10,600	1,07,69,805	—
9	Central Co-operative Bank	... Araria	13-3-1927	6,531	1,06,953	—

$ Not avilable

A-as on 31-12-1944 B-as on 31-12-43

In rupees as on 31-12-45

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
10	Central Co-operative Bank	... Chapra	10-6-1923	6,196	1,42,377	—
11	Central Co-operative Bank	... Daltonganj	1924	7,821	1,22,077	—
12	Central Co-operative Bank	... Fatwah	18-6-1923	5,413	1,74,269	—
13	Central Co-operative Bank	... Haveli Kharagpur	21-5-1923	22,553	1,31,661	—
14	Chotanagpur Christian Central Coop. Bank	... Ranchi	9-3-1921	10,324	112,809	—
15	Daulatpur Central Coop. Bank	... Daulatpur	13-6-1914	20,100	2,79,797	—
16	Deoghar Central Coop. Banking Union	... Deoghar	4-3-1926	19,790	2,18,274	1
17	Dhanbad Central Coop. Institute	... Dhanbad	1928	5,878	34,000	—
18	Dinapore Central Coop. Bank	... Dinapur	5-8-1925	5,608	33,857	—
19	Dumka Central Coop. Banking Union	... Dumka	17-1-1928	6,940	46,819	—
20	Giridih Central Co-operative Bank	... Giridih	21-8-1924	5,216	21,945	—
21	Godda Co-operative Union	... Godda	1926	9,770A	33,414	—
22	Gopalganj Central Co-operative Bank	... Gopalganj	22-3-1917	56,422A	1,14,445	—

23	Gumla Central Co-operative Bank	... Gumla	2-1-1926	7,690A	41,751	—
24	Hajipur Central Co-operative Bank	... Hajipur	30-11-1921	17,195	26,768	—
25	Hazaribagh Central Coop. Bank	... Hazaribagh	5-4-1919	12,613	86,268	—
26	Hazaribagh Urban Coop Credit Society	... Hazaribagh	1904	4,8,40	18,470	—
27	Jahanabad Central Co-operative Bank	... Jahanabad	13-10-1911	13,878A	23?,480	—
28	Jamtara Coop. Union	... Jamtara	17-4-1926	12,440A	48,664	—
29	Jamui Central Co-operative	... Jamui	17-10-1919	12,130	1.19 931	—
30	Khunti Co-operativo Bank	... Khunti	9-3-1921	6,785A	85,556	—
31	Kishanganj Central Co-operative Bank	... Kishanganj	4-9-1928	5,776	20,494	—
32	Laheria Sarai Central Coop. Bank	... Laheria Sarai	14-10-1919	15,070	1,43 133	—
33	Madhepura Central Co-operative Bank	... Madhepura	2-9-1911	15,293A	50 753	—
34	Masaurhi Co-operative Bank	... Masaurhi	1-2-1922	4,010A	1,27,405	—
35	Motihari Central Co-operative Bank	... Motihari	7-8-1919	18,449A	1,43,170	—
36	Muzaffarpur Central Coop. Bank	... Muzaffarpur	24-5-1913	23,062A	1,90,702	—
37	Nawadah Central Coop. Bank	... Nawadah	14-5-1910	64,136A	5,48,614	—
38	Purnea Central Cooperative Bank	... Purnea	17-3-1914	10,248	99,388	—

A-As on 31-12-1941

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid pp Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branch
39	Ranchi Central Coop. Bank	... Ranchi	10-6-1910	20,052A	2,01,806	—
40	Rohika Central Co-operative Bank	... Modhubani	31-12-1909	35,295A	1,36,443	—
41	Samastipur Central Coop. Bank	... Samastipur	21-7-1922	6,377	75,215	—
42	Sasaram Central Co-operative Bank	... Sasaram	6-11-1919	12,686	58,769	—
43	Simdega Central Co-operative Bank	... Simadega	24-4-1930	3,167A	25,707	—
44	Siwan Central Co-operative Bank	... Siwan	24-2-1915	89,409	4,59,046	—
	BENGAL					
1	Arambagh Central Co-operative Bank	... Arambagh	29-6-1929	11,750	1,07,740	—
2	Assansol Central Co-operative Bank	... Assansol	28-6-1928	17,385	2,29,571E	—
3	Bagerhat Central Co-operative Bank	... Bagerhat	6-7-1918	$	3,32,976	—
4	Baira Central Co-operative Bank	... Baira	3-8-1926	19,700	1,82,968	—
5	Balageria Central Co-operative Bank	... Balageria	4-8-1926	18,940	1,28,016	—
6	Balurghat Central Co-operative Bank	... Balurghat	16-5-1915	49,605	3,28,870	—
	Bankura Central Co-operative Bank	... Bankura	1922	64,135	8,93,290E	—

8	Bankura District Coop. Industrial Union	... Bankura	18-6-1918	27,500	160,200	—
6	Barisal Co-operative Bank	... Barisal	28-5-1913	1,22,710	14,00,630	—
10	Barpeta Central Co-operative Bank	... Barpeta	26-8-1933	4,325	21,374	—
11	Beliaberah Central Co-operative Bank	... Jhargram	1912	$	3,02,121	—
12	Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank	... Calcutta	1918	21,00,000	3,00,00,000	—
13	Bhairab Central Coop. Bank	... Bhairab	8-9-1931	7,217	40,575	—
14	Bhanguria Central Coop. Bank	... Bhanguria	10-6-1926	11,830	1,07,839	—
15	Bhola Central Co-operative Bank	... Bhola	18-5-1921	45,622	5,18,452	—
16	Bikrampur Central Co-operative Bank	... Bikrampur	$	45,000	3,84,000B	—
17	Birbhum Central Co-operative Bank	... Suri	1917	50,495	4,61,249	—
18	Birbhum Coop Land Mortgage Bank	... Birbhum	5-11-1934	$	1,33,568	—
19	Bishnupur Central Co-operative Bank	... Bishnupur	1-4-1921	7,565	29,132	—
20	Bogra Central Co-operative Bank	... Bogra	5-3-1914	1,29,185	14,25,351	—

$ Not available

E-As on 30-6-1945 *A-As on 31-12 1944* *B-As on close of 1942-43*

(In rupees as on 31-12-45)

Serial No	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
21	Brahmanbaria Central Coop. Bank	... Brahmanbaria	5-6-1913	42,150	7 57,603	—
22	Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank	... Burdwan	1917	$	43,00,000A	—
23	Central Co-operative Bank	... Harishchandrapur	23-11-1925	20,620	1,87,195	—
24	Central Co-operative Bank	... Rampurhat	23-4-1910	$	4,17,115	—
25	Central Co-operative Bank	... Shahzadpur	$	42,000	4,49,000B	—
26	Central Co-operative Bank	... Thakurgaon	23-9-1923	46,834	4,34,234	—
27	Chanchal Raj Central Coop. Bank	... Chanchal Raj	27-6-1925	14,740	1,40,111	—
28	Chandanbaisa Central Coop Bank	... Chandanbaisa	6-12-1929	55,190	2,49 923	—
29	Chandpur Central Coop Bank	... Chandpur	1913	1,12,648	10,01,703D	—
30	Chaumuhani Coop. Industrial Union	... Chaumuhani	21-7 1924	9,239	95,374	—
31	Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank	.. Chittagong	5-5 1914	1,00,850	5,78 000	—
32	Comilla Central Co-operative Bank	... Comilla	1913	1,29,160	11,22,141	—
33	Cox's Bazar Central Coop Bank	... Cox's Bazar	12-5-1924	$	1,62,343	—
34	Chuadanga Central Coop. Bank	... Chuadanga	10-4-1923	24,560	3,31,276	—

35	Dacca Artisans' Coop. Industrial Union	... Dacca	18-4-1945	27,886	2,33,062	1
36	Dacca Central Coop. Bank	... Dacca	29-6-1909	1,33,310	12,35,795	—
37	Daudkandi-Gouripur Central Coop. Bank	... Daudkandi-Gouripur	16-5-1926	36,673	3 79,771	—
38	Dhanbari Central Coop. Bank	... Dhanbari	13-10-1923	36,430	2,97,512	—
39	Diamond Harbour Central Co-operative Bank	... Diamond Harbour	11-4-1923	21,560	2,55,136	—
40	Dinajpur Central Coop. Bank	... Dinajpur	23-2-1923	41,860	4,00,000	—
41	Faridpur Central Coop. Bank	... Faridpur	1907	71,480	6,47,065	—
42	Feni Central Coop. Bank	... Feni	13-5-1913	63,275	5,26,066	—
43	Gaibandha Central Coop. Bank	... Gaibandha	16-7-1912	84,925	6,39,779	—
44	Ghata Central Co-operative Bank	... Ghata	15-11-1927	$	1,40,724C	—
45	Goalundo Central Co-operative Bank	... Goalundo	$	55,000	4,19,000C	—
46	Gopalganj Central Co-operative Bank	... Gopalganj	1913	50,550	6,55,337	—
47	Gosaba Central Co-operative Bank	... Gosaba	1924	$	3,93,314	—
48	Islamabad Town Co-operative Bank	... Chittagong	1909	82,045	8,27,000	—

$ Not available

B-As on the Olose of 1942-43 *C-As on 30-7-45.* *E & A-As on 30-6-45*

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
49	Jamalpur Central Co-operative Bank	... Jamalpur	$	90,000	10,50,000B	—
50	Jangipur Central Co-operative Bank	... Jangipur	$	37,000	2,75,000B	—
51	Jessore Central Co-operative Bank	... Jessore	25-11-1913	71,250	6,16,238	—
52	Jessore Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Jessore	1935	48,881	1,30,133	—
53	Jhenidah Central Co-operative Bank	... Jhenidah	1929	21,310	48,379A	—
54	Kadamtellah Jadav Samabaya Bank	... Howrah	20-1-1931	25,000	90,000	—
55	Kaliganj Central Co-operative Bank	... Dacca	1930	21,610	2,22,880	—
56	Kalimpong Central Co-operative Bank	... Kalimpong	$	34,000	3,00,000B	—
57	Kalna Central Co-operative Bank	... Kalna	28-1-1926	42,829	4,11,852	1
58	Kandi Central Co-operative Bank	... Kandi	26-6-1923	23,790	2,08,481A	—
59	Kasba-Ballygunge Coop. Bank	... Ballygunge	13-8-1930	7,585	20,294	—
60	Khulna Central Coop. Bank	... Khulna	18-3-1917	66,745	6,09,209	—
61	Kishoreganj Central Coop. Bank	... Kishoreganj	$	65,000	5,83,000B	—
62	Krishnagar City Co-operative Bank	... Krishnagar	22-12-1921	21,852	1,38,834	—

63	Kurigram Central Coop. Bank	... Kurigram	8-4-1914	43,885	3,57,412	1
64	Kushtia Co-operative Central Bank	... Kushtia	$	61,000	6,25,000B	—
65	Laksam Central Co-operative Bank	... Laksam	30-11-1919	46,004	2,74,846	—
66	Lakshmipur Central Coop. Bank	... Lakshmipur	29-6-1923	33,763	2,69,071	—
67	Lalbugh Central Coop. Bank	... Jiaganj	2-10-1918	33,151	3,73,021	—
68	Madarganj Central Coop. Bank	... Madarganj	27-6-1923	30,450	2,47,686	—
69	Madaripur Central Coop. Bank	... Madaripur	28-11-1907	98,105	11,00,929	—
70	Magura Central Coop. Bank	... Magura	22-919-20	66,640	7,02,227	—
71	Malda Central Coop. Bank	... Malda	22-12-1916	36,470	2,54,879	—
72	Manikganj Central Coop. Bank	... Manikganj	1618	47,732	4,68,377	—
73	Mathbaria Central Coop. Bank	... Mathbaria	17-4-1923	50,400	3,80,412	—
74	Matlab Central Coop. Bank	... Matlab	1-11-1923	$	5,68,029	—
75	Meherpur Central Coop.Bank	... Meherpur	1-7-1919	38,248	2,79,998	—
76	Mugberia Central Coop. Bank	... Mugberia	1-2-1924	34,150	3,03,500	—
77	Mymensingh Central Coop. Bank	... Mymensingh	$	93,000	6,69,000B	—

$ Not available

P-As on close of 1942-43 *A-As on 30-6-45*

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
78	Nabinagar Central Coop. Bank	... Nabinagar	31-5-1926	50,375	5,18,310	—
79	Nadia Central Coop. Bank	... Krishnagar	13-9-1913	53,004	7,56,135	—
80	Nalhati Central Coop. Bank	... Nalhati	22-11-1927	$	4,08,307	—
81	Naogaon Central Coop. Bank	... Naogoan	22-3-1918	$	4,03,307	—
82	Narail Central Coop. Bank	... Narail	1925	52,000	5,66,000B	—
83	Narayanganj Central Coop. Bank	... Narayanganj	2-8-1920	$	10,37,466	—
84	Nawabganj Central Coop. Bank	... Nawabganj	14-8-1925	14,865	90,763	—
85	Netrakona Central Coop. Bank	... Netrakona	1923	50,000	5,18,000B	—
86	Nilphamari Central Coop. Bank	... Nilphamari	1914	32,000	2,91,000B	—
87	Nimta Central Coop. Bank	... Nimta	1911	$	80,000	—
88	Noakhali Central Coop. Bank	... Noakhali	$	66,000	5,90,000	—
89	Nowadaboga Central Co-operative Bank	... Nowadaboga	1929	17,300	1,58,550	—
90	Pabna Central Co-operative Bank	... Pabna	1912	1,02,400	8,26,078	—
91	Pabna Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Pabna	17-3-1934	11,617	1,20,230	—

92	Padampara Central Coop. Bank	... Bogra	1922	23,570	2,36,172	1
93	Parbatipur Central Coop. Bank	... Parbatipur	1-5-1939	28,730	2,91,163	—
94	Patuakhali Central Coop. Bank	... Patuakhali	1918	36,635	2,50,000	—
95	Pedong Central Coop. Bank	... Pedong	2-2-1919	14,540	1,19,391	—
96	Pingna Central Coop. Bank	... Pingna	2-3-1925	38,498	3,90,700	—
97	Pirojpur Central Coop. Bank	... Pirojpur	28-2-1928	15,880	2,19,160	—
98	Puthia Central Coop. Bank	... Puthia	25-6-1921	$	1,96,367	—
99	Raipura Central Coop. Bank	... Raipura	$	87,000	10,51,000B	—
100	Rajshahi Central Coop. Bank	... Rajshahi	1917	53,660	4,50,892	—
101	Rampurhat Central Coop. Bank	... Rampurhat	$	33,000	4,46,000B	—
102	Ranaghat Central Coop. Bank	... Ranaghat	8-3-1923	28,856	2,43,782	—
103	Rangpur Central Coop. Bank	... Rangpur	1-7-1915	51,112	6,67,805	—
104	Sadarghat Urban Coop. Bank	... Chittagong	$	78,000	3,04,000B	—
105	Sandvip Central Coop. Bank	... Sandvip	5-11-1922	$	2,82,926	—
106	Sarisabari Central Coop. Bank	... Sarisabari	2-4-1927	$	1,69,650	—
107	Serajganj Central Coop. Bank	... Serajganj	1914	82,830	7,16,236	—

$ Not available

B-As on close of 1942-43.

(In rupees as on 31-12-45)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
108	Suri Friends Union Coop. Bank	... Suri	10-4-1928	16,520	79,820	—
109	Taki Central Coop. Bank	... Taki	$	78,000	5 52,000B	—
110	Tamluk Central Coop. Bank	... Tamluk	$	49,000	6,22,000B	—
111	Tangail Central Coop. Bank	... Tangail	14-11-1913	1,14,595	9,66,946	—
112	Tangi Central Coop. Bank	... Tangi	4-9-1926	21,640	2,75,000	—
113	Tipera-Raj Centrol Coop. Bank	... Comilla	1-2-1922	40,880	2,93,149	—
114	Ullapara Central Coop. Bank	... Ullapara	1913	39,625	3,52,719	—
115	Uluberia Central Coop. Bank	... Uluberia	29-9-1919	870,7	$	—
116	Vishwa-Bharti Central Coop. Bank	... Sriniketan	22-11-1927	44,760	2,65,890	—
	BOMBAY					
1	Ahmedabad Central Coop. Bank	... Ahmedabad	1-9-1922	99,900	22,35,852	—
2	Ahmedabad People's Coop. Bank	... Ahmedabad	1-3-1932	1,32,790	19,31,637	—
3	Alur Coop. Veerashaiva Urban Bank	... Alur	23-8-1922	654	17,128	—
4	Amalner Coop. Urban Bank	... Amalner	15-4-1926	70,350	8,25,000	—

5	Amod Nagric Sahakari Bank	... Amod	21-4-1927	24,475	1,19,314	—
6	Anand Catholic Coop. Credit Society	... Anand	21-4-1914	70,488	78,920	—
7	Ankleshwar Nagric Sahkari Bank	... Ankleshwar	31-1-1919	53,060	10,33 500	—
8	Ankola Urban Coop. Credit Bank	... Ankola	1913	24,022	2,51,475	—
9	Arya Vaishya Coop. Credit Bank	... Hubli	1913	29,200	56,750	—
10	Barsi Central Coop. Bank	... Barsi	29-4-1906	72,340	11,73.527	2
11	Belgaum Catholic Coop. Credit Bank	... Belgaum	26-6-1918	28,496	2,33,63	—
12	Belgaum District Central Coop. Bank	... Belgaum	17-12-1918	4,76,600	48,12,774	10
13	Belgaum District. Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank	... Belgaum	28-6-1935	31,030	2,77,321A	—
14	Belgaum District Revenue Employees Coop. Bank	... Belgaum	1924	38,320	1,19,668A	—
15	Belgaum Muslim Coop. Credit Bank	... Belgaum	1931	23,270	1,52,311A	—
16	Belgaum Pioneer Coop. Urban Bank	... Belgaum	1906	2,75,835	19,39,019A	—
17	Betgeri Urban Coop. Bank	... Betgeri	1905	80,399	2,59,613	—
18	Bhusawal Peoples Coop. Bank	... Bhusawal	29-9-1925	87,500	14,90,594	—

$ Not available

A—As on 30-6-1945

B—As on the close 1942-43

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
19	Bijapur District Central Coop. Bank	... Bijaur	29-7-1919	2,70,000	29,55,633	6
20	Bijapur Govt. Officials' Coop. Bank	... Bijapur	20-11-1909	78,680	2,70,000	—
21	Bijapur Mahaluxmi Urban Coop. Bank	... Bijapur	1930	$	1,74,691A	—
22	Bijapur Shri Shiddheswar Urban Coop. Bank	... Bijapur	22-4-1912	1,04,860	5,70,719	—
23	Bombay A.G's Office Coop. Urban Bank	... Bombay	1922	25,259	1,42,237A	—
24	Bombay Karnatak Kurubar Cooperative Credit Bank	... Gadag	1921	24,168	1,77,705	—
25	Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank	... Bombay	2-6-1939	2,00,000	37,53,200	—
26	Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank	... Bombay	11-10-1911	20,04,000	6,25,50,000	50
27	Bombay Provincial Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Bombay	7-12-1935	5,02,022	42,12,551	—
28	Broach Co-operative Bank	... Broach	4-4-1907	2,52,900	36,98,588	—
29	Broach District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank	... Broach	30-1-1929	14,570	1,83,422	—
30	Broach Urban Coop. Bank	... Broach	30-1.1919	11,900	61,400	—

31	Byadgi Shri Gajanan Urban Coop. Bank	... Byadgi	1918	33,680	2,57,716	—
32	C.K.P. Coop. Credit Bank	... Bombay	1915	35,000	7,87,000	—
33	Chandwad Peoples Coop. Urban Bank	... Chandor	15-7-1929	69	12,50	—
34	Chinchani Peoples Coop. Bank	... Chinchani	12-11-1929	20,190	1,11,479	—
35	Chiplun Urban Coop. Bank	... Chiplun	4-12-1933	46,420	10,41,736	2
36	Chopda Peoples Urban Coop. Bank	... Chopda	25-10-1939	36,100	3,19,379	—
37	City Coop. Banking Society	... Bombay	1918	31,476	6,09,542A	—
38	Cosmos Coop. Urban Bank	... Poona City	18-1-1906	93,000	$	—
39	Daxini Brahman Coop. Bank	... Bombay	22-3-1918	1,97,375	32,57,749	1
40	Deccan Merchant's Coop. Bank	... Bombay	1917	1,00,000	30,00,000	1
41	Deogad Urban Coop. Bank	... Deogad	23-5-1935	20,000	32,585	—
42	Dharwar Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Dharwar	21-1-1929	12,375	1,61,920	—
43	Dhanu Road Peoples Coop. Credit Society	... Dhanu Road	13-3-1937	12,920	88,287	—
44	Dhulia Urban Coop. Bank	... Dhulia	27-12-1908	1,00,000	8,55,696	—

$ Not available

A-as on 30-6-65

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Banks	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
47	Dohad Urban Coop. Bank	... Dohad	1-4-1943	78,600	8,36,587	—
48	E. D. Sassoon Staff Coop. Bank	... Bombay	1930	46,540	1,35,078A	—
47	East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank	... Jalgaon	20-5-1916	6,63,800	1,09,02,858	19
48	East Khandesh District Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Jalgaon	28-6-1935	$	37,968	—
49	G. I. P. Railway Employees Coop. Bank	... Bombay	1913	15,00,000	80,00,000	—
50	Gadag Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Gadag	17-3-1939	13,260	1,33,116	—
51	Gadag Urban Coop. Bank	... Gadag	13-9-1913	56,335	2,19,702	—
52	Godhra City Coop. Bank	... Godhra	1-4-1924	35,200	6,19,894	—
53	Gokak Urban Coop. Credit Bank	... Gokak	15-2-1906	1,66,286	8,00,000	—
54	Govt. Servants Coop. Credit Urban Bank	... Nasik	22-9-1920	$	31,930	—
55	Grain Bank Hunnargi	... Chikodi	17-3-1922	$	3,257	—
56	Gujrat Brahma Kshatriya Coop. Bank	... Broach	2-8-1918	16,300	84,783	—
57	Honnavar Urban Coop. Bank	... Honnavar	1919	20,075A	$	—
58	Hubli Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Hubli	28-6-1935	19,860	1,62,866	—

59	Hubli Indian Christian Urban Coop. Credit Society	... Hubli	25-6-1912	4,000	15,000	—
60	Hubli Muslim Coop. Bank	... Hubli	27-6-1928	33,320	1,60,714	—
61	Hubli Urban Coop. Bank	... Hubli	22-1-1906	1,12,910	7,70,110	1
62	Hukeri Urban Coop. Bank	... Hukeri	2-8-1928	22,520	1,94,834	—
63	Industrial Coop. Bank	... Gulodgudd	5-2-1913	19,575	23,266	—
64	Islampur Peoples Coop. Bank	... Islampur	1926	27,045	1,86,760	—
65	Islampur Urban Coop. Bank	... Islampur	1935	21,025	1,03,571	—
66	Ismalia Coop. Bank	... Bombay	1930	3,00,000	43,49,283A	—
67	Jalgaon Peoples Coop. Bank	... Jalgaon	23-12-1933	75,550	9,57,859	—
68	Jambusar Peoples Coop. Bank	... Jambusar	30-10-1909	32,800	4,29,199	—
69	Jhalod Urban Coop. Bank	... Jhalod	1-9-1944	44,120	1,19,840	—
70	Kaira Distt. Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Nadiad	13-6-1935	17,050	1,16,681	—
71	Kalol & Halol Taluka Coop. Banking Union	... Kalol (P.M.S.)	30-6-1942	15,940	2,63,709	1
72	Kalol Urban Coop. Bank	... Kalol (P.M.S.)	1-1-1942	28,000	3,50,900	1
73	Kalyan Peoples Coop. Bank	... Kalyan	4-6-1923	24,540	2,24,231	—

$ Not available

A-As on 30-6-45

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*

Serial No	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
74	Kanara Dist. Central Coop. Bank	... Sirsi	18-7-1920	42,000	9,61,000	1
75	Kanara Dist. Primary Teachers Coop. Urban bank	... Ankola	1923	75,630	1,00,579	—
76	Karad Urban Coop. Bank	... Karad	24-1-1917	98,510	21,10,619	—
77	Karnatak Central Coop. Bank	... Dharwar	1916	6,92,000	67,53,628	18
78	Karwar Urbrn Co-operative Bank	... Karwar	19-11-1912	24,960	5,65,000	—
79	Khanapur Coop. Urban Bank	... Khanapur	1921	26,380	2,64,804	—
80	Khed Urban Coop. Bank	... Khed	19-11-1935	20,530	84,618	—
81	Koregaon People's Coop. Bank	... Koregaon	1929	24,075	1,72,314	—
82	Kumta Urban Coop. Bank	... Kumta	18-12-1912	23,900	4,69,779	—
83	Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples Coop. Bank	... Bombay	11-12-1915	30,170	1,54,936A	—
84	Lasalgaon Merchants' Coop. Bank	... Lasalgaon	17-11-1945	$	54,000	—
85	Laxmi Coop. Urban Bank	... Sholapur	6-6-1929	29,500	2,25,000	—
86	Mahad Coop Urban Bank	... Mahad	3-1-1931	40,000	5,65,558	—
87	Mahalaxmi Urban Coop. Credit Bank	... Bijapur	22-8-1930	33,400	1,55,096	—

88	Malwan Urban Coop. Bank	... Malwan	$	20,970	1,68,647	—
89	Maratha Market Peoples' Coop. Credit Bank	... Bombay	1935	47,550	6,85,325	—
90	Mercantile Coop. Bank.	... Godhra	26-6-1935	23,925	95,821	—
91	Muddebihal Urban Co-operative Bank	... Muddebihal	26-10-1935	$	32,836	—
92	Muddebihal Taluka Teachers Coop. Credit Bank	... Muddebihal	7-8-1920	21,605	$	—
93	Mundargi Urban Co-operative Bank	... Mundargi	24-3-1922	8,460	47,852	—
94	Muslim National Co-operrtive Bank	... Poona	25-5-1931	$	46,500	—
95	Nagar District Urban Central Coop. Bank	... Ahmednagar	10-3-1910	162,620	53,53,089	4
96	Nasik District Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Nasik	28-6-1935	22,345	2,49,964	—
97	Nasik Peoples Co-operative Bank	... Nasik	3-12-1923	$	24,325	—
98	No. 1 Military Accounts Co-operative Cradit Bank	... Poona	9-1-1906	75,000	455,731	—
99	North Kanara District Land Coop. Mortgage Bank	... Karwar	28-6-1935	16,950	96,119	—
100	North Kanara G. S.B. Coop. Bank	... Bombay	26-9-1917	55,097	13,03,415	1

A-As on 30-6-45

$ Not available.

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
101	Pandharpur Urban Co-operative Bank	... Pandharpur	1912	$	5,99,019	—
102	Partap Mill-Hand's Nutan Co.operative Credit Society.	... Amalner	1-5-1924	20.715	1,46,455	—
103	Pen Co-operative Urban Bank	... Pen	3-9-1935	20,400	1,45,817	—
104	Poona Central Co-operative Bank	... Poona City	4-9-1917	4 00,000	1,00,00,000	10
105	Poona City Municipal Servants' Coop. Urban Bank	... Poona	13-2-1914	$	1,87,500	—
106	Poona Merchants' Co-operative Bank	... Poona	24-10-1924	80.060	9,21,542A	—
107	Poona Postal Co-operative Bank	... Poona	10-10-1921	$	$	—
108	Postal Co-operative Credit Society	... Satara	8-11-1924	$	27,060	—
109	Raddi Co-operative Credit Bank	... Dharwar	1914	61,110	2,34,794	—
110	Rajapur Urban Co-operative Bank	... Rajapur	1-10-1921	20 000	91,000	—
111	Rajawade Mandal Peoples Coop. Bank	... Dhulia	10-2-1933	39,360	4,03,240	—
112	Rander people's Co-operative Bank	... Rander	18-8-1923	26,225	7,67,199	—
113	Ratnagiri Urban Co-operative Bank	... Ratnagiri	13-7-1914	48 409	10,85,617	2

114	Raver People's Co-operative Bank	...	Raver	10-10-1934	23,600	2,27,907	—
115	Revdanda Co-operative Urban Bank	...	Revdanda	1928	105,501	80,619	—
116	Ron Urban Co-operative Bank	...	Ron	6-2-1922	$	38,284	—
117	Rothfeld Co-operative Urban Bank	...	Sholapur	1936	$	34,348	—
118	S. B.B. Shroff Bulsar Peoples Coop. Bank	...	Bulsar	6-6-1925	42,200	7,33,017	—
119	Samastha Nagar Co-operative Bank	...	Bombay	1929	23,565	1,51,130A	—
120	Sankeshwar Urban Co-operative Bank	...	Hukeri	1932	23,550	$	—
121	Sanmitra Co-operative Bank	...	Bombay	1924	27,872	1,55,990A	—
122	Saraswat Co-operative Bank	...	Bombay	14-9-1918	3,00 000	60,73,000	1
123	Sardar Bhiladwalla Pardi Peoples Coop. Bank	...	Pardi	23-12-1929	65,175	17,98,243	—
124	Satara District Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	...	Satara	28-6-1935	41,120	4,01,074	—
125	Satara D. L. B. Primary Teachers Co-operative Bank	...	Karad	27-10-1924	7,230	3,26,600A	—
126	Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank	...	Bombay	27-12-1906	1,40,785	39,21,327	—

$ Not available

A-As on 30-6-1945.

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Workign Capital	No. of Branches
127	Sholapur District Central Coop. Bank	... Sholapur	8-3-1918	1,35,600	33,34,778	4
128	Shree Ram Co-operative Urban Bank	... Nipani	3-1-1933	21,410	1,38,469	—
129	Shri Murgahendra Swami Urban Coop. Bank	... Athani	1923	39,100	1,97,156	—
130	Shri Basaweshwar Urban Coop. Bank	... Bagalkot	2-3-1917	20,165	1,38,190	—
131	Siddapur Urban Coop. Credit Society	... Siddapur	11-3-1929	26,665	2,00,000	—
132	Sirsi Urban Co-operative Credit Bank	... Sirsi	1913	28,190	3,68,380	—
133	South Indian Co-operative Bank	... Matunga	1919	64,000	7,00,000	—
134	Southern Mahratta Urban Co-operative Credit Bank	... Dharwar	1906	80,300	7,25,000	—
135	Surat District Co-operative Bank	... Surat	17-6-1906	4,21,120	1,11,04,840	7
136	Surat Peoples Coop. Bank	... Surat	20-3-1922	28,9300	52,39,563A	1
137	Tasgaon Urban Coop. Bank	... Tasgaon	1936	21,303	1,57,383	—
138	Thana Kolaba & Bombay Suburban District Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Thana	1-9-1939	21,240	93,000	—
139	Vengurla Coop. Urban Bank	... Vengurla	27-4 1936	48,500	4,71,000	—

141	Vita Merchant Coop. Bank	...	Vita	1936	33,040	2,52,155	—
142	Wai Urban Coop. Bank	...	Wai	1921	23,825	2,99,437	—
143	West Khandesh District Coop. Mortgage Bank	...	Dhulia	28-6-1935	51,000	7,01,676	—
144	West Khandesh Govt. Servants' Coop. Bank	...	Dhulia	1-4-1921	44,360	5,92,468	—
145	Yeola Merchants' Coop. Bank	...	Yeola	28-7-1944	$	40,100	—
146	Zoroastrian Coop. Credit Bank.	...	Bombay	17-6-1927	2,09,725	22,57,231	—
	CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR						
1	Akola Central Bank	...	Akola	1909	75,655	12,56,240	—
2	Akola Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	...	Akola	4-5-1938	3,472	61,700	—
3	Amraoti Central Bank	...	Amroati	24-2-1912	1,16,266	16,84,831	—
4	Basim Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	...	Basim	7-6-1935	$	6,563	—
5	Bilaspur Central Coop. Bank	...	Bilaspur	9-4-1915	90,000	14,45,000	5
6	Bilaspur Coop. Land Mortagage Bank	...	Bilaspur	21-5-1937	$	48,673	—
7	Buldana Coop. Central Bank	...	Buldana	26-11-1916	21,097	2,52,903	—
8	C. P. & Berar Prov. Coop. Bank	...	Nagpur	1912	6,82,180	1,79,77,607	14

$ Not available

B-As on close of 1942-43.

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
9	Central Bank	... Betul	1907	56,580	5,32,911	—
10	Central Bank	... Ellichpur	22-2-1917	23,445	1,58,038	—
11	Chindwara Coop. Central Bank	... Chindwara	31-12-1913	44,300	2,71,487	—
12	Coop. Central Bank	... Bhandara	19-10-1911	38,365	4,17,192	1
13	Coop. Central Bank	... Brahmapuri	7-3-1912	36,620	4,28,689	—
14	Coop. Central Bank	... Hoshangabad	10-11-1910	45,055	1,54,9J7	—
15	Coop. Central Bank	... Narsinghpur	26-9-1911	$	40,350	—
16	Coop. Central & Land Mortgage Bank	... Seoni	21-10-1912	$	2,63,359A	—
17	Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Bhandara	1935	6,478	74,250	—
18	Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Chindwara	27-9-1937	$	47,774	—
19	Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Narsinghpur	13-5-1935	$	1,77,893B	—
20	Crosthwaite Central Bank	... Sihora Road	22-6-1907	52,852	5,61,159	—
21	Damoh Central Coop. Bank	... Damoh	19-10-1911	41,950	3,88,226	—
22	Drawha Central Bank	... Drawha	1-10-1930	$	1,50,855	—

23	Daryapur Central Bank	...	Darayapur	5-3-1919	26,350	1,68,820	—
24	District Coop. Bank	...	Balaghat	29-2-1911	34,403	4,86,426	—
25	District Coop. Bank	...	Mandla	31-5-1913	16,511	2,22,436	—
26	Drug Distt. Coop. Bank	...	Drug	19-10-1911	45,960	3,32,312	—
27	Forester Coop. Central Bank	...	Katni	3-10-1910	15,869	1,40,717	—
28	Harda Coop. Central Bank	...	Harda	1910	32,745	2,94,858	—
29	Jainarain Coop. Urban Bank	...	Betulganj	14-9-1937	27,000	2,00,000	1
30	Khamgaon Coop. Central Bank	...	Khamgaon	30-3-1912	$	5,24,185	—
31	Khandwa Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	...	Khandwa	18-10-1937	$	56,165	—
32	Malkapur Central Bank	...	Malkapur	23-12-1918	14,018	1,04,594	—
33	Mandla Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	...	Mandla	14-3-1938	5,72	$	—
34	Mehkar Coop. Central Bank	...	Mehkar	23-12-1913	54,720	4,00,000	—
35	Mehkar Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	...	Mehkar	17-2-1933	7,048	1,17,862	—
36	Morsi Coop. Central Bank	...	Morsi	27-3-1918	$	7,19,711	—
37	Nagpur Coop. Central Bank	...	Nagpur	4-11-1911	47,260	3,69,113	—

B-As on close of 30-6-45 $ Not available

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
38	People's Coop. Bank	... Amraoti	14-1-1938	23,064	2,72,777	—
39	Pusad Central. Bank	... Pusad	8-5-1924	13,290	1,03,778	—
40	Raipur Coop. Central Bank	... Raipur	1913	$	7,16,050	4
41	Raipur Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Raipur	13-5-1935	$	62,955	—
42	Saugor Coop. Central & Land Mortgage Bank	... Saugor	1911	33,660	2,37,817	1
43	Seoni Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Seoni	21-10-1912	$	2,63,359	—
44	Sohagpur Tahsil Coop. Central Bank	... Piparia	24-2-1912	$	2,16,460	—
45	Wardha Coop. Central Bank	... Wardha	21-10-1912	45,600	3,60,000	—
46	Warora Central Coop. Bank	... Warora	7-8-1913	$	1,95,253	—
47	Yeotmal Central Bank	... Yeotmal	15-4-1913	62,795	8,96,595	—
	DELHI					
1	Delhi Provincial Coop. Bank	... Delhi	1921	84,400	27,04,457	—
	MADRAS					
1	Alamuru Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Alamuru	29-5-1928	42,447	5,29,855	—

2	Alamuru Coop. Rural Bank	... Alamuru	4-2-1938	23,505	2,62,622	—
3	Anantapur Distt. Coop. Central Bank	... Anantapur	3-2-1919	1,95,883	17,89,341	—
4	Batlagundu Coop. Urban Bank	... Batlagundu	12-1-1923	18,820	76,900	1
5	Bhavani Kudal Urban Bank	... Bhavani	$	27,928	2,41,857	—
6	Bhimavaram Coop. Urban Bank	... Bhimavaram	$	9,943	68,918	—
7	Cardamom Planters' Coop. Bank	... Bodinayakanur	$	25,311	95,179	3
8	Cherpalachery Coop. Urban Bank	... Cherpalachery	$	5,512	55,532	—
9	Chicacole Coop. Central Bank	... Chicacole	31-12-1936	1,11,632	10,54,993	—
10	Chingleput Coop. Urban Bank	... Chingleput	6-5-1910	13,354	5,41,373	—
11	Chittoor Distt. Coop. Central Bank	... Chittoor	1-2-1919	2,43,803	25,17,261	—
12	Cocanada Coop. Central Bank	... Cocanada	22-10-1917	1,01,700	9,90,614	—
13	Cocanada Coop. Urban Bank	... Cocanada	8-2-1913	19,913	79,781	—
14	Coimbatore Nilgiris Coop. Central Bank	... Coimbatore	16-9-1910	2,91,325	7,047,242A	—
15	Coondapur Coop. Town Bank	... Coondapur	9-5-1912	2,459	40,427A	—
16	Coonoor Coop. Urban Bank	... Coonoor	31-7-1916	1,00,500	8,00,000	—

$ Not available

C-As on 1-3-46

A-As on 30-6-1945.

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
17	Co-operative Bank	... Parvatipuram	3-12-1914	23,502	93,008	—
18	Coop. Central Bank	... Conjeeveram	1915	3,24,402	33,47,116	—
19	Coop. Central Bank	... Ellore	20-11-1918	2,14,917	17,46,424	1
20	Coop. Central Bank	... Kumbakonam	8-2-1913	1,25,147	16,51,180	—
21	Coop. Central Bank	... Nellore	11-1-1918	$	24,83,754	1
22	Coop. Central Bank	... Rajahmundry	7-12-1919	83,100	11,14,467	—
23	Coop. Central Bank	... Tanjore	1-11-1920	1,19,750	18,23,511	—
24	Coop. Central Bank	... Vellore	17-5-1917	2,44,075	32,61,500	—
25	Coop. Central Bank	... Vizianagram	6-11-1916	3,03,512	46,26,756	1
26	Coop. Town Bank	... Chittoor	1907	63,301	8,85,000	—
27	Coop. Town Bank.	... Penukonda	24-2-1910	$	98,091	—
28	Coop. Urban Bank	... Mayavaram	24-11-1912	19,823	1,78,154	1
29	Coop. Urban Bank	... Tiruppattur	12-12-1920	30,000	1,00,000	—
30	Coop. Urban Bank	... Tiruturaipundi	15-10-1911	$	1,04,125	—

31	Coorg Central Coop. Bank	... Mercara	1921	1,24,530	9,41,130	—
32	Cuddalore Coop. Urban Bank	... Tirupapuliyur	4-12-1916	$	40,280	—
33	Cuddapah Distt. Coop. Central Bank	... Cuddapah	10-2-1916	1,80,615	1,17,59,641	—
34	Dharmavaram Coop. Town Bank	... Dharmavaram	8-1-1907	23,123	1,70,010	—
35	Gandhi Coop. Urban Bank	... Bezwada	7-9-1928	43,715	1,50,748	—
36	Gobichettipalayam Coop. Urban Bank	... Gobichettipalayam	1912	37,768	3,17,363	—
37	Gooty Coop. Town Bank	... Gooty	15-2-1923	21,379	1,13,554	—
38	Gudiwada Coop. Urban Bank	... Gudiwada	13-3-1915	21,272	1,52,994	—
39	Guntur Distt. Coop. Central Bank	... Tenali	23-11-1910	1,92,409	30,54,407	1
40	Hindupur Coop. Town Bank	... Hindupur	$	27,283	2,24,635	—
41	Hospet Coop. Central Bank	... Hospet	12-12-1920	2,51,011	17,68,754	2
42	Hospet Coop. Town Bank	... Hospet	6-6-1915	25,038	1,48,775	—
43	Jammalamadugu Coop. Town Bank	... Jammalamadugu	16-6-1939	2,448	12,416	—
44	Jampeta Coop. Bank	... Rajhamundry	22-8-1920	5,533	13,680	—

$ Not available

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
45	Kadiri Coop. Town Bank	... Kadiri	22-10-1911	$	50,150	—
46	Kalahasti Coop Town Bank	... Kalahasti	6-5-1921	$	1,00,000	—
47	Karaikudi Coop. Urban Bank	... Karaikudi	19-2-1922	40,180	1,62,380	—
48	Karur Town Coop. Bank	... Karur	30-6-1912	46,000	2,85,700	—
49	Kasaragod Coop. Town Bank	... Kasargod	17-10-1912	19,907	2,50,830	—
50	Kaveripatnam Coop. Town Bank	... Kaveripatnam	16-3-1921	25,940	1,71,866	—
51	Krishna Coop. Central Bank	... Masulipatam	17-1-1915	1,91,724	33,77,646	1
52	Krishnagiri Urban Coop. Credit Society	... Krishnagiri	9-11-1908	56,925	4,03,270	—
53	Kurnool Distt. Coop. Central Bank	... Kurnool	8-2-1919	1,32,731	13,05,458	—
54	M. & S. M. Ry. Employees Coop. Urban Bank.	... Madras	31-1-1907	13,64,073	81,44,125	—
55	Madanapalle Coop. Town Bank	... Madanapalle	24-6-1924	46,073	3,29,327	—
56	Madras City Coop. House Mortgage Bank	... Madras	5-4-1912	1,26,411	7,17,896	—

57	Madras Coop. Central Land Mortgage Bank	...	Madras	1929	11,19,100	3,54,80,163	—
58	Madras Distt. Coop. Central Bank	...	Madras	30-7-1930	1,53,111	10,36,248	—
59	Madras Provincial Coop. Bank	...	Madras	23-11-1905	6,81,300	3,70,87,936	3
60	Madura Distt. Central Coop. Bank	...	Madura	28-6-1912	3,92,697	65,10,245	1
61	Malabar Distt. Coop. Bank	...	Calicut	3-12-1917	2,86,263	45,77,834	—
62	Manamadura Coop. Urban Bank	...	Manamadura	6-1-1921	11,624	96,442	—
63	Mangalavarapupeta Coop. Urban Bank	...	Rajahmundry	20-1-1929	4,211	34,294	—
64	Manjeri Coop. Urban Bank	...	Manjeri	2-11-1937	6,056	85,398	—
65	Mannargudi Coop. Urban Bank	...	Mannargudi	23-3-1906	98,053	4,52,824	—
66	Mathagiri Urban Bank	...	Mathagiri	26-7-1911	3,900	30,796	—
67	Melatur Coop. Agricultural Bank	...	Melatur	11-2-1905	16,757	38,295	—
68	Melur Coop. Urban Bank	...	Melur	30-10-1913	27,958	1,43,654	—
69	Mettupalayam Coop. Urban Bank	...	Mettupalayam	24-1-1923	25,900	1,57,365	—
70	Moolky Coop. Town Bank	...	Mulki	30-8-1919	5,705	31,366	—
71	Namakkal Coop. Urban Bank	...	Namakkal	4-11-1905	$	1,17,242	—

A-As on 30-6-45

$ Not available.

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
72	Negapatam Coop.. Urban Bank	... Negapatam	1912	19,944	95,354	—
73	Ongole Coop. Bank	... Ongole	15-6-1908	15,000	1,08,700	—
74	Palamner Coop. Town Bank	... Palamaner	18-10-1936	8,273	40,704	—
75	Pallikonda Coop. Urban Bank	... Pallikonde	21-1-1912	15,793	1,25,314	—
76	Parappangadi Coop. Urban Bank	... Parappangadi	19-6-1917	$	35,038	—
77	Periyakulam Coop. Urban Bank	... Periyakulam	6-3-1909	42,395	321,542	2
78	Pithapuram Coop. Bank	... Pithapuram	8-1-1919	36,095	2,03,365	—
79	Pottukottai Coop. Urban Bank	... Pottukottai	5-1-1917	15,872	1,39,738	—
80	Punupalayam Coop. Urban Bank	... Cuddalore	29-2-1920	5,956	57,043	—
81	Punganur Coop. Town Bank	... Punaganur	1919	22,000	1,22,000	—
82	Rajampet Coop. Town Bank	... Rajampet	30-4-1929	30,400	2,00,000	—
83	Ramachandrapuram Coop. Central Bank	... Ramachandra-puram	8-12-1919	1,06,250	9,55,490	—
84	Ramnad District. Coop. Central Bank	... Madura	2-11-1945	1,70,581	24,59,682	2
85	Ranipet Town Coop. Bank	... Ranipet	25-4-1919	18,080	72,043	—

86	Rasipuram Coop. Bank	... Rasipuram	24-10-1921	60,724	2,26,662	—
87	Razole Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Razole	30-1-1933	35,913	4,85,580	—
88	Repalle Coop. Urban Bank	... Repalle	13-11-1914	29,746	1,78,736	—
89	Salem District Coop. Central Bank	... Salem	26-1-1909	190,409	48,89,528	—
90	Satyamangalam Coop. Urban Bank	... Satyamangalam	9-10-1916	33,807	2,39,795	—
91	Sivaganga Coop. Urban Bank	... Sivaganga	25-6-1914	$	2,18,460	—
92	South Arcot Coop. Central Bank	... Cuddalore	29-6-1918	2,48,569	21,97,768	—
93	South Canara Central Coop. Bank	... Mangalore	24-1-1914	5,99,940	80,43,583	—
94	Sree Konaseema Coop. Central Bank	... Amalapuram	8-1-1920	1,45,350	17,00,116	—
95	Sri Krishna Coop. Urban Bank	... Masulipatam	26-3-1924	17,316	1,22,401	—
96	Sri Lakshmi Narayan Coop. Urban Bank	... Vijayapuram	7-4-1915	13,764	75,762	—
97	Srivilliputhur Coop. Banking Union	... Srivilliputhur	$	75,000B	$	—
98	Tenali Urban Bank	... Tenali	12-1-1906	15,375	1,00,867	—
99	Tenkasi Coop. Urban Bank	... Tenkasi	10-11-1913	7,957	77,037	—
100	Tindivanam Coop. Urban Bank	... Tindivanam	15-1-1907	26,275	4,00,785	—

$ Not available

B-As on 30-6-1943

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
101	Tinnevelly District Coop. Central Bank	... Tinnevelly	12-4-1918	2,19,759	32,95,840	—
102	Tiruchengode Urban Bank	... Tiruchengode	22-2-1924	32,401	1,16,480	—
103	Tirukattupalli Coop. Bank	... Tirukattupali	3-4-1912	11,065	1,09,065	—
104	Tirukoilur Coop. Urban Bank	... Tirukoilur	17-11-1916	$	2,73,383	—
105	Tirupati Coop. Town Bank	... Tirupati	2-2-1918	99,801	10,35,490	—
106	Tirupatur Town Coop. Bank	... Tirupatur	$	58,000	2,66,000	—
107	Tirupur Coop. Urban Bank	... Tirupur	3-2-1915	$	2,80,023	—
108	Tirvannamalai Coop. Urban Bank	... Tiruvannamalai	12-3-1911	21,284	4,67,164	—
109	Trichinopoly Coop. Credit Bank	... Trichinopoly	13-8-1913	20,004	1,88,678	1
110	Trichinopoly District Coop. Central Bank	... Trichinopoly	25-3-1909	1,98,142	44,16,802	1
111	Trichinopoly Hirudayapuram Coop. Credit Bank	... Trichinopoly	28-2-1912	10,688	1,33,178	—
112	Uttiramerur Coop. Bank	... Uttiramerur	1906	6,072	1,34,000	—
113	Velala Coop. Bank	... Madras	1923	10,283	69,315	—

114	Villupuram Coop. Urban Bank	... Villupuram	25-1-1917	17,765	1,37,228	—
115	Vizagapatam Coop. Bank	... Vizagapatam	11-1-1916	54,727	3,80,180	—
116	Vizianagram Samasthanam Colleges' Coop. Bank	... Vizianagram	1926	8,897	68,542	—
117	Viziawada Coop. Central Bank	... Bezwada	2-12-1918	2,37,647	17,70,500	1
	NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE					
1	Bangash Banking Union	... Hangu	9-6-1939	4,475*	23,705*	—
2	D. I. Khan Central Coop. Bank	... Dera Ismail Khan	8-3-1934	28,650	4,12,649	—
3	Frontier Coop. Bank	... Peshawar	28-7-1944	30,150	6,21,653	—
4	Hazara Central Coop. Bank	... Abbottabad	27-3-1926	25,250	6,34,013	—
5	Mardan Central Coop. Bank	... Mardan	22-5-1934	27,800	10,76,584	—
	ORISSA					
1	Angul Central Coop. Banking Union	... Angul	15-2-1921	34,300	1,78,818	—
2	Aska Coop. Central Bank	... Aska	10-2-1918	$	9,25,597F	—
3	Aska Co-operative Urban Bank	... Aska	14-12-1912	13,697	1,53,415	—
4	Balasore Central Coop. Bank	... Balasore	19-2-1916	$	5,75,759F	—

* *as on 31-7-1945*

F-as on 1-7-1945

(In rupees as on 31-12-45)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
5	Banki Dompara Central Coop. Bank	... Cuttack	26-3-1910	$	2,31,028F	—
6	Bargarh Central Coop. Bank	... Bargarh	14-1-1920	24,628	$	—
7	Berhampore Coop. Central Bank	... Berhampore	1936	14,100	18,47,515	1
8	Berhampore Urban Coop. Bank	... Berhampore	13-11-1906	$	8,27,243F	—
9	Bhadrak Central Coop. Bank	... Bhadrak	1-5-1919	$	2,40,878F	—
10	Chatrapur Coop. Bank	... Catrapur	26-5-1915	18,877	1,38,116	—
11	Coop. Urban Bank	... Parlakimedi	10-6-1915	23,043	89,513	—
12	Cuttuck Central Coop. Bank	... Cuttuck	9-5-1918	$	4,74,998F	—
13	Cuttuck Urban Coop. Bank	... Cuttuck	22-12-1944	$	9,495	—
14	Dodsworth Khallikoti Coop. Society	... Khallikoti	13-12-1916	28,568	34,827	—
15	Jajpur Central Coop. Bank	... Jajpur	30-10-1914	$	2,05,970F	—
16	Jeypur Urban Coop. Bank	... Jeypur	23-12-1943	$	26,408F	—
17	Kendrapara Central Coop. Bank	... Kendrapara	29-5-1918	23,968	1,47,289	—
18	Khurda Central Coop. Bank	... Khurda	22-3-1912	$	2,56,337F	—

19	Kujang Central Coop. Bank	... Kujang	3-1-1923	32,800	1,39,220	—
20	Nimapara Central Coop. Bank	... Nimapara	4-12-1923	$	96,679F	—
21	Orissa Provincial Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Berhampur	16-9-1938	70,894	3,03,297F	1
22	Puri Central Coop. Bank	... Puri	6-11-1918	30,477	1,55,942	—
23	Puri Urban Coop. Bank	... Puri	9-2-1945	6,390	22,936	—
24	Rayaghada Coop. Urban Bank	... Rayaghada	12-7-1944	2,185	6,257	—
25	Sambalpur Central Coop. Bank	... Sambalpur	13-1-1919	15,786	90,964	—
	PUNJAB					
1	Ambala Central Coop. Bank	... Ambala City	15-3-1913	1,20,140	17,80,859	2
2	Amritsar Central Coop. Bank	... Amritsar	14-7-1922	1,02,100	46,68,412	—
3	Anandpur Coop. Union	... Anandpur	20-3-1920	3,500	1,23,900	—
4	Attock Central Coop. Bank	... Campbellpur	3-5-1922	37,200	10,72,122	—
5	Bama Bala Coop. Credit Union	... Bama Bala	28-9-1934	$	33,283	—
6	Batala Coop. Credit Union	... Batala	28-5-1918	9,100	4,61,505	—
7	Bhalwal Central Coop. Bank	... Bhalwal	24-7-1926	31,150	9,48,385	—

$ Not available

F-As on 1-7-1945

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
8	Bham Coop. Credit Union	... Bham	17-1-1912	$	53,364	—
9	Bhanopli Coop. Credit Union	... Bhanopli	31-3-1934	$	1,09,594	—
10	Bhingwan Coop. Credit Union	... Bhingwan	26-5-1914	3,300	83,373A	—
11	Bhiwani Central Coop. Bank	... Bhiwani	11-6-1922	40,500	5,18,283	—
12	Bhoranj Coop. Union	... Bhoranj	10-1-1934	.2,650	70,521	—
13	Brayne Central Coop. Bank	... Rewari	12-10-1922	63,000	11,00,000	—
14	Chakwal Central Coop. Bank	... Chakwal	18-12-1915	$	5,27,511	—
15	Chalet Coop. Union	... Chalet	1-12-1926	$	3,23,018	—
16	Coop. Industrial Bank	... Amritsar	19-10-1917	34,740	11,31,708	—
17	Dera Ghazi Khan Central Coop. Bank	... Dera Ghazi Khan	28-3-1922	28,250	8,20,030	—
18	Daska Central Coop. Bank	... Daska	9-12-1920	64,700	8,95,938	—
19	Fazilka Central Coop. Bank	... Fazilka	12-3-1915	83,600	10,34,400	—
20	Ferozepore Central Coop. Bank	... Ferozepore	22-7-1924	50,350	14,44,167	—
21	Gag Sultan Coop. Union	... Gag Sultan	1937	$	17,010	—

22	Garhshanker Hindu Coop. Bank	...	Garhshanker	15-3-1925	4,470	60,000	—
23	Goraya Coop. Union	...	Goraya	8-6-1918	$	5,96,550	—
24	Gujranwala Central Coop. Bank	...	Gujranwala	1912	$	31,59,175B	—
25	Gujranwala Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	...	Gujranwala	4-11-1926	8,700	22,052	—
26	Gujrat Central Coop. Bank	...	Gujrat	25-10-1909	$	27,00,000	—
27	Gurdaspur Central Coop. Bank	...	Gurdaspur	1909	1,09,000	27,67,000	2
28	Gurgaon Central Coop. Bank	...	Gurgaon	27-2-1919	77,150	17,00,000	2
29	Hajipur Coop. Union	...	Hajipur	$	8,800	1,37,256	—
30	Hariana Coop. Union	...	Hariana	$	$	1,72,040	—
31	Hissar Central Coop. Bank	...	Hissar	1926	$	14,00,000	—
32	Hoshiarpur Central Coop. Bank	...	Hoshiarpur	27-7-1910	1,05,800	34,58,157B	2
33	Hoshiarpur Mercantile Coop. Urban Bank	...	Hoshiarpur	14-5-1938	2,00,000	5,00,000	—
34	Indora Coop. Union	...	Indora	12-1-1920	200	396	—
35	Jagraon Coop. Union	...	Jagraon	6-1-1931	$	9,74,501C	—
36	Jaranwala Central Coop. Bank	...	Jaranwala	1926	1,20,350	16,47,764	—

$ Not available

A-As on 31-8-44 *B-As on 31-8-45* *C-As on 28-2-46*

(In rupees as on 31-12-45)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
37	Jhang Central Coop. Bank	... Jhang	3-2-1912	28,760	12,49,681B	1
38	Jhelum Central Coop. Bank	... Jhelum	24-4-1910	24,560	5,09,911	—
39	Jhingar Kalan Coop. Union	... Jhingar Kalan	27-7-1920	$	3,54,422	—
40	Jullundur Central Coop. Bank	... Jullundur City	11-2-1909	1,82,100	62,13,017	—
42	Kangra Central Coop. Bank	... Dharmsala	17-3-1920	75,450B	11,34,930B	—
43	Karnal Central Coop. Bank	... Karnal	1919	70,100	16,00,000	1
44	Khanewal Central Coop Bank.	... Khanewal	12-2-1926	37,550	14,53,000	—
45	Kot Khai Coop. Banking Union	... Kot Khai	6-6-1941	5,414	10,776	—
46	Lahore Central Coop. Bank	... Lahore	12-5-1912	1,77,750	1,57,60,000	1
47	Ludhiana Central Coop. Bank	... Ludhiana	7-9-1916	1,23,500	22,77,631	2
48	Lyallpur Central Coop. Bank	... Lyallpur	31-3-1916	2,01,300	47,79,490	—
49	Machhian Coop. Credit Union	... Machhian	17-1-1912	$	1,38,562B	—
50	Mahilpur Coop. Union	... Mahilpur	12.12-1919	9,500	17,81,498E	—
51	Mardowal Coop. Credit Union	... Mardowal	5-2.1913	$	70,350	—

52	Mianwali Central Coop. Bank	... Mianwali	5-4-1921	58,150	10,25,758	—
53	Moga Central Coop Bank	... Moga	15-4-1922	44,750	14,69,306	—
54	Montgomery Central Coop. Bank	... Montgomery	8-6-1917	46,750	20,73,724	—
55	Mukerian Coop. Union	... Mukerian	31-7-1915	$	3,22,000	—
56	Multan Central Coop. Bank	... Multan City	29-3-1921	49,300	18,16,706	—
57	Murree Central Coop. Bank	... Murree	16-1-1929	15,650	4,93,269D	—
58	Muzaffargarh Central Coop. Bank	... Muzaffargarh	27-4-1916	$	$	—
59	Nanaun Coop. Union	... Nanaun	7-10-1919	5,400	1,90,218C	—
60	Nankana Sahib Central Coop. Bank.	... Nankana Sahib	24-10-1926	23,450	5,36,437B	—
61	Narowal Central Coop. Bank	... Narowal	15-4-1924	66,950	8,59,059	—
62	Nawanshahr Central Coop. Bank	... Nawanshahr Doaba	23-1-1934	41,300	16,60,832	—
63	Pijjodeotta Coop. Union	... Pajjodeotta	17-1-1910	$	4,43,057	—
64	Pakpattan Central Coop. Bank	... Pakpattan	20-2-1922	28,400	15,97,331	—
65	Palwal Coop. Union	... Palwal	21-12-1921	11,200	2,25,120F	—

$ Not available *F-As on 31-8-45 C-As on 28-2-46 D-As on 31-10-45 E- as on 31-5-46 F-As on 30-4-46*

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capita	Working Capital	No. of Branches
66	Panjawar Coop. Banking Union	... Panjawar	29-12-1922	$	500,657E	1
67	Pasrur Central Coop. Bank	... Pasrur	16-4-1913	65,700	9,64,660	—
68	Passibet Coop. Credit Union	... Passibet	12-5-1914	3,100	72,394C	—
69	Pathankot Coop. Credit Union	... Pathonkot	7-7-1929	$	9,11,279C	—
70	Pind Dadan Khan Central Coop. Bank	... Pind Dadan Khan	5-11-1913	29,300	4,61,734	—
71	Posi Coop. Banking Union	... Posi	17-12-1919	$	7,34,208	1
72	Punjab Provincial Coop. Bank	... Lahore	16-12-1924	11,62,000	3,18,86,000	—
73	Raikot Coop. Union	... Raikot	16-12-1926	$	4,89,330B	—
74	Randewali Musalmanan Coop. Credit Union	... Randewali Musalmanan	2-5-1912	$	1,83,480	—
75	Rawalpindi Central Coop. Bank	... Rawalpindi City	25-7-1913	1,00,400	12,88,883	—
76	Rohtak Central Coop. Bank	... Rohtak	1914	64,800	20,95,595	—
77	Rupar Central Coop. Bank	... Rupar	29-1-1927	55,200	13,35,200	1

78	Santokhgarh Coop. Union	... Santokhgarh	22-7-1938	210	285	—
79	Sardar Harnam Singh Central Coop. Bank	... Shahdara	5-3-1914	26,750	12,15,461	—
80	Sargodha Central Coop. Bank	... Sargodha	1910	72,450	26,99,715	—
81	Sheikhupura Central Coop. Bank	... Sheikhupura	24-1-1923	45,150	21,90,190	1
82	Sialkot Central Coop. Bank	... Sialkot	23-4-1913	30,550	10,94,669	—
83	Sirsa Central Coop. Bank	... Sirsa	27-10-1915	53,450	8,99,098	—
84	Tanda Coop. Union	... Tanda	17-1-1912	$	8,40,272	—
85	Tarn Taran Coop. Union	... Tarn Taran	24-10-1919	13,100	1,60,386	—
86	Toba Tek Singh Coop. Mortgage Bank	... Toba Tek Singh	24-11-1925	17,925	1,00,795	—
87	Wazirabad Coop Banking Union	... Wazirabad	11-8-1921	$	$	—
	SIND					
1	Gujrati Coop. Bank, Karachi	... Karachi	1913	74,650	14,47,379	1
2	Hindu Coop. Bank	... Karachi	25-7-1930	61,180	1,52,104	—
3	Hyderabad Amil Coop. Urban Bank	... Karachi	9-11-1918	1,63,000	22,84,000	1

$ Not available *B-As on 31-8-45* *C-As on 28-2-45* *E-As on 31-8-45*

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
4	Hyderabad (Sind) Mercantile Coop. Bank...	Hyderabad (Sind)	8-3-1934	90,090	10,62,521	—
5	Karachi Distt. Zamindari Coop. Bank ...	Sujawal	11-8-1942	16,450	49,980	—
6	Karachi Port Trust Labour Union Coop. Credit Society ...	Keamari	27-3-1931	21,650	50,000	—
7	Khudabadi Amil Coop. Agricultural Association and Bank ...	Hyderabad (Sind)	8-5-1929	1,03,080	9,25,678	—
8	Khudabadi Amil Coop. Credit Bank ...	Hyderabad	10-2-1919	1,68,265	15,38,600A	—
9	Khudabadi Bhaibund Coop. Credit Bank ...	Hyderabad Sind	11-11-1926	1,12,795	16,71,871	—
10	Larkana Urban Coop. Bank ...	Larkana	1-12-1921	48,220	3,02,921	—
11	Lower Sind Zamindar Coop. Bank ...	Hyderabad	4-7-1933	53,670	4,72,901	—
12	Mercantile Coop. Bank ...	Karachi	29-9-1927	4,44,850	59,06,000	—
13	Mirpurkhas Zamindari Coop. Bank ...	Mirpurkhas	13-3-1925	1,78,050	$	—

14	Nawabshah Zamindari Coop. Bank	... Nawabshah	8-11-1944	27,460	37,963	—
15	Shikarpur Zamindari Coop. Bank	... Shikarpur	5-5-1927.	99,700	7,48,848	—
16	Sind Provincial Coop. Bank	... Karachi	15-2-1919	8,28,000	1,61,00,000	7
17	Tanda Allahyar Taluka Agricultural Coop. Credit Bank	... Tanda Allahyar	17-4-1945	21,703	$	—
18	Zamindara Coop. Bank	... Larkana	1926	14,45000	$	—
	UNITED PROVINCES					
1	Azamgarh Distt. Coop. Central Bank	... Azamgarh	6-7-1923	30,853	3,21,628	—
2	Balrampur Raj Central Coop. Bank	... Balrampur	20-5-1920	43,700	2,24,000	—
3	Biswan Central Coop. Bank	... Biswan	28-1-1920	$	1,58,450	—
4	Central Coop. Bank	... Daryabad	2-9-1919	12,480	43,609	—
5	Central Coop. Bank	... Islamnagar	1912	39,860	1,28,070	1
6	Central Coop. Bank	... Mohanlalganj	1906	30,800	1,30,141	—
7	Central Coop. Bank	... Purva	11-1-1913	$	27,749	—
8	Central Coop. Bank	... Ranipur	7-2-1912	22,018	78,567A	—

$ Not available

A-As on 30-6-1945.

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
9	Central Coop. Banking Union	... Gadhi Bhilwal	10-12-1919	$	20,948	—
10	Central Coop. Banking Union	... Jarauli	1922	30,975	1,96,438	—
11	Central Coop. Banking Union	... Jasrana	16-8-1912	$	1,36,897	—
12	Central Coop. Banking Union	... Roorkee	9-2-1920	78,569	1,15,825A	—
13	Cooperative Banking Union	... Safepur	20-10-1911	12,040	89,638A	—
14	Coop. Development and Marketing Union	... Bilgram	10-10-1910	11,694	36,898	—
15	Coop. Development and Marketing Union	... Hapur	30-6-1942	12,289	98,895A	—
16	Coop. Development Union	... Maholi	1937-38	$	1,31,838	—
17	Deoria Kasia Central Coop. Bahk	... Deoria	1906	93,391	7,31,190	2
18	District Coop. Bank	... Aligarh	2-5-1916	26,119	1,94,922A	—
19	District Cooperative Bank	... Bahraich	23-11-1920	20,570	83,605	—
20	District Coop. Bank	... Banda	1912	1,09,920	5,77,698A	—
21	District Coop. Bank	... Bijnor	30-10-1914	$	5,05,652A	7
22	District Coop. Bank	... Bulandshahr	22-10-1906	53,626	3,20,869	—

23	District Coop. Bank	... Dehra Dun	25-3-1924	94,575	1,71,593	—
24	District Coop. Bank	... Etawah	$	1,33,000	2,66,000B	—
25	District Coop. Bank	... Farrukhabad	1-10-1919	68,685	3,37,966	—
26	District Coop. Bank	... Ghazipur	17-10-1915	48,638	3,49,473	—
27	District Coop. Bank	... Jaunpur	14-8-1907	30,512	1,66,750A	—
28	District Coop. Bank	... Lakhimpur	23-12-1923	37,780	1,91,089	—
29	District Coop. Bank	... Lucknow	17-7-1913	40,572	2,25 399	—
30	District Coop. Bank	... Meerut	18-9-1919	39,576	2,12,769	—
31	District Coop. Bank	... Mirjapur	5-9-1916	39,817	2,01,200	—
32	District Coop. Bank	... Moradabad	1906	$	5,06,122A	—
33	District Coop. Bank	... Muttra	19-8-1914	1,04,325	3,04,142A	—
34	District Coop. Bank	... Partabgarh	24-2-1913	71,300	4,92,249	—
35	District Coop. Bank	... Rae. Bareli	29-4-1906	82,244	2,31,654	—
36	District Coop. Bank	... Sultanpur	3-4-1912	54,831	4,35,998A	—
37	District Coop. Banking Union	... Saharanpur	21-5-1924	22,818	2,18,976	—
38	Fyzabad Coop. District Bank	... Fyzabad	14-8-1905	$	1,79,695A	—

A-As on 30-6- 5 *B-As on the close 1942-43* $ Not available.

(In rupees as on 31-12-45)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
39	Gorakhpur District Coop. Bank	... Gorakhpur	1909	$	9,30,384A	—
40	Iltifat Central Coop. Bank	... Rampure Garahwan	15-3-1912	14,505	65,763A	—
41	Jalaun District Coop. Bank	... Orai	1-7-1946	94,061	4,77,220	—
42	Jhansi District Coop. Bank	... Jhansi	20-5-1932	$	2,55,358A	—
43	Kapurthala Oudh Estates Central Coop. Bank.	... Bahraich	31-10-1922	20,908	55,318	—
44	Mainpuri District Co-operative Bank	... Mainpuri	19-10-1906	$	2,55,680A	—
45	Makhdumpura Central Coop. Banking Union.	... Sandila	31-3-1930	3,990	51,832	—
49	Rampal Central Coop. Bank.	... Kurri-Sadhauli	28-9-1919	10,768	70,206	—
47	Tanda Coop. Banking Union.	... Tanda	6-4-1911	3,447	7,48,968	—
48	Tarai & Bhabar Central Coop. Bank.	... Haldwani	1920	1,01,533	2,42,938	—
49	U. P. Arya Coop. Bank.	... Agra	18-6-1920	30,123	87,346	—
50	U. P. Provincial Coop. Bank.	... Lucknow	1944	8,05,400	18,63,749A	3
51	Unao Town Bank.	... Unao	9-10-1906	44,424	1,41,518	—

	AJMER-MERWARA					
1	Ajmer-Mewara Provincial Coop. Bank.	... Ajmer	14-2-1910	1,00,000	19,19,591A	—
2	Ajmer Mortgage Bank.	... Ajmer	1933	20,960	6,10,435	2
3	Bhinai Coop. Banking Union.	... Bhinai	29-6-1925	$	31,804	—
4	Commercial Coop. Bank.	... Ajmer	24-10-1935	17,800	1,91,763	—
5	Urban Coop. Bank Ajmer-Merwara	... Ajmer	12-12-1922	45,950	3,59,432	—
	BARODA					
1	Agricultural Bank	... Songadh	1899	12,236	28,090	—
2	Amreli Agricultural Pedhi.	... Amreli	28-8-1910	50,036	3,36,126C	—
3	Anyonya Sahayakari Mandli	... Baroda	1889	2,00,000	26,00,000C	—
4	Baroda Central Coop. Bank	... Baroda City	1913	1,71,825	7,21,834	—
5	Baroda City Coop. Bank	... Baroda	11-10-1927	69,915	2,81,298C	—
6	Baroda Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Baroda	3-7-1933	1,75,425	7,83,93[illegible]C	—
7	Bhadran Agricultural Bank	... Bhadran	5-3-1911	5,66,917	1,00,212C	—
8	Dabhoi Sahakari Bank	... Dabhoi	$	9,980	65,823	—
9	Damnagar Central Coop. Bank	... Damnagar	24-5-1929	9,360	95,950	—

$ Not available

A-As on 30-6-45

C-As on 31-7-45

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
10	Gandevi Taluka Coop. Bank	... Gandevi	7-12-1929	$	50,000	—
11	Karjan & Sinor Taluka Sahakari Banking Union	... Karjan	3-11-1939	2,214	2,15,896C	—
12	Kodinar Coop. Banking Union	... Kodinar	23-11-1912	28,220	3,11,715C	—
13	Mehsana Coop Bank	... Mehsana	31-1-1919	2,19,822	16,72,422C	—
14	Navsari Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Navsari	12-6-1939	46,000	2,25,105C	—
15	Navsari District Coop. Bank	... Navsari	28-7-1913	61,925	3,20,000	—
16	North Gujrat Ismailia Momin Coop. Bank	... Ismailia	14-10-1938	24,710	1,78,393C	—
17	Patan Gajan Pedhi	... Patan	1-5-1926	20,545	1,20,006C	—
18	Petlad Coop. Bank	... Petlad	27-8-1921	20,781	1,09,316	—
19	Sojitra Coop. Bank	... Sojitra	6-6-1928	$	1,99,582	—
20	Sonagadh Agricultural Pedhi	... Sonagadh	31-12-1926	12,212	69,191C	—
21	Vaso Coop. Bank	... Vaso	1-1-1916	30,000	6,85,907	—
22	Vyara Agricuftural.Pedhi	... Vyara	6-7-1927	26,972	1,22,039C	—

	BAHAWALPUR STATE					
1	Ubbasia oop. Bank	... Bhawalpur	$	59,600	6,11,313D	—
	CAMBAY STATE					
1	Cambay Hindu Merchants' Coop. Bank	... Cambay	15-1-1938	57,500	1,50,000	—
	COCHIN STATE					
1	Cochin Central Bank	... Trichur	$	60,000	11,17,300E	—
2	Cochin Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Trichur	13-12-1936	85,880	16,60,029	—
3	Cranganore Town Coop. Bank	... Cranganore	2-7-1921	15,459	77,036	—
4	Ernakulam Town Coop. Bank	... Ernakulam	1915	5,000	23,794	—
5	Irinjalakuda Peoples Coop. Bank	... Irinjalakuda	1926	2,246	16,820	—
6	Trichur Christian Coop. Town Bank	... Trichur	8-2-1921	14,134	1,85,107	—
7	Trichur Town Coop. Credit Societ,	... Trichur	1917	18,067	1,10,765	—
	GWALIOR STATE					
1	Agar Pargana Coop. Bank	... Agar	2-5-1919	36,850	3,28,969	1
2	Bhilsa District Coop. Bank	 Bhilsa	19-7-1918	59,210	12,28,206A	1
3	Bhind Central Coop. Bank	... Bhind	15-9-1919	61,080	8,61,351	3

$ Not available *A-As on 30-6-45* *C-As on 31-7-1945* *D-As on 31-3-45* *E-As on close of 1942-43*

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
4	Gird District Coop. Bank	... Gwalior	20-2-1917	74,650	7,59,356	3
5	Morena District Coop. Bank	... Morena	10-9-1919	52,750	7,94,989A	—
6	Neemuch Central Coop. Bank	... Neemuch	19-7-1918	37,320	3,90,766A	3
7	Sardarpur Central Coop. Bank	... Sardarpur	16-3-1926	21,380	2,76,700	2
8	Shajapur Central Coop. Bank	... Shajapur	27-9-1918	80,400	3,94,269A	2
9	Sheopur District Coop. Bank	... Sheopur	3-5-1920	24,810	3,02,906A	1
10	Shivpuri District Coop. Bank	... Shivpuri	18-12-1918	49,750	5,06,499	—
11	Shujalpur Pargana Coop. Bank	... Shujalpur	19-7-1918	29,780	3,66,840	3
12	Susner Pargana Coop. Bank	... Susner	22-3-1927	8,530	1,98,798	1
13	Ujjain District Coop. Bank	... Ujjain	18-7-1918	51,380	14,47,160	3
	INDORE STATE					
1	Hindu Nagarik Sahakari Sanstha	... Indore City	19-11-1931	89,974	5,42,751F	—
2	Indore Paraspar Sahakari Pedhi	... Indore	1909	89,675	11,61,968	—
3	Indore Premier Coop. Bank	... Indore	15-3-1916	1,40,698	27,26,553	5

4	Kannod Coop. Central Bank	... Kannod	1-9-1920	14,300	2,16,734R	—
5	Maharashtra Bramin Sahayak Pedhi	... Indore	30-6-1927	40,012	2,82,915E	—
6	Maheshwar Coop. Central Bank	... Maheshwar	4-3-1918	9,077	82,229E	—
7	Petlawad Coop. Central Bank	... Petlawad	19-9-1919	12,229	81.886E	—
8	Sahakari Karya Sanstha Shiksha Vibhag	... Indore	1916	1,42,348	1,78,439	—
9	Sanwad Coop. Central Bank	... Sanwad	19-9-1919	16,800	2,30,560E	1
10	Sarwajanik Sahakari Sanstha	... Indore	24-6-1932	31,186	1,61,433E	—
	JAWHAR STATE					
1	Jawhar Coop. Bank	... Jawhar	4-4-1945	30,000	1,00,000	2
	KAPURTHALA STATE					
1	Kapurthala State Central Coop. Bank	... Kapurthala	1920	1,75,000	17,00,000	—
	KASHMIR & JAMMU STATE					
1	Central Coop. Bank	... Baramulla	1920	57,560	6,50,000	1
2	Jammu Central Coop. Bank	... Jammu	30-4-1914	1,14,127	7,84,370E	1
3	Srinagar Central Coop. Bank	... Srinagar	1914	$	11,54,155	—

$ Not available *A-As on 30-6-45* *F-As on 30-10-44* *E-As on 1944-45*

(*In rupees as on 31-12-45*)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
	KOLHAPUR STATE					
1	Ichalkaranji Cenrral Coop. Bank	... Ichalkaranji	31-10-1930	37,325	7,87,426	1
2	Kolhapur Maratha Coop. Bank	... Kolhapur	20-10-1933	44,342	3,28,680	—
3	Kolhapur State Coop. Brnk.	... Kolhapur	1-9-1938	70,000	10,00,000	—
4	Kolhapur Urban Coop. Bank	... Kolhapur	24-3-1913	43,710	5,03,833	—
5	Shri Mahalaxmi Coop. Bank	... Kolhapur	9-11-1933	32,135	3,69,031	—
6	Shri Mahavir Coop. Bank	... Kolhapur	1937	50,000	5,40,000	1
	KOTAH STATE					
1	Kotah State Coop. Bank	... Kotah	1927	2,00,000	38,10,729	7
	MYSORE STATE					
1	Bangalore Central Coop. Bank	... Bangalore City	17-12-1908	1,90,474	18,57,624	—
2	Bangalore City Coop. Bank	... Bangalore	6-4-1907	3,50,583	24,29,427B	—
3	Bangalore City Vysya Coop. Bank	... Bangalore City	19-7-1926	43,858	2,70,491B	—
4	Grain Merchants' Coop. Bank	... Bangalore City	1927	1,43,790	12,98,866	—

5	Kadur District Coop. Bank	...	Chikmagalur	19-3-1915	3,552	5,505B	—
6	Kamadhenu Coop. Bank	...	Kamadhenu	22-12-1928	9,030	33,419B	—
7	Malleswaram Coop. Bank	...	Malleswaram	1920	1,05,691	10,14,686	—
8	Mysore Central Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	...	Bangalore City	25-11-1929	2,71,200	23,85,639	—
9	Mysore City Coop. Bank	...	Mysore City	9-11-1910	1,46,508	10,90,844B	—
10	Mysore District Central Coop. Bank	...	Mysore City	1-9-1911	19,702	34,699B	—
11	Mysore Provincial Coop. Apex Bank	...	Bangalore City	10-11-1915	2,83,336	40,26,000	—
12	Nagamangala Coop. Bank	...	Nagamangala	11-8-1913	6,213	31,155B	—
13	Nanjangud Coop. Credit Bank	...	Nanjangud	1910	22,305	82,496	—
14	P. V. Coop. Bank	...	Periyapatna	8-4-1914	23,814	64,192B	—
15	Robinsonpet Coop. Bank	...	Bowringpet	7-6-1934	45,579	81,979B	—
16	Shimoga Coop. Bank	...	Shimoga	5-3-1912	$	4,61,046	—
17	Vysya Coop. Bank	...	Bangalore City	16-7-1926	$	3,17,880	—
	NIZAM STATE						
1	Central Coop. Bank	...	Bhongir	$	35,351	4,69,619	—

$ Not available

B-As on 30-6-1943

(In rupees as on 31-12-46)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
2	Central Coop. Bank	... Bidar	19-8-1922	$	2,54,084	—
3	Central Coop. Bank	... Chinoor	$	42,305	55,006	—
4	Central Coop. Bank	... Gulbarga	$	$	4,89,932	—
5	Central Coop. Bank	... Khamman	$	35,732	3,64,685	—
6	Central Coop. Bank	... Medak	$	48,689	2,76,046	—
7	Central Coop. Bank	... Mahboobnagar	1-2-1921	37,102	11,96,297	—
8	Central Coop. Bank	... Osmanabad	26-4-1923	22,713	3,93,904	—
9	Central Coop. Bank	... Raichur	25-2-1900	63,176	3,60,792	—
10	Central Coop. Bank	... Sangareddy	$	69,104	3,53,968	—
11	Central Coop. Bank	... Warangal	$	73,000	2,82,000B	—
12	Coop. Central Bank	... Beed	9-8-1918	37,125	1,91,085	—
13	Coop. Central Bank	... Karimnagar	$	3,470	1,68,585	—
14	Coop. Central Bank	... Nanded	6-6-1923	40,830	3,41,934	—
15	Coop. Central Bank	... Parbhani	13-10-1917	39,385	4,83,808	—

16	Coop. Central Bank	... Yadgiri	20-11-1929	29,165	1,76,796	—
17	Hyderabad Coop. Dominion Bank	... Hyderabad (Deccan)	15-3-1915	5,58,150F	76,71,125	—
18	Jalna Coop. Bank	... Jalna	1917	77,820	3,93,436	—
19	Nalgonda Central Coop. Bank	... Nalgonda	$	49,000	3,47,000	—
20	Prudential Coop. Central & Urban Bank	... Secunderabad	1921	1,49,980	39,76,000F	—
	PATNA STATE					
1	Central Coop. Bank	... Balangir	17-11-1934	$	3,99,083	—
	PHALTAN STATE					—
1	Shri Laxmi Central Coop. Bank	... Phaltan	30-6-1926	61,400	15,54,718	—
	PUDUKKOTTAI STATE					—
1	Pudukkottai Town Bank	... Pudukkottai	4-5-1910	16,674	19,64,103	—
	RAJPUTANA					
1	Nasirabad Coop. Banking Union	... Nasirabad	$	3,000	1,45,019D	—
2	Nasirabad Urban Coop. Bank	... Nasirabad	1931	13,000	2,00,000	1
3	Todgarh Coop. Banking Union	... Todgarh	14.1-1928	5,450	51,792	—

$ Not available F-figures H. S. Rs. *B-As on 30-6-43* *D-As on 30-6-45*

(In rupees as on 31-12-45)

Serial No.	Name of Bank	Place	Date of Establishment	Paid-up Capital	Working Capital	No. of Branches
4	Todgarh Coop. Land Mortgage Bank	... Todgarh	13-6-1929	236	434	—
	SANGLI STATE					
1	Sangli State Central Coop. Bank	... Sangli	1927	69,620	8,50,000	—
2	Urban Coop. Bank	... Sangli	4-11-1935	92,250	10,45,424	—
	TRAVANCORE STATE					
1	Colachel Coop. Urban Bank	... Colachel	10-10-1905 (M.Era)	$	35,000	—
2	Kalkulam Coop. Taluk Bank	... Thuckalay	9-6-1926	31,620	1,19,270	—
3	Meenachel Coop. Taluk Bank	... Palai	1-8-1929	12,000	30,000	—
4	Neyyoor Christian Coop. Urban Bank	... Neyyoor	1927	4,000	20,000	—
5	Peoples Coop. Bank	... Nagercoil	1922	65,785	1,31,000	—
6	Punalur Coop. Bank	... Punalur	1924	7,073	29,000	—
7	Quilon Coop. Taluk Bank	... Quilon	$	38,000	1,12,000	—
8	Taluk Coop. Bank	... Neyyattinkara	8-4-1925	74,760	1,81,825	—
9	Travancore Central Coop. Bank	... Trivandrum	1915	1,27,530	12,54,360	—
10	Trivandrum Coop. Urban Bank	... Trivandrum	1932	$	1,90,125	—

Indigenous Bankers

BROACH NARBUDA BANKING CO., BROACH.

The bank is a private firm established about 26 years back with a capital of Rs. 1,00,004/-. The firm was started in the beginning with 9 partners but at present there are only four partners all having an equal share in the business. It transacts all kinds of banking business and has no branches elsewhere. The reserve of the bank is Rs. 19,000.

Choujjoo Mull & Sons

H. O. MHOW

This bank was established in 1887 at Mhow and is carrying on the banking business for Military units of the station. It is also authorised by C. C. A., C. C. Meerut to keep Regimental funds. This is an undivided joint Hindu Family firm with seven partners and has three branches.

Durga Sah Mohan lal Sah

H. O. RANIKHET

The bank is the sole proprietorship concern of L. Mohan Lal Sah M.A. LL,B., M. L. C. established in 1916. The Working Capital of the bank exceeds Rs. 18 lakhs. It has two branches one in Almora and other in Nainital.

G. Raghunathmull

It is a private firm of Seth G. Raghunathmull established in the year 1913 as changer of currencies. After a lapse of five years i. e. in 1918, the proprietor was able to establish a banking business of its own. The bank provides all kinds of banking business and has got agencies not only in the important cities of the country but also outside India. Another special feature of the firm is to provide facilities for air and sea travel. The bank has two offices locally. Seth has now decided to convert the firm into a joint stock banking company. This is another forward step towards better banking. (Also see advertisement).

Mansa Ram & Sons

H. O. DEHRA DUN

It is a sole proprietorship concern of L. Mahabir Pershad Jain established in 1930. The bank transacts all kinds of banking business in addition to the sale and purchase of buildings. It has got three branches. No accounts published. It has agencies in important towns of India.

Shiam Bank

H. O. ALIGARH

It is a private firm established more than a decade ago. The bank transacts all kinds of banking business and has no branches elsewhere. The firm is better known as exchange bankers. (Also see advertisement).

V. Venkatramiah

H. O. SECUNDERABAD (Dn.)

It is a sole proprietorship concern established in the year 1928. The bank being a private concern has no Paid-up Capital. It has no other office and transacts all kinds of banking business. The working Capital of the bank on 31st Dec. 1945 was Rupees one Lac.

Udhavadas Jhamandas

H. O. SUKKUR

The firm of Messrs Udhavadas and Jhamandas was established in the year 1910. It transacts all kinds of banking business and has two branches one at Amritsar and other at Karachi.

(No information is available in respect of other indigenous bankers.)

CLEARING HOUSE IN INDIA

"The origin of the Clearing House, like so much in the history of banking is obscure, but it is fairly certain that it arose in an unofficial manner. As the system of private deposit banking grew in London, it was necessary for every bank to send round daily 'walk clerks' whose business it was to present at each of the other banks the claims upon them• in the forms of bills and cheques for collection, and bring home the proceeds. It was evident to these walk clerks that they could economise a great deal of time and shoe leather, if instead of going to each bank to present their 'charge' upon it, they all met by agreement at one place, and made their settlements together; and a practice grew up, without the authority of the banks themselves, of holding such meetings in a room at some convenient tavern. Such meetings were apparently being held in 1770, possibly much earlier. By 1773 the practice was officially recognised and a room for the purpose was hired in Dove Court, Lombard Street". (*Banking-water leaf*)

So to say the advantages of Clearing Houses are many. Firstly, the actual transmission of currency from one place to another is avoided. Secondly, the time is saved by this operation. Thirdly, as time is saved, the businessman receives cash quickly and is thereby enabled to continue his business transaction rapidly. Fouthly, apart from there benefits of the individuals, the system of mutual settlements reduces pressure on the cash balances of the bank, which are thereby in a position to carry on business on smaller cash reserves. And it has direct effect upon the credit situation. This enables the bank to extend greater credit with resulting gains not merely to themselves but to the trade and industry of the country.

The next question which arises on the issue is that who should supervise such a clearing house, the commercial banks or central banks ? The fact, that the function can be easily done by commercial banks, is true without doubt, but central bankscan do it still more efficiently. The efficiency of the central bank lies in the fact, that it is likely to have

more inclusive membership and hence cover a larger items which may be set off against one another, can effect the transfers upon its own books without delay and if it chooses even on an immediate and sight basis. In countries where commercial banking and Clearing House organisations are well developed, the central bank invariably seems to complete and perfect the clearing situation and to prevent extensive transfer of cash from becoming necessary as between different parts of the country.

This system of clearing is not only a means of economising cash and capital, but is also a means of testing at any time the degree of liquidity which the community is maintaining, a matter which is essential for the central bank to know from day to day. In our country, too, the clearing house associations work under the control of either the Reserve Bank of India or its representative, Imperial Bank of India. But cases are not lacking where the banks have been compelled to have their separate clearing arrangement. The Metropolitan Clearing House of Calcutta is one of the examples. Another strange feature is that a large number of places which have a multiple number of banks do not have a clearing house while a few banks have one. The Reserve Bank should take up the question of establishing clearing houses at such places, viz., Narayanganj, Bhagalpur, Belgaum and Dacca.

The rules and regulations of clearing observed at all clearing houses are almost the same with a few changes here and there. A specimen of them, selected from the rules and regulations of different clearing houses, is given below:—

REGULATIONS

Objects:—1. The objects of the clearing houses are following:—

(a) To make agreements for the speedy and economic collection of cheques, bills, and other documents payable or deliverable at or through offices of the Members of the Clearing House situated in city of..... by a system or systems of clearing (hereinafter referred to as the clearing) with power to apply or extend any systems to any place in the environs of.....and from time to time abandon, reconstitute or alter any system or systems.

(b) To make arrangements, regulations and rules relative

to the collection or non-collection of documents between Members of the Clearing House and non-Members or any class of non-Members.

(c) To make rules and bye-laws for the management and conduct of the clearing house and the clearing.

(d) To maintain records of the clearing and of such matters as may be thought fit.

(e) To draw up and present from time to time forms for the use of the Members in connection with clearing. (*Lahore*).

Membership:—2. Banks to be eligible for membership must have a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs or the equivalent thereof in other currencies. (*Karachi*).

3. Every applicant for membership shall be proposed by one Member and seconded by another Member. The application shall be submitted in writing and shall be signed by the applicant and by the proposer and the seconder. (*Karachi*).

4. The application shall be circulated to all Members who shall record their votes for or against the application and if not less than three-fourths of the Members shall vote in favour of the application the applicant shall be deemed to be elected a Member of the Clearing House. (*Karachi*).

5. All present Members and every applicant on becoming a member of the Clearing House shall be deemed to have agreed to accept and be bound by the Rules of the Clearing House from time to time in force. (*Delhi*).

6. A member may resign from the Clearing House at any time on giving 14 days' previous notice in writing to this effect to the supervising bank who shall inform other members of such resignation. On the expiry of said notice the member resigning shall cease to be the member of the Clearing House. (*Delhi*).

7. A member shall cease to be a member if it shall stop

or suspend payment of its debts generally, or cease to carry on business, or go into liquidation (either voluntary or compulsory), (*Lahore*).

8. Every applicant for membership shall on election pay an entrance fee of Rs. 50/- (*Karachi*). (In this connection it may be noted that only Scheduled banks are members of Clearing Houses. There is no mention in the regulation of other clearing houses).

Sub Membership:—9. Application for sub-membership shall be submitted in writing through a Member (hereinafter referred to as Sponsor Member) and shall be signed by the applicant and by the Sponsor Member who shall on undertaking in the presented form (given below) to be responsible for all obligations and duties of the applicant if elected a sub-member, (*Karachi*).

To

The President,

.....Bankers' Clearing House,

.....

With reference to the accompanying application of

.....

to be elected a sub-member of the.....Bankers' Clearing House we hereby undertake and agree that in the event of the said..... being elected a sub-member we shall be responsible for the due performance and observance by the said.....and their clearing representatives of their obligations and duties under the Regulations of the.....Bankers' Clearing House from time to time in force.

Yours faithfully.

10. The application for sub-membership shall be circulated amongst the Members for their opinion on the application. If not less than three-fourths of the Members shall vote in favour of the application, the applicant shall be deemed to be elected a sub-member of the Bankers' Clearing

House under the Sponsor member. (*Karachi*).

11. (a) A Sub-member may resign from the..... .. Bankers' Clearing House at any time on giving 14 days' previous notice in writing through its Sponsor Member.

(b) A Sponsor Member may discontinue clearing documents on behalf of any sub-member for whom the Sponsor Member is responsible upon giving notice in writing not later than 1 P. M. on any working day whereupon sub-member ceases to be a sub-member with effect from the close of Clearing business on that day.

12. A sub-member shall not have any vote or voice in the Management of the Bankers' Clearing House.

Subscriptions:—13. (a) The rent of the Clearing House, depreciation on furnitures etc. shall be divided equally amongst the Members (with the exception of Supervising Bank) and recovered by the Supervising Bank to debit of each Member's account with it on the last but one working day of each month.

(b) The cost of stationery, rental charges of telephone, if installed, and other out of pocket expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Clearing House shall be divided equally among the Members and Sub-Members (Except Supervising Bank) on the 20th June of each year or the next preceding working day when that day is a holiday. The Supervising Bank shall debit the account of each member with the sum due by it and its branches. (*Lahore*).

Meetings:—14. Meeting of the Members of the Clearing House may be convened by the Manager, Supervising Bank as and when he considers it necessary or on receipt of a requisition signed by not less then two members

specifying the object of the meeting. The Manager of Supervising Bank shall preside at all such meetings. (*Delhi*).

15. For the purpose of such meetings, the quorum shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members. All matter submitted to a meeting shall be decided by a majority comprising not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. (*Delhi*).

16. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings as also decisions taken as a result of the proceedings by circulation shall be recorded in a Minute Book and signed by the Manager of Supervising Bank. The Minutes Book shall be available to the Members by the said Manager, at his office on request. The Supervising Bank shall maintain a roll of Members.

RULES OF BUSINESS

17. The Reserve Bank of India shall conduct the Clearing on the Bank premises and will arrange settlement of balances due to or by, the different banks by debiting the account of the members having a debitor balance and crediting the accounts of the members having a creditor balance. Accounts will not be credited with credit balances until all debits balances have been met. (*Delhi*).

18. Every member shall keep with the Supervising Bank (here Reserve Bank of India Bombay Office) a minimum balance of Rs. 1 lac for statutory deposit, whichever is higher at the close of business each day. Any member failing to comply with the requirements of this rule may become liable to forfeit his membership of the Clearing House provided the requisite majority of members require him to do so, at a special meeting, after hearing his explanation, (*Bombay*).

19. There will be only one Clearing on ordinary days at 1 p. m. and on Saturdays at 11 a. m. (There are two Clearings in Bombay).

20. (a) Each Bank shall be represented in the Clearing House by a competent clerk who shall deliver and receive the vouchers cleared. Banks with more than

one branch clearing separately in the Clearing House shall send a clerk to superintend each separate Clearing.

(b) Members shall take full responsibility for the actions of their own clearing representatives. The clearing representatives must obey the orders of the supervisor in connection with the clearing business. Members must send their representatives to the Clearing House during Clearing hours whether the Member has any documents to pass through the Clearing or not. Should any clearing representative be late, it shall be at the discretion of the Supervisor whether or not such representatives' documents shall be accepted for the particular clearing but he shall remain in the Clearing House to receive all documents drawn on his Bank.

(c) It shall not be permissible for any Bank's representative to leave the Clearing House except with the permission of the Supervisor until all balances have been compared and agreed and the final balance has been struck by the Supervisor of the Clearing House. Facilities consistent with the maintenance of discipline shall be permitted to enable the representatives of member banks to ascertain at the earliest opportunity whether the clearing be "for" or "against" and to what extent. (*Delhi*).

21. Each Bank shall provide itself with a Clearing House book, suitably ruled, in which shall be kept a record of the vouchers to be cleared and will deliver, along with the vouchers, a detailed list of them showing also their sum total. After comparing the list with the vouchers and verifying the totals, an abstract of the balance due to, or by, the several Banks will be made and the gross balance of the whole then struck. (*Delhi*).

22. All cheques, Bills, and other negotiable instruments without documents attached, domiciled payable at

a Clearing Bank it may be passed through the Clearing House, and in evidence of the channel through which they have been negotiated, they will be impressed with a special stamp, bearing the date of presentation through the Clearing.

Note.—For the purpose of these Rules other negotiable instruments shall include, Bankers' Demand Drafts, Dividend Warrants, Pay Orders, Bills accepted payable at a member Bank and due on date of Clearing any Pay Bills due for payment and duly passed by the Treasury Officer, but not Coupons and Bankers' Fixed Deposit Receipts.

(Documents payable at all offices of a sub-member shall be listed in one delivery slip and delivered in the Clearing House direct to the Clearing Representative of the members concerned. No sub-member may deliver direct any document to be cleared on its behalf through the Clearing House. Documents of a sub-member must be submitted through its Sponsor Member whose representative in the Clearing House shall incorporate such documents in the Clearing House Register of Sponsor Member).

23. All cheques, Bills etc. to be cleared should be properly endorsed or otherwise discharged before being sent in, and should bear the name of the Bank to which they belong, but the Supervisor of the Clearing House shall in no way be responsible for errors in the endorsement of the cheques, Bills etc. or for any irregularity whatever or that the Banks upon whom the cheques etc. are drawn have sufficient funds to meet them, but he will receive them on the assumption that they are in all respects compelete and provided for. (*Delhi*).

24. Members agree to accept in the case of the cheques etc. payable to or endorsed in favour of a member, the Clearing House Stamp of such member in lieu

of a discharge by endorsement, and further agree to endorse any such cheques etc. at any time they may be called upon to do by the paying Banker. (*Delhi*).

Unpaid Cheques:—25. In cases of the non-payment of any Cheque, Bill or negotiable instrument, they must be returned to the Bank presenting them before the following fixed hours:—

On ordinary days.....4 P.M
On Saturdays.....1. 30 P. M.

26. Returned cheques etc. will be exchanged for cash or for a debit note at the option of the Bank returning the cheques. When a debit note is accepted it must be submitted at the next Clearing, and applied in reduction of the amount for which the presenting Bank may have received credit in the Clearing at which the cheques to which they relate were presented. (*Delhi*).

27. All documents returned unpaid shall have a written answer appended stating the cause of dishonour. (List of objections printed at the end of this chapter).

Exclusion from Clearing House

28. In theevent of any Clearing Bank's representative being excluded from the Clearing House such member shall accept the inward clearing from all other members present, but the Bank excluded shall make its own separate arrangements regarding its outward Clearing. (*Delhi*).

29. The Supervising Bank will supervise the Clearing but will incur no responsibility whatever for the Clearing apart from its own share.

THE MEMBERS AND SUB-MEMBERS OF CLEARING HOUSES IN INDIA

India has Clearing Houses at the following places:—

Supervised by Reserve Bank of India

(Brackets indicate the time from which they are supervising).

1. Bombay (17—6—1935)
2. Cawnpore (1—8—1942)
3. Delhi (17—6—1935)
4. Karachi (1—2—1940)
5. Lahore (18—10—1940)
6. Madras (17—6—1935)
7. Calcutta (Supervised by Calcutta Clearing Banks Association)

Supervised by Imperial Bank of India

8. Agra (May 1945)
9. Ahmedabad (1920)
10. Allahabad (28—8—1943)
11. Amritsar (July 1928)
12. Calicut (1937)
13. Coimbatore (15—6—1934)
14. Dehradun (13—2—1946)
15. Jullundur (Feb 1945)
16. Lucknow (May 1933)
17. Lyallpur (15—9—1944)
18. Madura
19. Mangalore (1936)
20. Nagpur (April 1941)
21. Patna (12—5—1923)
22. Rawalpindi (15—5—1941)
23. Simla (5—7—1924)
24. Bangalore (Supervised by Bank of Mysore Ltd. since 21—10—1944)

Unofficial Clearing House in India

25. Metropolitan Clearing House Calcutta.

BOMBAY

Name	No. of Sub-Members attached
1. Allahabad Bank.	(2)
2. American Express Co. Inc.	
3. Associated Banking Corporation of India.	
4. Banco nacional Ultramarino.	
5. Bank of Baroda.	
6. Bank of India.	
7. Bank of Jaipur.	(1)
8. Bharat Bank.	
9. Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank.	(1)
10. Canara Bank.	
11. Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate.	(3)
12. Central Bank of India.	(5)
13. Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.	(2)
14. Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.	(2)
15. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.	

16. Eastern Bank.
17. Grindlay & Co. (2)
18. Habib Bank. (1)
19. Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
20. Imperial Bank of India.
21. Indian Bank.
22. International Bank of India
23. Lloyds Bank.
24. Mercantile Bank of India. (1)
25. National Bank of India. (1)
26. National City Bank of New York.
27. National Savings Bank. (3)
28. Netherlands India Commercial Bank. (1)
29. Netherlands Trading Society. (1)
30. Punjab National Bank. (4)
31. UnionBank of India
32. United Commercial Bank. (1)
33. Reserve Bank of India. (2)

LIST OF SUB MEMBERS

Name	Chief Clearing Member marked by No. as above	Distinctive No. in Cheque.
1. Bank of Bikaner	31	38
2. Bank of China	13	1
3. Bank of Maharashtra	9	2
4. Bank of Mysore	33	24
5. Bank of Nagpur	27	25
6. Bengal Central Bank	29	39
7. Bharati Central Bank	30	37
8. Bombay Mercantile Bank	11	35
9. Calcutta National Bank	12	11
10. Canara Banking Corporation	24	30
11. Comilla Banking Corporation	17	3
12. Comilla Union Bank	25	33
13. Discount Bank of India	17	14
14. Exchange Bank of India & Africa	12	17
15. Gadodia Bank	30	23
16. Hind Bank	12	22
17. Hindustan Commercial Bank	7	29
18. Hindustan Mercantile Bank	3	28
19. Indian National Bank	30	26

20. Indien Overseas Bank	13	5
21. Jodhpur Commercial Bank	13	34
22. Jwala Bank	27	20
23. Laxmi Bank	11	7
24. Nath Bank	13	32
25. National Security Bank	30	15
26. New Bank of India	27	27
27. New Citizen Bank of India	11	9
28. Presidency Industrial Bank	12	31
29. Saurashtra Bank	3	36
30. Shroffs Bank of India	18	13
31. Traders Bank	33	21
32. United Western Bank	12	10

SUB-MEMBER COOPERATIVE BANKS
Clearing Through Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank

1. Bombay Muslim Cooperative Bank
2. City Cooperative Bank
3. C. K. P. Cooperative Bank
4. Daxini Brahmins Cooperative Bank
5. Deccan Merchants Cooperative Bank
6. Ismailia Cooperative Bank
7. Capole Cooperative Credit Society
8. Lallubhai Sanwaldas Peoples Cooperative Bank
9. Marhata Market Peoples Cooperative Bank
10. North Canara Goud Sarswat Cooperative Bank
11. Samasth Nagar Cooperative Bank
12. Saraswat Cooperative Bank
13. Shamrao Vithal Cooperative Bank
14. South India Cooperative Bank
15. Zoroastrian Cooperative Bank

CAWNPORE

Name

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bank of Behar
3. Bharat Bank
4. Calcutta National Bank
5. Central Bank of India
6. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
7. Comilla Banking Corporation

8. Discount Bank of India
9. Gadodia Bank
10. Hindustan Commercial Bank
11. Hindustan Mercantile Bank
12. Imperial Bank of India
13. National Bank of India
14. Nath Bank
15. New Bank of India
16. Noakhali Union Bank
17. Punjab National Bank
18. Reserve Bank of India
19. United Commercial Bank

Name of Sub-members

1. Aryan Bank
2. Unao Commercial Bank

DELHI

	Name	No. of Sub-members attached
1.	Allahabad Bank, Delhi	(1)
2.	Allahabad Bank, New Delhi	(1)
3.	Bharat Bank Chandni Chowk, Delhi	(3)
4.	Bharat Bank, New Delhi	
5.	Calcutta National Bank, Delhi	
6.	Central Bank of India, Delhi	(1)
7.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	(2)
8.	Comilla Banking Corporation, Delhi	
9.	Grindlay & Co., Delhi	
10.	Grindlay & Co. New Delhi	
11.	Hindustan Commercial Bank, Delhi	(1)
12.	Imperial Bank of India, Delhi	(2)
13.	Imperial Bank of India, New Delhi	
14.	Jwala Bank, Delhi	
15.	Laxmi Bank, Delhi	
16.	Lloyds Bank, Delhi	
17.	Lloyds Bank, New Delhi	
18.	Mercantile Bank of India Delhi	(1)
19.	Nath Bank Delhi	(3)
20.	Nath Bank, New Delhi	
21.	National Bank of India, Delhi	
22.	Palai Central Bank, Delhi	
23.	Palai Central Bank, New Delhi	

24. Punjab National Bank Chandni Chowk, Delhi (3)
25. Punjab National Bank, New Delhi (2)
26. Reserve Bank of India
27. United Commercial Bank, Delhi
28. United Commercial Bank, New Delhi

SUB-MEMBERS

	Name	Chief Clearing members marked by No.
1.	Bank of Jaipur, Delhi	11
2.	Bank of Delhi, Delhi	24
3.	Delhi Provincial Central Cooperative Bank, Delhi	12
4.	Discount Bank of India, Delhi	19
5.	Exchange Bank of India & Africa, Delhi	6
6.	First National Bank, Delhi	3
7.	Gadodia Bank, Delhi	7
8.	Habib Bank, Delhi	7
9.	National Bank of Lahore, Delhi	24
10.	New Bank of India, Delhi	24
11.	New Bank of India, New Delhi	2
12.	New Citizen Bank of India, Delhi	19
13.	Noakhali Union Bank, Delhi	12
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce, Delhi	19
15.	Prabhat Bank, Delhi	1
16.	Pratap Bank, Delhi	3
17,	Pioneer Bank, New Delhi	25
18.	Simla Banking & Industrial Co., New Delhi	18
19.	Traders Bank, Delhi	3
20	Traders Bank, New Delhi	25

KARACHI

	Name	No. of Sub-members attached
1.	Bank of Bikaner	
2.	Bank of India	
3.	Bharat Bank	
4.	Calcutta National Bank	
5.	Central Bank of India	
6.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	
7.	Eastern Bank	
8.	Exchange Bank of India & Africa	
9.	Grindlay & Co.	

10. Habib Bank
11. Hindustan Commercial Bank
12. Imperial Bank of India
13. International Bank of India
14. Lloyds Bank
15. Mercantile Bank of India
16. National Bank of India
17. National Savings Bank
18. New Bank of India 2
19. Punjab National Bank 2
20. Reserve Bank of India
21. Sind Provincial Cooperative Bank 3
22. Traders Bank
23. United Commercial Bank 1

SUB-MEMBERS

Name	Member Banks indicated by their number as above
1. Discount Bank of India	18
2. Frontier Bank	19
3. Gujrati Cooperative Bank	21
4. Mercantile Cooperative Bank	21
5. Pacific Bank	13
6. Punjab & Kashmir Bank	18
7. Sind National Bank	19
8 Sind Commercial Bank	21
9. United Sind-Punjab Bank	23

LAHORE

Name

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bharat Bank
3. Calcutta National Bank
4. Central Bank of India
5. Grindlay & Co.
6. Habib Bank
7. Hindustan Commercial Bank
8. Imperial Bank of India
9. Lloyds Bank
10. Narang Bank of India
11. National Bank of India
12. National Bank of Lahore
13. National Savings Bank
14. New Bank of India
15. Oriental Bank of Commerce
16. Prabhat Bank
17. Punjab Cooperative Bank
18. Punjab National Bank
19. Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank
20. Punjab & Sind Bank

21. Reserve Bank of India
22. Traders Bank
23. United Commercial Bank
24. United Sind & Punjab Bank

SUB-MEMBER

1. Frontier Bank (through 18)

MADRAS

	Name		
1.	Andhra Bank	15.	Habib Bank
2.	Bank of Hindustan	16.	Imperial Bank of India (L.H.O.)
3.	Bank of India	17.	Indian Bank
4.	Bank of Jaipur	18.	Indian Overseas Bank
5.	Bank of Mysore	19.	Indo Commercial Bank
6.	Bharat Bank	20.	Indo Mercantile Bank
7.	Calcutta National Bank	21.	Madras Provincial Coop. Bank
8.	Canara Banking Corp.	22.	Mercantile Bank of India
9.	Central Bank of India	23.	National Bank of India
10.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	24.	Nedungadi Bank
11.	Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.	25.	Palai Central Bank
12.	Eastern Bank	26.	Punjab National Bank
13.	Exchange Bank of India & Africa	27.	Reserve Bank of India
14.	Grindlay & Co.	28.	United Commercial Bank

CALCUTTA

	Name	No. of Sub-Members attached
1.	Allahabad Bank	
2.	American Express Co. Inc.	
3.	Bank of Baroda	
4.	Bank of Behar	
5.	Bank of China	
6.	Bank of Commerce	
7.	Bank of India	(1)
8.	Bank of Jaipur	
9.	Bengal Central Bank	(2)
10.	Bharat Bank	
11.	Calcutta National Bank	
12.	Central Bank of India	(2)
13.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	
14.	Comilla Banking Corporation	
15.	Comilla Union Bank	(1)
16.	Eastern Bank	(1)

17. Exchange Bank of India & Africa
18. Grindlay & Co.
19. Habib Bank
20. Hind Bank
21. Hindustan Commercial Bank
22. Hindusthan Mercantile Bank
23. Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
24. Hooghly Bank
25. Imperial Bank of India
26. Lloyds Bank
27. Mercantile Bank of India
28. Nath Bank
29. National Bank of India
30. National City Bank of New York
31. Netherlands India Commercial Bank
32. Netherlands Trading Society
33. New Standard Bank
34. Punjab National Bank (1)
35. Reserve Bank of India
36. United Commercial Bank
37. United Industrial Bank

SUB-MEMBERS

Name	Member banks indicated by Nos.
1. Bank of Communications	25
2. Bengal Bank	16
3. Calcutta Commercial Bank	12
4. Luxmi Industrial Bank	7
5. Noakhali Union Bank	12
6. Pioneer Bank	34
7. Southern Bank	9
8. Tripura Modern Bank	15
9. Union Bank of Bengal	9

AGRA

Name

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bharat Bank
3. Calcutta National Bank
4. Central Bank of India
5. Hind Bank
6. Hindustan Commercial Bank
7. Imperial Bank of India

8. Jwala Bank
9. New Bank of India
10. Punjab National Bank
11. Traders Bank
12. United Commercial Bank

AHMEDABAD

	Name	No. of Sub members
1.	Allahabad Bank	
2.	Associated Banking Corporation of India	3
3.	Bank of Baroda	1
4.	Bank of India	
5.	Bank of Jaipur	
6.	Bharat Bank	
7.	Calcutta National Bank	
8.	Central Bank of India	
9.	Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.	
10.	Exchange Bank of India & Africa	
11.	Hind Bank	
12.	Hindustan Commercial Bank	
13.	Hindusthan Mercantile Bank	
14.	Imperial Bank of India	1
15.	International Bank of India	
16.	National Savings Bank	
17.	Punjab National Bank	2
18.	United Commercial Bank	

SUB-MEMBERS

	Name	Members banks indicated by the numbers
1.	Ahmedabad Central Cooperative Bank	3
2.	Ahmedabad Peoples Cooperative Bank	14
3.	Discount Bank of India	2
4.	Gadodia Bank	17
5.	National Security Bank	17
6.	New Citzen Bank of India	2
7.	Shroff's Bank of India	2

ALLAHABAD

	Name		
1.	Allahabad Bank	4.	Central Bank of India
2.	Bharat Bank	5.	Discount Bank of India
3.	Calcutta National Bank	6.	Hindustan Commercial Bank

7. Imperial Bank of India
8. Jwala Bank
9. New Standard Bank
10. Noakhali Union Bank
11. Punjab National Bank
12. United Commercial Bank

SUB-MEMBERS

1. Allahabad Trading & Banking Corporation.
2. Aryan Bank
3. Central Calcutta Bank
4. Dass Bank

AMRITSAR

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bank of Baroda
3. Bank of India
4. Bharat Bank
5. Calcutta National Bank
6. Central Bank of India
7. Chartered Bank of India. Australia & China
8. Exchange Bank of India frica
9. Gadodia Bank
10. Hindustan Commercial Bank
11. Hindusthan Mercantile Bank
12. Imperial Bank of India
13. Lloyds Bank
14. National Bank of India
15. National Savings Bank
16. New Bank of India
17. Punjab Co-operative Bank
18. Punjab National Bank
19. Punjab & Sind Bank
20. Traders Bank
21. United Commercial Bank

CALICUT

1. Bank of Hindustan
2. Canara Bank
3. Canara Banking Corporation
4. Central Bank of India
5. Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
6. Imperial Bank of India
7. Indian Bank
8. Indian Overseas Bank
9. Indo Mercantile Bank
10. Nedungadi Bank

COIMBATORE

1. Bank of Baroda
2. Bank of India
3. Bank of Jaipur
4. Bank of Mysore
5. Bharat Bank
6. Canara Bank.
7. Canara Banking Corporation
8. Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
9. Central Bank of India
10. Coimbatore Nilgiris Co-operative Central Bank
11. Imperial Bank of India
12. Indian Bank
13. Indian Overseas Bank
14. Indo Mercantile Bank
15. Nedungadi Bank
16. United Commercial Bank

DEHRA DUN

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bharat Bank
3. Hindustan Commercial Bank
4. Imperial Bank of India
5. Jwala Bank
6. Punjab National Bank
7. United Commercial Bank

JULLUNDUR CITY

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bharat Bank
3. Imperial Bank of India
4. National Bank of Lahore
5. New Bank of India
6. Punjab Commerce Bank
7. Punjab Coop. Bank
8. Punjab National Bank
9. Traders Bank

LUCKNOW

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bharat Bank
3. Calcutta National Bank
4. Central Bank of India
5. Comilla Banking Corporation
6. Discount Bank of India
7. Gadodia Bank
8. Hindustan Commercial Bank
9. Imperial Bank of India
10. Jwala Bank
11. Mahaluxmi Bank
12. Nath Bank
13. New Bank of India
14. Noakhali Union Bank
15. Punjab National Bank
16. United Commercial Bank
17. U.P. Provincial Coop. Bank

LYALLPUR

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bharat Bank
3. Central Bank of India
4. Hindustan Commercial Bank
5. Imperial Bank of India
6. Lyallpur Central Coop. Bank
7. Punjab Commerce Bank
8. Punjab National Bank
9. Punjab & Sind Bank
10. United Commercial Bank

MADURA

1. Bank of Hindustan
2. Bharat Bank
3. Canara Bank
4. Central Bank of India
5. Imperial Bank of India
6. Indian Bank
7. Indian Overseas Bank
8. Indo Commercial Bank
9. Nadar Bank
10. United Commercial Bank

MANGALORE

1. Bank of Hindustan
2. Bharat Bank
3. Canara Bank
4. Canara Banking Corporation
5. Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate

6. Imperial Bank of India
7. Indian Bank
8. Nedungadi Bank
9. Palai Central Bank
10. South Canara Central Coop. Bank

NAGPUR

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bank of India
3. Bank of Maharashtra
4. Bharat Bank
5. Calcutta Industrial Bank
6. Calcutta National Bank
7. C. P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
8. Exchange Bank of India & Africa
9. Imperial Bank of India
10. Jwala Bank
11. Laxmi Bank
12. New Citizen Bank of India
13. Punjab National Bank
14. United Commercial Bank

PATNA

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Bank of Berar
3. Bengal Central Bank
4. Bharat Bank
5. Behar Provincial Co-operative Bank
6. Calcutta Commercial Bank
7. Calcutta National Bank
8. Central Bank of India
9. Comilla Banking Corporation
10. Comilla Union Bank
11. Imperial Bank of India
12. Jwala Bank
13. Nath Bank
14. Noakhali Union Bank

RAWALPINDI

1. Central Bank of India
2. Imperial Bank of India
3. Lloyds Bank
4. Punjab National Bank
5. Punjab and Sind Bank

SIMLA

1. Bharat Bank
2. Grindlay & Co.
3. Imperial Bank of India
4. Lloyds Bank
5. Mercantile Bank of India
6. Punjab National Bank

BANGALORE CITY

(Under Bank of Mysore's supervision)

1. Bank of Jaipur
2. Bank of Mysore, Head Office, City and Fort Branches
3. Bharat Bank.
4. Canara Bank
5. Canara Banking Corporation
6. Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
7. Central Bank of India
8. Imperial Bank of India
9. Indian Bank
10. Indian Overseas Bank
11. Vysya Bank
12. United Commercial Bank

Estd. 1936

THE RAJAPALAIYAM COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in British India)

Head Office :

RAJAPALAIYAM, (Ramnad District)

Branches :

THENI (Madura District)

SRIVILLIPUTTUR (Ramnad District)

SANKARANAYANARKOIL (Tirunelveli District)

KALUGUMALAI ,, ,,

ALL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

S. R. NARAYANA RAJA B.A.
Secretary.

LIST OF OBJECTIONS

1. Refer to drawer.
2. Not arranged for.
3. Effects not yet cleared, please present again.
4. Exceeds arrangements.
5. Full cover not received.
6. Payment stopped by the drawer.
7. payee's endorsement incomplete / required.
8. payee's endorsement irregular / illegible.
9. Endorsement requires Bank's guarantee / confirmation.
10. Drawer's signature incomplete / differs / required.
11. Alteration in date / figures / words requires full signature.
12. Cheque is mutilated / post-dated / out-of-date.
13. Amount in words and figures differs.
14. Cheque should not contain extraneous matter.
15. One-anna stamp required.
16. Acceptor / Drawer deceased.
17. Acceptor / Drawer deceased.
18. Account attached.
19. Account closed.
20. Crossed to two banks.
21. Date incomplete.
22. Insufficiently stamped.
23. Irregularly drawn.
24. No account.
25. Refer to acceptor.
26. Advice not received.
27. Endorsement on Government cheque required.
28. Account transferred to

Clearing House Returns

Lakhs of Rupees

	Bombay 1	Calcutta 2	Cawnpore 3	Delhi 4	Karachi 5	Lahore 6	Madras 7	Total 8	Other Centres*
Average of months 1938-39	65,52	77.89	98	1.55	2,72	86	8.24	**157,76**	2,36
1939-40	73,66	96.17	1.19	1.70	3,13	93	8,33	**185,11**	2.64
1940-41	66.86	84.04	1.60	2.38	3.90	1.36	9.05	**169,19**	3,52
1941-42	87,38	102.80	2.47	3.45	4.90	2,23	11.37	**214,60**	7.61
1942-43	112,10	89.56	4,68	6,83	6.46	4,06	10,95	**234,64**	13,62
1943-44	163,89	143.22	8.42	9,93	8,45	6,48	16.40	**356,70**	24.81
1944-45	186,41	195.97	9.41	10.83	10,38	7.99	18.95	**439,94**	28.16
1945-46	207,30	235.52	9.46	12.17	12,12	8,62	24.85	**510,04**	...
April 1945	207,63	195,05	9.48	11.98	11.22	7.80	20.53	**463,99**	25.98
May ,, ...	182,59	196,85	8,01	10,77	12.37	7.47	20,49	**438,55**	30,30
June ,, ...	202.23	216,94	8,71	10.19	11.51	8,48	21,27	**478,67**	36,68
July ,, ...	216,02	244.89	8,05	11.83	10,92	8,21	23,57	**523,88**	37,95
August ,, ...	181,68	229,56	8,44	10.69	10.75	7,52	21,82	**470,00**	33,78
September ,, ...	167,36	238.34	7,98	9,75	9.63	8,33	23,64	**465,76**	33,01
October ,, ...	223,94	226,38	9,45	12.20	13.12	8,88	27,29	**521 26**	38.73
November ,, ...	198,28	219,11	9,96	12.03	11,60	8,18	24,35	**482,61**	32,12
December ,, ...	228,43	256.63	9,94	13,72	11.63	8,33	27,88	**556,56**	35,32
January 1946	240,41	310.86	12.99	15.43	13,56	10,18	29,87	**633,30**	40,50
February ,, ...	204,29	208.16	10,77	14.46	13.61	10,15	26,50	**487,94**	37,25
March ,, ...	234,74	283.44	10.59	12,97	15.57	9,86	31,03	**598,22**	40,59
April ,, ...	254,64	295.56	11,98	12,53	12,45	9,87	26,37	**623,00**	39,76
May ,, ...	245,22	291,07	12,17	12.51	16,08	10,60	29,44	**617,09**	

*Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Calicut, Coimbatore, Lucknow, Madura, Mangalore, Simla, Nagpur, and Rawalpindi (from April 1941), Patna (from April 1943). Allahabad, (from October 1943), Lyallpur (from September 1944). Jullundur (from February 1945), Agra (from May 1945) and Dehra Dun (from February 1946.)

LOCATIONAL POSITION

OF THE

OFFICES OF BANKS

All the Banks are requested to send us their published accounts and up-to-date list of their offices on the close of every financial year.

The Banking Experts,
Delhi.

A

ABBOTTABAD (Hazara, N.W.F.P.)
Eastern Continental Bank
Frontier Bank
Hazara Central Coop. Bank (H. O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab Co-operative Bank
Punjab National Bank

ABDULLAPUR (Ambala, Punjab)
Punjab National Bank

ABHAYAPURI (Assam)
Bijni Central Coop. Banking Union (H. O.)

ABOHAR (Ferozepur, Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

ADIRAMPATNAM (Madras)
Sri Nadiambal Bank

ADONI (Bellary, Madras)
Bharat Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

ADOOR (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

ADRA (Manbhum, Behar)
Eastern Traders Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

ADUTHURAI (Madras)
City Forward Bank
Commonwealth Bank
Hanuman Bank

AGAR (Gwalior State)
Agar Pargana Coop Bank (H.O.)

AGARTALA (Tripura state)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Girish Bank
Overland Bank
Tripura Modern Bank (C.O.)
Tripura State Bank (H. O.)

AGARWAL MANDI (U. P.)
Imperial Bank of India

AGRA (U. P.)
Aggarwal Bank
Allahabad Bank
,, ,, (Johri Bazar)
Amritsar Radhasoami Bank (Dayalbagh)
Bank of Calcutta
Bharat Bank (Belanganj)
Bharat Bank (Johri Bazar)
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India (Cantt)
,, ,, ,, ,, (City)
Cocanada Radhasoami Bank (Dayalbagh)
Continental Bank of Asia
Hind Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank (Belangunj)
Hindustan Commercial Bank (Rajamandi)
Imperial Bank of India
,, ,, ,, ,, (City)
Jwala Bank (The Mall) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Johri Bazar)
New Bank of India
Noakhali Union Bank
Punjab National Bank
Radhasoami Bank (Dayalbagh) (H.O.)
Traders Bank
United Commercial Bank
U. P. Arya Cooperative Bank (H.O.)
U. P. Union Bank

AHMADGARH (Maler Kotla State)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

AHMEDABAD (Bombay)
Ahmedabad Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Ahmedabad Peoples Cooperative Bank (H.O.)
Allahabad Bank
Associated Banking Corporation of India
Bank of Baroda (Bhadra)
,, ,, ,, (Panch Kuva)

Bank of Bikaner (Manek Chowk)
,, ,, ,, (Maskati Market)
Bank of India (Bhadra)
, ,, ,, (Ellis Bridge)
,, ,, ,, (Manek Chowk)
,, ,, ,, (Station Branch)
Bank of Jaipur (Gandhi Road)
,, ,, ,, (Maskati Market)
Bharat Bank
,, ,, (Maskati Market)
Calcutta National Bank
,, ,, ,, (Maskati-Market)
Central Bank of India
,, ,, ,, ,, (Maskati Market)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. (Gandhi Road)
,, ,, ,, (Manek-Chowk)
,, ,, ,, (Maskati Mt.)
,, ,, ,, (Delhi-Chakla)
Discount Bank of India
Exchange Bank of India & Africa (Manek Chowk)
,, ,, ,, (Maskati Mt.)
,, ,, ,, (Raipur)
Gadodia Bank (Maskati Market)
,, ,, (Richey Road)
Hind Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank (Astodia)
,, ,, ,,(Maskati Mt.)
,, ,, ,, (Ratanpole)
Hindustan Mercantile Bank (Gandhi-Road)
,, ,, ,, (Station)
Imperial Bank of India
,, ,, ,, (City)
Industrial Bank of Western India (Mirzapur Road) (H.O)
International Bank of India (Maskati Mt.) (H.O.)
National Savings Bank (Manek Chowk)
,, ,, ,, (Maskati Mt.)
National Security Bank (Richey Rd.)
,, ,, ,, (Maskati Mt.)
New Citizen Bank of India
Punjab National Bank (Reid Road)
,, ,, ,, (Richey Road)
Shroffs Bank of India (Richey Rd.)
,, ,, ,, (Rangwala-Market)
United Commercial Bank
,, ,, ,, (Manek Chowk)
,, ,, ,, (Maskati Mt.)

AHMEDNAGAR (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
Imperial Bank of India
Nagar Dist.Urban Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India

AHMEDPUR EAST (Bhawalpur State)
Bharat Mahalakshmi Bank
Imperial Bank of India

AHODHIA (U.P.)
U. P. Union Bank

AHRAURA (Mirzapur U.P.)
Economic Bank

AJMER (Rajputana)
Ajmer Merwara Provincial Co-operative Bank (H.O)
Ajmer Mostgage Bank (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Commercial Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Hind Bank
Imperial Bank of India
National Central Bank
Punjab National Bank
United Commercial Bank
Urban Co-operative Bank Ajmer Merwara. (H.O.)

AJMERI GANJ (Assam)
Aryan Bank
Associated Bank of Tripura
East India Commercial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

AJRA (Belgaum, Bombay)
Ichalkaranji Central Co-op. Bank

AKALGARH (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

AKALKOT (Bombay)
Imperial Bank of India

AKALTARA (C.P.)
Bilaspur Central Co-operative Bank

AGARTALA (Bengal)
Tripura Modern Bank (H.O.)
Tripura State Bank

AKKI ALUR (Dharwar, Bombay)
Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank

AKLUJ (Sholapur, Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank
Miraj State Bank

AKOLA (Berar)
Akola Central Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Akola Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India.

AKOT (Akola, Berar)
Laxmi Bank

ALGAPURI (Pudukottah State)
Chettinad Mercantile Bank
Indian Overseas Bank

ALAMBAZAR (Bengal)
Bengal Commercial Agricultural Bank
Suburban Bank

ALAMDANGA (Bengal)
Sonar Bangla Bank

ALAMURU (Godavari, Madras)
Alamuru Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Alamuru Co-operative Rural Bank (H.O.)

ALATHUR (S. Malabar, Madras)
Kerala Investment Bank
Melarkode Bank

ALAYAPPANAGAR (Cochin State)
Indo Mercantile Bank

ALIGARH (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Discount Bank of India
District Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
" " " " (City)
Jwala Bank
Punjab National Bank
Shiam Bank (H.O.)
U. P. Union Bank

ALIPUR (U.P.)
Prabhat Bank
U. P. Union Bank

ALIPUR-DURAS (Jalpaijuri, Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank
Dinajpur Bank

ALLAHABAD (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank (Hastings Road)
" " (City)
Allahabad Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Allahabad Trading & Banking Corp. (H.O.)
Aryan Bank
" " (Katra)
Bharat Bank
Calcutta National Bank
" " " (Katra)
Central Bank of India
" " " " (Muthiganj)
Central Calcutta Bank
Dass Bank
Discount Bank of India
Eastern Traders Bank
Economic Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India (Katra)
" " " " (City)
India Exchange Bank
Indian Peoples Bank
Jwala Bank (Chowk)
National Economic Bank
New Standard Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Northern Bank
Punjab National Bank
Reserve Bank of India
Sonar Bangla Bank
Tripura Popular Bank (City)
" " " (Katra)
United Commercial Bank

ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)
Alleppey Bank (H.O.)

Bank of Cochin
Bank of Deccan
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Catholic Bank of India
Central Bank of India
Central Banking Corporation of Travancore (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
Josna Bank
Nedungadi Bank
Palai Central Bank
Perumbavour Bank
South Indian Bank
Thomcos Bank (Beach Road) (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

ALMORA (U.P.)
Durgasah Mohanlal Sah Bankers and Govt. Treasures
Nainital Bank

ALNAWAR (Dharwar, Bombay)
Bank of Citizens

ALUR (Bombay)
Alur Co-operative Veerashaiva Urban Bank (H.O.)

ALWAR (State)
Imperial Bank of India

ALWAYE (Travancore State)
Bank of Alwaye (H.O.)
Central Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Insurance & Banking Corporation
Indo Mercantile Bank
Palai Central Bank
Perumbavur Bank
South Indian Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

AMADALAVALSAH (Vizagaptam, Madras)
Imperial Bank of India
Indo Commercial Bank

AMALAPURAM (E. Godavari, Madras)
Imperial Bank of India
Sree Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank (H.O.)

AMALNER (E. Khandesh Bombay)
Amalner Co-operative Urban Bank (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Pratap Mill Hands Nutan Coop. Credit Society (H.O.)

AMALSAD (Bombay)
Surat District Co-operative Bank

AMBALA CANTT. (Punjab)
Allied Exchange Bank
Ambala Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
Desh Bank
First National Bank
Gadodia Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.

AMBALA CITY (Punjab)
Ambala Central Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Ambala Commercial Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
" " " " (Mandi)
Punjab National Bank

AMBASAMUDRAM (Palamcottah, Madras)
Central Bank of India
Central United Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
South India Bank
Tenkasi Bank

AMBUR (M.S.M. Rly.)
Indo Commercial Bank

AMIRGANJ (Sylhet, Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura

AMLAGORA (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

AMMAPET (Madras)
Merchants Bank
Tanjore Bank

AMOD (Bombay)
Amod Nagrik Sahakari Bank (H.O.)
Broach Co-operative Bank

AMRAOTI (Berar)
Amraoti Central Bank (H.O.)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Nagpur
Bharat Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
,, ,, ,, (Bandera)
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Bank
New Citizen Bank of India
Peoples Co-operative Bank (H.O.)

AMRELI (Baroda)
Amreli Agricultural Pedhi (H.O.)
Bank of Baroda
Devkaran Manjee Banking Co,

AMRITSAR (Punjab)
Allahabad Bank
Amrit Bank (H.O.)
Amritsar Central Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Amritsar Radhasoami Bank (H.O.)
Bank of Baroda
Bank of Bikaner
Bank of India (Hall Bazar)
Bharat Bank
,, ,, (Majith Mandi)
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of Inidia
Central Exchange Bank
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
Co-operative Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Exchange Bank of India & Africa (Majith Mandi)
Federal Bank of India (Pb.)
Gadodia Bank (Golden Temple Road)
,, ,, (Majitha)
,, ,, (Putlighar)
Hindustan Commercial Bank (Katra Ahluwalia)
,, ,, ,, (M.Mandi)
Hindustan Mercantile Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Exchange (H.O.)
Jammu & Kashmir Bank
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
Lloyds Bank
National Bank of India
National Bank of Lahore
National Mercantile Bank
,, ,, (Majith Mandi)
National Savings Bank (Guru Bazar)
National Saving Bank (Katra Ahluwalia)
New Bank of India
New Hindustan Bank
Oriental Bank of Commerce (Nimak Mandi)
Pacific Bank
Prabhat Bank
Punjab and Kashmir Bank
,, ,, ,, ,, (Majith Mandi)
Punjab and Sind Bank (H.O.)
Punjab Commerce Bank (H.O.)
Punjab Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank Akali Market)
,, ,, ,, (Putlighar)
,, ,, ,, (Bazar kathian)
,, ,, ,, (Hall Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Katra Ahluwalia)
Sahukara Bank
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Traders Bank (Karmon Deorhi)
,, ,, (Majith Mandi)
U.P. Union Bank
Udhaw Das Jhaman Das Bankers
United Commercial Bank

AMROHA (U.P.)
Bareilly Corporation (Bank)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
U.P. Union Bank

AMTA (Howarh Bengal)
City Commercial Bank
National Economic Bank

Sonapur Bank
Union Mercantile Bank

ANAIMALAI (Madras)
Anaimalai Union Bank (H.O.)

ANAKAPALLE (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indo Commercial Bank

ANAND (Bombay)
Anand Catholic Co-operative Credit Society (H.O.)
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co
International Bank of India
Shroff's Bank of India

ANANDAPUR (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta

ANANDGARH (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

ANANDNAGAR (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

ANANDPUR (Punjab)
Anandpur Co-operative Union Bank (H.O.)

ANANTAPUR (Madras)
Anantapur Dist. Co-operative Central Bank (H.O.)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Commercial Bank and Trust
Imperial Bank of India
Rayalaseema Bank

ANANTNAG (Kashmir)
Jammu Kashmir Bank

ANDHERI (Bombay)
Bank of India

ANDIPATTI (Madras)
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank

ANGARIA (Bengal)
Indian National Bank

ANGOL (Belgaum)
Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad

ANGUL (Orissa)
Angul Central Co-operative Banking Union (H.O.)
Darjeeling Bank

ANKLESHWAR (Bombay)
Ankleshwar Nagrik Sahakari Bank (H.O.)
Broach Co-operative Bank
Shroff's Bank of India

ANKOLA (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Ankola Urban Co-operative Credit Bank (H.O.)
Canara Dist. Primary Teachers' Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate

ANNIGERI (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank

ANUPPUR (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

AONLA (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

ARAMBAGH (Bengal)
Arambagh Central Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Calcutta City Bank

ARANATUKARA (Cochin State)
Catholic Oriental Bank (H.O.)

ARANI (B. A. Rly. Bengal)
Sakti Bank

ARANTANGI (Madras)
Sri Nadiambal Bank

ARARI (Behar)
Central Co-operative Bank (H.O.)

ARBELIA (Bengal)
Sonar Bangla Bank

ARIADAH (24 Parganas, Bengal)
Sterling Bank

ARIFWALA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

ARIYALUR (Madras)
Commonwealth Bank

ARNI (N. Arkot, Madras)
Lakshmi Vilas Bank

ARRAH (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Barati Central Bank
Bengal Union Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Noakhali Union Bank
Orient Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

ARSIKERI (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Canara Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate

ARUKUTTY (Travancore State)
Bank of Deccan

ARUPPUKOTTA (S. India)
Madura Mercantile Bank
South India Bank

ARVI (C.P.)
Bank of Nagpur

ASANSOL (Bengal)
Asansol Central Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Associated Bank of India
Bharat Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Central Calcutta Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
National Express Bank
New Standard Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Union Bank of Bengal
United Commercial Bank

ASHAGAD (Jawahar State)
Jawahar Co-operative Bank

ASKA (Orissa)
Aska Co-operative Central Bank (H.O.)
Aska Co-operative Urban Bank (H.O.)

ATHANI (Bombay)
Belgaum Dist. Central Co-op. Bank
Shri Muraghendra Swami Urban Co-operative Bank (H.O.)
Union Bank of Bijapur & Sholapur

ATHARHARI (Mymensing, Bengal)
Overland Bank

ATHIRAMPUZHA (Travancore State)
Catholic Bank of India
Kottayam Bank

ATPADI (Aundh State)
Bank of Aundh

ATTUR (Salem, Madras)
Imperial Bank of India
Salem Bank
Salem Sree Ramaswami Bank

AUNDH (State)
Bank of Aundh (H.O.)

AUNDIPATTY (Madura, Madras)
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank

AURAIYA (U.P)
Allahabad Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindusthan Mercantile Bank
Imperial Bank of India

AURANGABAD (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Dhakuria Banking Corporation
Manindra Banking Corporation

AURANGABAD (Behar)
Aurangabad Central Co-operative Bank (H.O.)

AURANGABAD (Nizam State)
Central Bank of India
Hyderabad State Bank

AVANASHI (Madras)
Tiruppur Sri Meenakshi Sundara Vilasa Nidhi

AVANIGADDA (Masulipattam, Madras)
Imperial Bank of India

AYYALUR (S.I.Rly., Cochin State)
Melarkode Bank

AYYANKADAI (Tanjore, S.I.)
Tanjore Permanent Fund

AYYAMPET (Madras)
Kumbakonam Bank
Merchants Bank

AZAMGARH (U.P.)
Azamgarh Central Co-op. Bank (H.O.)
Central Calcutta Bank
Imperial Bank of India

AZIMGANJ (Bengal)
Calcutta Modern Bank
Chittagong Central Banking Corp.

B

BADAGARA (Madras)
Nedungadi Bank
Southern India Apex Bank

BADAMI (Bombay)
Bijapur Dist. Central Co-op. Bank

BADANGANJ (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

BADARGANJ (Bengal)
Eastern Continental Bank
Hindustan Industrial Bank
Indian People's Bank

BADARPUR (Assam)
Bharati Central Bank
Pioneer Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

BADATI (Assam)
Badati Jamugiri Goalia Bank (H.O.)

BADOMALHI (Punjab)
Punjab and Kashmir Bank

BADIADKA (Madras)
Bank of Mangalore

BADNERA (Berar)
New Citizen Bank of India

BADURIA (Bengal)
Rajasthan Bank

BAGAHA (Behar)
Central Bank of India

BAGALKOT (Bijapur, Bombay)
Ashoka Bank (H.O)
Bijapur Dist. Central Co-op. Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Shri Basawashwar Urban Co-op. Bank (H. O.)
Union Bank of Bijapur & Sholapur

BAGERHAT (Bengal)
Bagerhat Central Co-op. Bank (H.O.)
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Commerce
Bengal Bank
Girish Bank
Hazradi Bank
Kuver Bank

BAGH (Gwalior State)
Sardarpur Central Co-op. Bank

BAGHANA (Gwalior State)
Neemuch Central Co-op. Bank
Indian National Bank
Kushtia United Bank

BAGNAN (Howrah)
National Mercantile Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

BAHADURGARH (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

BAHJOI (U.P.)
Ishwardas Bank (H.O.)

BAHRAICH (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Dist. Co-op. Bank (H.O.)
Hallaur Banking Co. (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Kapurthala Oudh Estates Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
U.P. Union Bank

BAILHONGAL (Bombay)
Bank of Citizens
Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank

BAIRA (Bengal)
Baira Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BAIRAGNIA (Behar)
Central Bank of India

BAJITPUR (Bengal)
Allied Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

BAKANI (Kotah State)
Kotah State Coop. Bank

BAKHARI BAZAR (Monghyr, Behar)
Central Mercantile Bank

BALACHAUR (Punjab)
Hoshiarpur Central Coop. Bank

BALAGERIA (Bengal)
Balageria Central Coop. Bank (H.O)

BALAGHAT (C.P.)
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BALANGIR (Patna State)
Calcutta City Bank
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BALARAMPURAM (Travancore State)
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

BALASORE (Orissa)
Aryan Bank
Balasore Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Dacca Federal Bank
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Kuver Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Puri Bank

BALLABHGARH (Gurgaon, Pb.)
Bharat Bank

BALLIA (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Economic Bank
Imperial Bank of India

BALLICHUK (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Hazradi Bank

BALLY (Bengal)
Hooghly Bank
Kuver Bank

BALODA (C.P.)
Raipur Coop. Central Bank

BALRAMPUR (State U. P.)
Balrampur Raj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BALRAMPUR (State U.P.)
Balrampur Raj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India

BALRAMPUR (Gonda, U.P.)
Hallaur Banking Co.
U.P. Union Bank

BALUN (Dalhousie, Pb.)
Rai Bahadur Kidar Nath and Sons (Bankers)

BALURGHAT (Bengal)
Balurghat Central Coop. Bank
Central Calcutta Bank
Indian Peoples Bank

BALLYGUNGE (Bengal)
Kasba Ballygunge Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BAMABALA (Punjab)
Bamabala Coop. Credit Union (H.O.)

BANAPURA (C.P.)
C.P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank

BANDA (Sawantwadi State)
Sawantwadi State Bank

BANDA (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BANDI KUI (Jaipur State)
Gadodia Bank

BANDRA (Bombay)
Bank of India (Hill Road)
National Savings Bank

BANGA (Punjab)
New Bank of India
Sahukara Bank

BANGAIGON (Bengal)
Union Bank

BANGALORE CANTT (Mysore State)
Bangalore Cantonment Permanent Fund (H.O)
Bank of Mysore (Lady Curzon Road)
" " " (South Parade)
Bharat Bank
Indian Bank
Jwala Bank (South Parade)

BANGALORE CITY (Mysore State)
Bangalore Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bangalore City Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bangalore City Vysya Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bank of Jaipur (Avenue Road)
Bank of Mysore (Avenue Road) (H.O.)
" " (City)
" " (Fort)
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Canaraa Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Century Bank (H.O.)
Chujjoo Mull & Sons
Devanga Bank (H.O.)
Grain Merchants Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India (City)
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
India's Ideal Banking Corp. Central Street (H.O.)
" " " (City)
" " " (Malleswaram)
Manickayelu Banking Corp. (H.O.)
Mysore Central Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Mysore Provincial Coop. Apex Bank (H.O.)
Palai Central Bank
Salem Bank (Basavangudi)
" " (New Taragupeta)
Sriman M.S.A. Karini Bank (H.O.)
United Commercial Bank
Vysya Bank (H.O.)
Vysya Coop. Bank (Avenue Road (H.O.)

BANHARISPUR (Bengal)
Union Mercantile Bank.

BANKA (Behar)
Banka Centra Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BANNIKODLA (Bombay)
Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank

BANKURA (Bengal)
Bank of Bankura (H.O.)
Bank of Calcutta
Bankura Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bankura Dist. Coop. Industrial Union (H.O.)
Bengal Bank
Bengal Central Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Calcutta Bank
Central Pioneer Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Eastern Continental Bank
Economic Bank (Mani)
" " (Sonamukhi)
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Kuver Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
United Banking Corporation (Sonamukhi)

BANMANKHI (Behar)
Central Bank of India

BANNU (N.W.F.P.)
Chawla Bank (H.O.)
Frontier Bank

Punjab National Bank

BANSI (U.P.)
Hallaur Banking Co.

BANTVA (Kathiawar)
Associated Banking Corporation of India

BANTVAL (Bombay)
Canara Bank
Nagarkars Bank

BAPTLA (Madras)
Baptla Mutual Benefit Co. (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

BARABANKI (U.P.)
Agarwal Bank
Gadodia Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
U.P. Provincial Coop. Bank
U.P. Union Bank

BARAKAR (Bengal)
Calcutta Commercial Bank

BARAMATI (Poona, Bombay)
Bharat Industrial Bank
Poona Central Coop. Bank

BARAN (Rajputana)
Kotah State Coop. Bank

BARANAGORE (Bengal)
Bengal Commercial & Agricultural Bank
Sakti Bank
Suburban Bank

BARAMULLA (Kashmir)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Jammu & Kashmir Bank

BARAUT (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

BARASAT (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

BARDOLI (Bombay)
International Bank of India
Surat Dist. Coop. Bank

BAREILLY (U. P.)
Allahabad Bank
" " (City)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Jaipur
Bareilly Bank (H.O.)
" " (Bazar)
Bareilly Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Bareilly Corporation Bank, Capoor Niwas (H.O.)
" " " (Darzi Chowk)
" " " (Shahamat-Ganj)
Bharat Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
Gadodia Bank

Imperial Bank of India
" " " (City)
Punjab National Bank
U.P. Union Bank

BARETH (Kurwai State)
Bank of Bhopal

BARETTA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

BARGARH (Orissa)
Bargarh Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindusthan Industrial Bank

BARH (Behar)
Mahaluxmi Bank (H.O.)
Orient Bank of India

BARHAJ (U.P.)
Calcutta Industrial Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Deoria Kasia Central Coop. Bank

BARHARWA (Dumka, Bengal)
Dhakuria Banking Corporation

BARHNI (U.P.)
U.P. Union Bank

BARIPADA (Mayurbhanj State)
Mayurbhanj State Bank

BARISAL (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Barisal Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta Union Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Dass Bank
Eastern Union Bank
Hazradi Bank
India Exchange Bank
Indian People's Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Oriental Exchange Bank
" " " (Chowk Bazar
" " " (Torki)
Union Credit Bank (H.O.)

BARNAGAR (Gwalior State)
Ujjain Dist. Coop. Bank

BARNALA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

BAROD (Gwalior State)
Agar Pargana Coop. Bank

BARODA (State)
Anyonya Sahakari Mandli (H.O.)
Bank of Baroda (H.O.)
Baroda Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Baroda City Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Baroda Coop. Land M. Bank (H.O.)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
International Bank of India
" " " (Raopura)
National Savings Bank
Punjab National Bank
United Commercial Bank

BARPETA (Eastern Bengal)
Bank of Assam
Barpeta Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
East India Commercial Bank
Economic Bank
Gauhati Bank
National Chambers Bank
National Express Bank
Surma Valley Bank

BARRACKPUR (Bengal)
Calcutta Industrial Bank
Calcutta Union Bank

BARSI (Bombay)
Bank of Barsi (H.O.)
Barsi Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Maharashtra Apex Bank
Model Bank of Barsi
United Western Bank

BARUIPUR (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank
" " " (Bazar)

BARWANI (C.I.)
Bank of Barwani (H.O.)

BASI KIRATPUR (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Dist. Coop. Bank, Bijnor
Punjab National Bank

BASIM (Berar)
Basim Coop. L. Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Laxmi Bank

BASIRHAT (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank
National Central Bank
Rajasthan Bank
" " (Bazar)
Southern Bank

BASODA (Gwalior State)
Bhilsa Dist. Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India

BASSI PATHANAN (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

BASTI (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Hallaur Banking Co.
Imperial Bank of India
Narang Bank of India
U.P. Union Bank

BASUNDIA (Bengal)
East India Commercial Bank

BATALA (Punjab)
Batala Coop. Credit Union (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
New Hindustan Bank
Punjab National Bank
Sahukara Bank

BATANAGAR (Bengal)
East India Commercial Bank
Sree Bank
Union Mercantile Bank

BATLAGUNDU (Madras)
Batlagundu Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank

BEAWAR (Rajputana)
Ajmer Mortgage Bank
Bharat Bank
International Bank of India
Union Sale & Supply Co. (H.O.)

BEED (Nizam State)
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

BEGUSARAI (Behar)
Begusarai Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Eastern Continental Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Pacific Bank

BELAGUPPA (Madras)
Rayalaseema Bank

BELAPUR ROAD (Bombay)
Bharat Industrial Bank
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
" " " " (Town)
Nagar Dist. Coop. Bank

BELDA (Mindnapur, Bengal)
Calcutta Mercantile Bank

BELDANGA (Murshidabad, Bengal)
Manindra Banking Corporation

BELGAUM (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Bank of Citizens (Marutigali) (H.O.)
" " (Camp)
" " (Ganpatgally)
" " (Tholakwadi)
Bank of Meenachil (Cantt)
" " (City)
Belgaum Bank (H.O.)
" " (Camp)
Belgaum Catholic Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
" " " " (Bazar)
Belgaum Dist. Coop. Land M. Bank (H.O.)
Belgaum Dist. Revenue Employees Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Belgaum Muslim Coop, Credit Bank (H.O.)
Belgaum Pioneer Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank

Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (Bazar)
Model Bank of Barsi
New Citizen Bank of India
Supreme Bank of India (H.O.)

BELAGHACHHI (Bengal)
Bank of Kamrup

BELGHARIAH (Bengal)
Girish Bank

BELIAGHATA (Bengal)
Bank of Kamrup
Calcutta City Bank
Great Eastern Bank

BELLARY (MADRAS)
Bharat Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Hospet Coop. Central Bank
Imperial Bank of India
India's Ideal Banking Corp.
Rayalaseema Bank (H.O.)

BELONIA (Tripura State, Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank
Oriental Bank

BELUR (Bengal)
Hooghly Bank
Kuver Bank

BENARES (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Allied Exchange Bank
Aryan Bank
Associated Bank of India
Bank of Behar
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Central Bank
Bharat Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta Industrial Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India (City)
" " " (Bisesarganj)
Central Calcutta Bank
Central Pioneer Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Economic Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Hindustan Standard Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India (City)
" " " (Hindu University)
India Exchange Bank
Jwala Bank (Bans Ka Phatak)
Mahaluxmi Bank
Manindra Banking Corporation
National Central Bank
National Mercantile Bank
National Savings Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Northern Bank
Overland Bank
Pioneer Bank
Punjab National Bank
Radiant Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Sterling Bank
Town Bank
Tripura Modern Bank
United Commercial Bank

BENARES (State, U.P.)
Benares State Bank (H.O.)

BEOHARI (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

BERA (Bengal)
Indian National Bank

BERHAMGANJ (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

BERHAMPORE (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Bengal Central Bank (H.O.)
Berhampore Bank (H.O.)
" " (B.O.)
Continental Bank of Asia
Dass Bank
Hazradi Bank
India Exchange Bank
" " " (Gura Bazar)
Noakhali Union Bank

BERHAMPORE (Orissa)
Andhra Bank
Berhampore Coop Central Bank (H.O.)
Berhampore Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Darjeeling Bank
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (Bazar)
Orissa Provincial Coop. L. M. Bank (H.O.)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

BETGERI (Bombay)
Betgeri Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BETTIAH (Behar)
Bettiah National Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Tripura Popular Bank

BETULGANJ (C.P.)
Central Bank (H.O.)
Central Provinces & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
Jainarain Coop Urban Bank (H.O.)

BEZWADA (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Bank of Hindustan
Bharat Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Gandhi Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Commercial Bank
Viziavada Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

BHABUA (Behar)
Bhabua Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BHADGAON (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

BHADRA (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner

BHADRAK (Orissa)
Bhadrak Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Kuver Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

BHADRAN (Baroda State)
Bhadran Agricultural Pedhi (H.O.)

BHADRAPUR (Purnea, Behar)
Nepal Bank

BHADRAVATI (Mysore State)
Canara Banking Corporation

BHAGABANPUR (Bengal)
Dacca Federal Bank

BHAGALPUR (Behar)
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Union Bank
Bharat Bank
" " (City)
Calcutta City Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Central Bank of India
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (City)
Kushtia United Bank
Nath Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Pacific Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Tripura Popular Bank

BHAGYAKUL (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank

BHAIRAB or BHAIRAB BAZAR (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bhairab Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bharati Central Bank
Central Bank of India
Comilla Union Bank
Dass Bank
East Bengal Bank
East Bengal Commercial Bank

BHAKKAR (Punjab)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

BHALWAL (Punjab)
Bhalwal Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

BHAM (Punjab)
Bham Coop. Credit Union Bank (H.O.)

BHANDARA (C.P.)
Co-operative Central Bank (H.O.)
Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)

BHANDER (Gwalior State)
Gird Dist. Coop. Bank

BHANGA (Bengal)
United Banking Corporation

BHANGURIA (Bengal)
Bhanguria Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BHANUGACH (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Girish Bank

BHANOPLI (Punjab)
Bhanopli Coop. Credit Union (H.O.)

BHAPTIAHI (Behar)
Bhaptiahi Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BHARTHANA (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

BHARATPUR (State)
Shri Krishna Industrial Bank

BHATAPARA (C.P.)
Central Calcutta Bank
Raipur Central Coop. Bank

BHATINDA (Punjab)
Patiala State Bank

BHATKAL (Bombay)
Canara Industrial Banking Syndicate

BHATPARA (Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank

BHAVANI (Madras)
Bhavani Kudal Urban Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

BHAWALNAGAR (Bhawalpur State)
Imperial Bank of India

BHAWALPUR (State)
Bharat Mahalakshmi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Ubassia Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BHAWANI MANDI (Jhalawar State, Rajputana)
Jhalawar State Bank

BHAVNAGAR (State)
Associated Banking Corporation of India
Bank of Baroda
Bhavnagar State Bank (H.O.)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.

BHAWANIGARH (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

BHERA (Punjab)
Lion Bank
Punjab and Kashmir Bank

BHIKANGAON (Indore State)
Indore Premier Coop. Bank

BHILSA (Gwalior State)
Bharat Bank
Bhilsa Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

BHILWARA (Ajmer-Merwara)
Bank of Rajasthan
Bharat Bank

BHIMAVARAM (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Bhimavarm Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Indian Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Krishna Coop. Central Bank

BHIMGANJ MANDI (Kotah State)
Kotah State Coop. Bank

BHINAI (Ajmer)
Bhinai Coop. Bkg. Union (H.O.)

BHIND (Gwalior State)
Bhind Central Coop. Bank (H-O.)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

BHINGAR (Bombay)
Nagar Dist. Urban Central Coop. Bank

BHINGWAN (Punjab)
Bhingwan Coop. Credit Union (H.O.)

BHIWANDI (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Jodhpur Commercial Bank
Shroff's Bank of India

BHIWANI (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Bhiwani Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

BHOJESHWAR (East Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta

BHOLA (Bengal)
Bharati Central Bank
Bhola Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Continental Bank of Asia
Eastern Union Bank
Union Credit Bank

BHONGIR (Nizam State)
Bhongir Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BHOOM (Nizam State)
Sri Ram Banking Co. (H.O.)

BHOPAL (State)
Bank of Bhopal (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

BHORANJ (Punjab)
Bhoranj Coop. Union (H.O.)

BHOWANIPUR (Behar)
Girish Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank

BHUCHCHU MANDI (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

BHUJ (Cutch State)
Bank of India

BHUSAWAL (Bombay)
Bhusawal Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank
Laxmi Bank

BICHUD R.S. (Bombay)
Bank of Aundh.

BIDAR (Nizam State)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BIDASAR (Bikaner Stete)
Bank of Bikaner

BIHAR SHARI (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Bihar Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
New National Bank
Orient Bank of India

BIJAIPUR (Gwalior State)
Sheopur Dist. Coop. Bank

BIJAPUR (Bombay)
Bijapur Dist. Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bijapur Govt. Officials' Coop. Credit Bank (H.O)
Bijapur Mahaluxmi Urban Coop. Bank (H.O)
Bijapur Sri Siddheshwar Urban Coop Bank (H.O.
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Mahaluxmi Urban Coop. Credit. Bank (H.O.)
Union Bank of Bijapur & Sholapur (H.O.)

BIJNAUR (U. P.)
Bharat Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

BIKANER (Rajputana)
Bank of Bikaner (H.O.)

Bikaner State Savings Bank (H.O.)
Pareek Commercial Bank (H.O.)
" " " (City)

BIKRAMPUR (Dacca)
Bikrampur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

BILASPUR (C.P.)
Bilaspur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bilaspur Coop. L. M. Bank (H.O.)
Hindustan Standard Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Bank
National Express Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

BILGRAM (U.P.)
Coop. Development Marketing Union (H.O.)

BILIMORA (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

BINA (C.P.)
Saugar Coop. Central L. M. Bank

BINDKI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Hindusthan Mercantile Bank
United Commercial Bank

BIRATNAGAR (Purnea, Behar)
Nepal Bank

BIRDPUR (U P.)
Hallaur Banking Co.

BIRGANJ (Champaran, Behar)
Nepal Bank

BISALPUR (U.P.)
Bareilly Corporation Bank

BISAULI (U. P.)
Central Coop. Bank

BISHNUPUR (Bengal)
Bishnupur Bank
Bishnupur Central Coop. Bank (H.O)
Hazradi Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Sree Bank

BISKOHAR (U.P.)
Hallaur Banking Co.

BISWAN (U.P.)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

BOALMARI (Bangal)
Chandpur Model Bank

BOBBILLI (Madras)
Bharatha Lakshmi Bank

BODELI (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

BODHAN (Nizam State)
Hyderabad State Bank

BODINAYAKANUR (Madras)
Cardamon Planters Coop. Bank (H.O)
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank

BODWAD (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

BOGRA (Bengal)
Bengal Central Bank
Bogra Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bogra City Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta Industrial Bank
Hazradi Bank
Kuver Bank
Padampara Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Pioneer Bank
United Banking Corporation

BOLEPUR (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Chandpur Model Bank
Dass Bank
Hazradi Bank
Manindra Banking Corporation
National Security Bank
Pioneer Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Tripura Popular Bank

BOMBAY (Bombay)
Afghan National Bank
Agricultural & Industrial Bank

Bombay Contd.

Allahabad Bank (Fort)
" " (Kalbadevi Road)
American Express Co. Inc.
Associated Banking Corpn. of India (Fort) (H.O.)
" " (Mahomedali Road)
" " (Sandhurst Road)
Banco Nacional Ultaramarino
Bank of Baroda (Fort)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)
Bank of Barsi (Girgaon)
Bank of Bikaner (Fort) (Central Office)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)
Bank of China (Fort)
Bank of India (Fort) (H.O.)
" " (Bullion Exchange)
" " (Kalbadevi Road)
" " (Kolaba)
" " (Malabar Hill)
Bank of Jaipur (Fort)
" " (Kalbadevi Road)
" " (Mandvi)
" " (Sugar Market) (Danabander)
Bank of Konkan
Bank of Maharashtra (Dalal Street)
" " (Girgaum)
Bank of Meenachil
Bank of Mysore
Bank of Nagpur (Fort)
Bengal Central Bank
Bharat Bank (Dadar)
" " (Fort)
" " (Lalbaugh)
" " (Mandvi)
" " (Zaveri Bazer)
Bharati Central Bank
" " (Kalbadevi Road)
Bombay A.G.'s Office Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Bombay Muslim Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Calcutta National Bank (Kalbadevi Road)
" " "(Sandhurst Road)
" " " (Sir P. Mehta Road)
Canara Bank (Fort)
" " (Girgaum)
" " (Kalbadevi)
" " (Mandvi)

Bombay Contd.

Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India (Fort) (H.O.)
" " " (Abdul Rehman St.)
" " " (Bhulleshwar)
" " " (Kalbadevi)
" " " (Mandvi)
" " " (Sandhurst Road)
" " " (Share Bazar)
" " " (Zaveri Bazar)
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
City Coop. Banking Society (Dadar) (H.O)
C.K.P Coop. Credit Bank (Dadar) (H.O.)
Comilla Banking Corporation
" " " (Mandvi)
Comilla Union Bank
" " " (Kalbadevi)
Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris
Daxini Brahman Coop. Bank (Girgaum (H.O.)
" " " " (Dadar)
Deccan Merchants Coop. Bank (H.O.)
" " " " (Dadar)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. (Fort) (H.O.)
" " (Bhuleshwar)
" " (Dadar)
" " (Kalba Devi)
" " (Kolaba)
" " (Mandvi)
" " (Matunga)
" " (Sandhurst Bridge)
" " (Share Bazar)
" " (Thakurdwar)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)
Discount Bank of India (Fort) (H.O.)
" " (Kalbadevi)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)
Eastern Bank
E.D. Sassoon Staff Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Exchange Bank of India & Africa (Fort) (H.O.)
" " (Mandvi)
" " (Sandhurst Road)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)

Bombay Contd.

Gadodia Bank (H.O.)
" " (B.O.)
G.I.P. Rly. Employees Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Grindlay & Co.
Habib Bank (Tamba Kanta) (H.O.)
" " (Abdul Rehman Street)
" " (Fort)
" " (Khoja Mohalla)
" " (Mahomedali Road)
" " (Mandvi)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)
Hind Bank (Fort)
Hindustan Commercial Bank (Fort)
" " " (Zaveri Bazar)
Hindusthan Mercantile Bank (Fort)
" " " (Kalbadevi Road)
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
Hyderabad State Bank
Imperial Bank of India (L.H.O.)
" " " (Byculla)
" " " (Dadar)
" " " (Mandvi)
" " " (Sandhurst Road)
Indian Bank
Indian National Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Industrial Bank of Western India
International Bank of India (Fort)
" " (Mandvi)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)
Ismalia Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Jodhpur Commercial Bank (Fort)
" " " (Kalbadevi Road)
Jwala Bank (Fort)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)
Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Laxmi Bank (Fort)
" " (Zaveri Bazar)
Lloyds Bank (Hornby Road)
" " (Princess Street)
Maratha Market People Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
Mercantile Bank of India
Model Bank of Barsi (Dadar)
" " (Fort)
" " " (Matunga)
Nath Bank
National Bank of India
National City Bank of New York

Bombay Contd.

National Savings Bank (Fort) (H.O.)
" " " (Kalbade)
" " " (Mandvi)
" " " (Zaveri Bazar)
National Security Bank (Mahomedali Road (H.O.)
" " " (Fort)
Netherlands India Commercial Bank
Netherlands Trading Society
New Bank of India (Fort)
" " " (Kalbadevi)
New Citizen Bank of India (Fort) (H.O)
" " " " (Dadar)
(Girgaum)
(Grant Road)
(Matunga)
(Sion)
(Vile Parle)
(Zaveri)
(Bazar)
North Kanara G. S. B. Coop. Bank (Girgaum) (H.O.)
" " " " (Dadar)
Presidency Industrial Bank
Punjab National Bank (Dadar)
" " " (Fort)
" " " (Kalbadevi)
" " " (Mandvi)
" " " (Sandhurst Road)
Reserve Bank of India (C.O.)
Samastha Nagar Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sanmitra Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Saraswat Coop. Bank (Girgaum) (H.O.)
" " (Dadar)
Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Shroff's Bank of India (Fort) (H.O.)
" " " (Zaveri Bazar)
South India Coop. Bank (Matunga) (H.O.)
Traders Bank
Union Bank of India (Fort) (H.O.)
" " " (Kalbadevi)
" " " (Mandvi)
United Commercial Bank
" " " (Kalbadevi)
U. P. Union Bank
United Western Bank (Fort)
" " " (Girgaum)
Vijaya Bank
Zoroastrian Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)

BONGAON (Bengal)

Bengal Oriental Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

BORSAD (Kaira, Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Shroff's Bank of India

BOTAD (Bhavnagar State)
Bhavnagar State Bank

BOWRINGPET (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Robinsonpet Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Vysya Bank

BRAHMANBARIA (Bengal)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bharati Central Bank
Brahmanbaria Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
Dass Bank
East Indian Commercial Bank
Eastern Commercial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

BRAHMAPURI (C.P.)
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

BRAHMVAR (Madras)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Vijaya Bank

BRIDGMANGANJ (U.P)
Hallaur Banking Co.

BRIJNAGAR (Jhalawar State)
Jhalawar State Bank (H.O.)

BRINDABAN (U.P.)
Continental Bank of Asia

BROACH (Bombay)
Broach Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Broach Dist. Coop. L. M. Bank (H.O.)
Broach Narmada Banking Co. (H.O.)
Broach Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
Gujrat Brahmakshtriya Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
International Bank of India (Katapore Bazar)

BUDALUR (Madras)
Tirukkattupalli Bank

BUDAUN (U.P.)
Bareilly Bank
Bareilly Corporation (Bank)
U. P. Union Bank

BUDGE-BUDGE (24 Parganas, Bengal)
New National Bank
Sree Bank
Southern Bank
Town Bank
Union Mercantile Bank

BUDHLADA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

BULANDSHAHAR (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Discount Bank of India
Dist. Coop Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

BULDANA (Berar)
Buldana Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

BULSAR (Bombay)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
International Bank of India
" " " (Station)
S. B. B. Shroff. Bulsar People Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Surat Dist. Coop Bank
" " " " (Station)

BURDWAN (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Commerce
Burdwan Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Central Bank of of India
Central Calcutta Bank
Citadel Bank
Federation Bank of India
Girish Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hindusthan National Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Peoples Bank
National Express Bank
National Mercantile Bank

New Standard Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Pioneer Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Union Bank of Bengal

BURGAMPAHAD (Nizam State)
Hyderabad State Bank

BUREWALA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

BURHANPUR (C.P.)
Calcutta Industrial Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. (City)
" " " " (Mill)
Laxmi Bank

BURNPUR (Bengal)
Imperial Bank of India
Sonar Bangla Bank

BUTWAL (Gorakhpur, U.P.)
Nepal Bank

BUXAR (Behar)
Allahabad Bank
Bank of Behar
Central Bank of India

BYADGI (Dharwar, Bombay)
Byadgi Shri Vajanan Urban Coop. Bank (H.O)
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

BYNDOOR (Madras)
Vijaya Bank

C

CALCUTTA (Bengal)
Abhoya Bank
Allahabad Bank (Royal Exchange Place) (H.O.)
" " (Burra Bazar)
" " (North Calcutta)
Allied Bank (Mangoe Lane)
Allied Exchange Bank (Dalhousie Sq. East) (H.O.)
" " " (Chowranghee)
" " " (College Street)
" " " (Kalighat)
American Express Co. Inc.
Aryan Bank (Clive Street) (H.O.)
" " (North Calcutta)
" " (Sham Bazar)
Assam Bank (Canning Street)
Associated Bank of India (Hare St.) (H.O.)
" " " (Tollyganj No. I)
" " " (Tollyganj No. II)
Associated Bank of Tripura (Clive Row)
" " " (Maharashi Debendra Road)
B. & A. Bank (Kali Krishna Tagore St.)
Ballygunge Bank (Rash Behari Avenue) (H.O.)
Bank of Assam (Clive Row)
Bank of Bankura (Strand Road)
Bank of Baroda
Bank of Behar
Bank of Bikaner (Cotton Street)
Bank of Calcutta (Mangoe Lane) (H.O.)
" " (Bhowanipur)
" " (Burra Bazar)
" " (Eantalli)
" " (High Court)
" " (Kalighat)
" " (Park Circus)
" " (Sham Bazar)
Bank of China
Bank of Commerce (Clive Street) (H.O.)
" " (Ballygunge)
" " (Collage Street)
" " (Kidderpore)

Calcutta Contd

Bank of Communications (Royal Exchange Place)
Bank of India (Burra Bazar)
" " (Chowranghee Square)
" " (Clive Street)
Bank of Jaipur (Burra Bazar)
" " (Poggyaputti St.)
Bank of Kamrup (Swallow Lane) (H.O.)
Bank of Mymensingh Gouripur (Bankshall St.)
Beleghata Bank (Beleghata Canal Bridge) (H.O.)
Bengal Bank (Clive Row) (H.O.)
Bengal Central Bank (Clive Street) (H.O.)
" " " (Bhowanipur)
" " " (Bow Bazar)
" " " (Burra Bazar)
" " " (Harrison Road)
" " " (Jora Sanko)
" " " (Manicktolla)
" " " (Sham Bazar)
Bengal Commercial & Agricultural Bank (Upper Chitpur Road) (H.O.)
" " " " (Burra Bazar)
" " " " (Manicktolla)
Bengal Commercial Bank (Maharashi (Debendra Road)
Bengal Muslim Bank (Dharamtalla St.) (H.O.)
Bengal Provincial Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bengal Traders Bank (Old China Bazar)
Bengal Union Bank (Ballygunj)
" " " (Burra Bazar)
" " " (Hatkhola)
" " " (Sealdah)
" " " (Upper Chitpur Rd.)
Bharat Bank (Burra Bazar)
" " (Chowranghee)
" " (Clive Street)
" " (Sham Bazar)
Bharat Mercantile Bank (Mangoe Lane) (H.O.)
Bharati Central Bank (Clive Street) (H.O.)
" " " (Ballygunge)
" " " (Bhowanipur)
" " " (Burra Bazar)
" " " (College Street)
" " " (Sealdah)
" " " (Sham Bazar)
" " " (Tollygunj)
Bishwa Bharti Bank (British India St.)
Bogra City Bank (Clive Row) (H.O.)
British India Banking Corporation (Rash Behari Avenue) (H.O.)
Calcutta Bankers (H.O.)
" " (B.O.)
Calcutta City Bank (Clive Street) (H.O)
" " " (Burra Bazar)
" " " (Sham Bazar)
Calcutta Commercial Bank (Clive Street)
" " (Burra Bazar)
" " (Harrison Rd.)
" " (Kalighat)
" " (Manicktolla)
Calcutta Industrial Bank (Clive Row) (H.O.)
" " " (Bhowanipur)
" " " (Burra Bazar)
" " " (Hatkhola)
" " " (Kidderpore)
Calcutta Mercantile Bank (Clive Row) (H.O.)
" " " (Bhowanipur)
" " " (Harrison Rd.)
" " " (Sham Bazar)
Calcutta Modern Bank (Maharashi Debendra Rd.) (H.O.)
Calcutta National Bank (Mission Road (H.O.)
" " " (Ballygunge)
" " " (Bhowanipur)
" " " (Burra Bazar)
" " " (Canning Street)
" " " (Sham Bazar)
Calcutta Union Bank (Clive St.) (H.O.)
Central Bank of India (Bhowanipur)
" " " (Burra Bazar)
" " " (Hatkhola)
" " " (New Market)
" " " (Sham Bazar)
Central Calcutta Bank (Civil Street) (H.O.)
" " " (New Market)
" " " (Sham Bazar)
" " " (South Calcutta)
Central Commercial Bank (Jackson Lane) (H.O.)
" " (Upper Circular Rd.)
Central Mercantile Bank (Cross Street)
Central Pioneer Bank (Shambhu Malik Lane) (H.O)
Chandpur Model Bank (Burra Bazar)
" " " (Entally Market)
" " " (Synagogue St.)
" " " (South Calcutta)

Calcutta Contd.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China (Clive Street)
Chaumuhani Commercial Bank (Old China Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Citadel Bank (Madan Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Manohar Das Katra B. Bazar)
City Bank (Clive Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
City Commercial Bank (Canning Street) (H.O.)
Comilla Banking Corporation
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Hatkhola)
,, ,, ,, (High Court)
,, ,, ,, (New Market)
,, ,, ,, (South Calcutta)
Comilla Industrial Bank (Strand Road)
Comilla Union Bank (Clive Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (9-A Cornwallis St.)
,, ,, ,, (225 Cornwallis St.)
,, ,, ,, (Russa Road)
Commons Bank of India (British India St.) (H.O.)
Comrade Bank (Clive Row)
Continental Bank of Asia (Clive Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (South Calcutta)
Crescent Commercial Bank (Radha Bazar St.) (H.O.)
Dacca Federal Bank (Hare Street)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Dacca Union Bank (Clive Street)
Dariapur Bank (Syed Salley Lane) (H.O.)
Darjeeling Bank (Ashutosh Mukerjee Rd.) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, (Behala)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, (College Street)
,, ,, (Dalhousie Square)
,, ,, (New Market)
,, ,, (Sealdah)
,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Dass Bank (Clive Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, (Bhowanipur)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
Dass Bank (Dharamtola)
,, ,, (Hatkholla)
,, ,, (New Market)
,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
,, ,, (Tollygunge)
Dhakuria Banking Corporation (Canning Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (South Calcutta)
Dinajpur Bank (Clive Row)
Dominion Bank of India (Strand Rd.) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (New Market)
East Bengal Bank (Cross Street)
East Bengal Commercial Bank (Clive St.)
East End Bank (Mangoe Lane) (H.O.)
East India Commercial Bank (Swallow Lane (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, ,, (Bow Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (College Street)
,, ,, ,, (Hatkhola)
,, ,, ,, (Park Circus)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Eastern Bank
Eastern Commercial Bank (Lower Chitpur Rd.)
,, ,, ,, (Dharamtolla St.)
,, ,, ,, (Rash Behari Avenue)
Eastern Continental Bank (Clive Street)
,, ,, ,, (Tollygunge)
Eastern Industrial Bank (Lyons Range) (H.O.)
Eastern Traders Bank (Bhowanipur) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Clive Street)
,, ,, ,, (Entally)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Eastern Union Bank (Clive Street)
,, ,, ,, (Rash Behari Avenue)
Economic Bank (Clive Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, (Southern Avenue)
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Faridpur Banking Corporation (Russa Road)
,, ,, ,, (South Calcutta)

Calcutta Contd.

Federation Bank of India (Canning St.) (H O.)
,, ,, ,, (Chowranghee)
,, ,, ,, (Coolottoola)
,, ,, ,, (Park Circus)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Gauhati Bank (Ram Nath Majumdar St.)
Girish Bank (Canning Street) (H.O.)
Great Eastern Bank (Canning St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Manicktolla)
Great Indian Bank (Sham Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Dalhousie Square)
Grindlay & Co.
Habib Bank (Ezra Street)
Hazradi Bank (Clive Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, (Bhowanipur)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, (College St.)
,, ,, (Dharamtolla)
,, ,, (Manicktolla)
,, ,, (Sealdah)
,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
,, ,, (Strand Road)
Hind Bank (Royal Exchange Place) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
Hind National Bank (Canning Street)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Clive Street)
,, ,, ,, (Manicktolla)
Hindustan Standard Bank (Clive St.) (H.O.)
Hindustan Union Bank (Shambhu Malik Lane) (H.O.)
Hindusthan Bank (Chitranjan Avenue) (H.O.)
Hindusthan Industrial Bank (Hare St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Bhowanipur)
,, ,, (Kidderpore)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Hindusthan Mercantile Bank (Clive Row) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Cross St.)
Hindusthan National Bank (Clive St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Bow Bazar)
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Hooghly Bank (Dharamtolla Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Bagh Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Canning Street)
,, ,, ,, (College Street)
,, ,, ,, (Kidderpore)
,, ,, ,, (Lake Market)
,, ,, ,, (Manicktolla)
,, ,, ,, (Royal Exchange Place)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Howrah Bank (M. C. Ghosh Lane) (H.O.)
Incorporated Bank (Clive St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, (Bhowanipur)
,, ,, (Manicktolla)
,, ,, (Sealdah)
,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
,, ,, (Vivekananda Road)
Imperial Bank of India (L. H. O.)
,, ,, ,, (Alipore)
,, ,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, ,, (Bhowanipur)
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Clive Street)
,, ,, ,, Park Street)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
India Exchange Bank (Mangoe Lane) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Bow Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Rash Behari Avenue)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
India Security Bank (Swallow Lane) (H.O.)
Indian National Bank (Lyons Range) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (South Calcutta)
Indian Peoples Bank (Royal Exchange Place) (H.O.)

Calcutta Contd.

Indo Burma Traders Bank (Church Lane) (H.O.)
Inland Bank (Harrison Road)
Interprovincial Banking Corpn. (Mangoe Lane) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (North Calcutta)
Jalpaiguri National Bank (Old China Bazar St)
Jessore Khulna Bank (Clive Street)
Jubilee Bank (Talpukur Road) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Lal Bazar Street)
Jubilee Development Bank (Mange Lane) (H.O.)
Jwala Bank (Clive Street)
Karnani Industrial Bank (Synagogue St.) (H.O.)
Kustia United Bank (Strand Road) (H.O.)
Kuver Bank (Hare Street) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, (Hatkhola)
,, ,, (Nimtollah)
,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
,, ,, (South Calcutta)
,, ,, (Tarakeshwar)
Lal Bank (Mangoe Lane) (H.O.)
Laxmi Bank (Clive Street)
Lloyds Bank (Clive Street)
,, ,, (Chowranghee)
Loyal Bank (Lower Circular Road)
,, ,, Strand Road)
Luxmi Industrial Bank (Chowranghee)
Mahajati Bank (Rash Behari Avenue) (H.O.)
Mahaluxmi Bank (Clive Strreet) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Bellclghata)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, (Bhowanipur)
,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Manindra Banking Corporation (Lal Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (College Street)
,, ,, ,, (Dharam tolla)
Mercantile Bank of India
Mercantile Exchange Bank (Mission Row Extension) (H.O.)
Midland Commercial Bank (Canning St.)
Minerva Banking Corpn. (Harrison Road) (H.O.)
Muktagaecha Popular Bank (Western St.)
Nath Bank (Canning St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Ballygunge)
,, ,, (Bhowanipur)
,, ,, (Bow Bazar)
,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, (Harrison Road)
,, ,, (Hatkhola)
,, ,, (Lake Market)
,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
National Bank of Bengal (Synagogue Street)
National Bank of India
National Central Bank (Canning St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Burra Bazar)
,, ,, ,, (Chowranghee)
National City Bank of New York
National Economic Bank (Hare St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Clive Street)
,, ,, ,, (Kidderpore)
,, ,, ,, (Manicktolla)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
National Exchange Bank (Hare St.) (H.O.)
National Express Bank (Hare St.) (H.O.)
National Mercantile Bank (Canning St.) (H.O.)
National Security Bank (Clive St.)
Nawadwip Bank (Mangoe Lane) (H.O.)
Netherlands India Commercial Bank
Netherlands Trading Society
New National Bank (Hare St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Bhowanipur)
New Standard Bank (Ballygunge)
,, ,, ,, (College St.)
,, ,, ,, (Sham Bazar)
Noakhali Union Bank (Clive St.) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, [Ballygunge
,, ,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, ,, [Burra Bazar]
,, ,, ,, [Sham Bazar]
Northern Bank [Hare St.] [H.O.]
,, ,, [Garden Reach]
,, ,, [Hatkhola]
,, ,, [Kidderpore]
,, ,, [Park Circus]
,, ,, [Sham Bazar]
,, ,, [South Calcutta]
Orient Bank of India [Clive St.]
Oriental Exchange Bank [North Calcutta]

Calcutta Contd.

Overland Bank [Clive St.] [H.O.]
,, ,, [South Calcutta]
Pacific Bank [Lyons Range] [H.O.]
,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, [Manicktolla]
Peoples Credit Bank [Howrah Bridge Approach] [H.O.]
,, ,, ,, [Sham Bazar]
Peoples National Bank [Old Post Office St.] [H.O.]
Peters Bank [Pollock Street] [H.O.]
Phoenix Bank [Dharamtalla St.] [H.O]
Pioneer Bank [Ballygunge]
,, ,, [Burra Bazar]
,, ,, [Hatkhola]
,, ,, [High Court]
Pioneer Commercial Bank [Clive St.] [H.O.]
,, ,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, ,, [Hatkhola]
,, ,, ,, [Nootan Bazar]
,, ,, ,, [Sham Bazar]
Prabartak Bank [Bow Bazar] [H.O.]
,, ,, [Ballygunge]
,, ,, [Clive St.]
,, ,, [Sham Bazar]
Punjab National Bank [Burra Bazar]
,, ,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, ,, [Canning Street]
,, ,, ,, [New Market]
Puri Bank
Radiant Bank [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, [Clive St.]
Rahut Bank
Rajasthan Bank [Strand Road] [H.O.]
,, ,, [Ballygunge]
,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
Rashtriya Bank [Rash Behari Avenue] [H.O.]
Reserve Bank of India
Ruby General Bank [H.O.]
Sakti Bank [Cross St.] [H.O.]
Sen's Banking Corporation [Rash Behari Avenue] [H.O.]
Shillong Banking Corporation
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank [Canning St.] [H.O.]
,, ,, ,, [College St.]
,, ,, ,, [South Calcutta]
Sonapur Bank [Mangoe Lane] [H.O.]
Sonar Bangla Bank [Clive st.] [H.O.]
,, ,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, ,, [College St.]
Sonar Bangla Bank [Kalighat]
,, ,, ,, [Sham Bazar]
Sound Bank of India [H.O.]
Southern Bank Clive St. H.O.
,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, [Burra Bazar]
,, ,, [North Calcutta]
Sree Bank [Bankshall St.] [H.O.]
,, ,, [Behalla]
,, ,, [Bow Bazar]
,, ,, [Burra Bazar]
,, ,, [College Street]
,, ,, [Kalighat]
,, ,, [Kidderpore]
,, ,, [Lansdown]
,, ,, [Sham Bazar]
Standard Bank [Strand Road]
Sterling Bank [Grant Lane] [H.O.]
,, ,, [Ballygunge]
,, ,, [Behala]
,, ,, ,, [Bhowanipnr]
,, ,, ,, [Entally]
,, ,, ,, [Tollygunge]
Suburban Bank [Strand Road] [H.O.]
,, ,, [South Calcutta]
,, ,, [Tallah]
Surma Valey Banj [Bentinck St.]
Sylhet Inlustrial Bank
Town Bank [Bow Bazar] [H.O.]
Tripura Modern Bank [Burra Bazar]
,, ,, ,, [Clive St.]
,, ,, ,, [Hatkhola]
,, ,, ,, [Raja Katra]
Tripura Popular Bank [Bhowanipur] [H.O.]
Union Bank of Bengal [Clive St.] [H.O.]
,, ,, ,, [Lake Market]
Union Credit Bank [Jakson Lene]
Union Mercantile Bank [Nimtollah] [H.O.]
United Banking Corporation [Mangoe Lane] [H.O.]
,, ,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, ,, Burra Bazar]
,, ,, ,, [Sham Bazur]
United Commerciai Bank [Royal Exchange Place] [H.O.]
,, ,, ,, [Bhowanipur]
,, ,, ,, [Burra Bazar]
,, ,, ,, [Cornwallis St.]
United Industrial Bank [Wellesly Place [H.O.]
,, ,, ,, [Sham Bazar]
,, ,, ,, [Burra Bazar]
U.P. Union Bank

CALICUT (Madras)

Bank of Hindustan
Bharata Bank [H.O.]
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation
Catholic Bank of India
Central Bank of India
Chalapuram Bank [H.O.]
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Insurance & Banking Corpn.
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
Malabar Distt. Cooperative Bank [H.O.]
Nedungadi Bank [H.O]
South Indian Bank
Southern India Apex Bank
Travancore Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

CAMBAY (State)

Cambay Hindu Merchants' Coop. Bank [H.O.]
Cambay State Bank [H.O.]

CAMPBELLPUR (Punjab)

Attock Central Coop. Bank [H.O.]
Hind Iran Bank
Punjab and Kashmir Bank
Punjab National Bank

CANNANORE (Madras)

Bank of Hindustan
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Jayalaxmi Bank

CANNING (24 Parganas, Bengal)

Dhakuria Banking Corporation
Overland Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

CASSIMPORE (Bengal)

Nath Bank
National Security Bank

CAWNPORE (U.P.)

Agarwal Bank
Allahabad Bank [Mall]
" " [Nayaganj]
Aryan Bank
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank [Generalganj]
" " [Meston Rd.]
" " [Nayaganj]
Calcutta National Bank [Generalganj]
" " " [Mestern Rd.]
Central Bank of India [Mall]
" " " [Meston Road]
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
Comilla Banking Corporation
Dass Bank
Discount Bank of India
Economic Bank
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Gadodia Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank [H.O.]
" " " [Aryanagar]
" " " [Fahimabad]
" " " [General Gunj]
" " " [Kalpi Road]
" " " [Meston Road]
" " " [Nayagunj]
Hindusthan Mercantile Bank
Imperial Bank of India [Mall]
" " [Nayagunj]
Jwala Bank
Nath Bank
" " [Meston Rd.]
National Bank of India
National Express Bank
New Bank of India
Noakhali Union Bank
Pacific Bank
Punjab National Bank [Halsey Rd.]
" " " [Meston Road]
" " " [Nayagunj]
Reserve Bank of India
Sonar Bangla Bank
Unao Commercial Bank
United Commercial Bank
U.P. Provincial Coop. Bank
U.P. Union Bank [Meston Road]

CHAIBASA (Behar)

Bharat Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank

Hindustan Standard Bank
Indian National Bank
Nath Bank

CHAKGHAT (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

CHAK JHUMRA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Punjab Commerce Bank
Punjab National Bank

CHAKRADHARPUR (Behar)
Hindusthan Industrial Bank
Indian National Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

CHAKULIA (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Calcutta

CHAKWAL (Punjab)
Chakwal Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hind Iran Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab National Bank

CHAKYA (Bengal)
Dacca Federal Bank

CHALAKUDJ (Cochin State)
Bank of Cochin
Sree Poorathrayeesa Vilasam Bank

CHALAI (Cailcut, Madras)
Travancore Forward Bank

CHALET (Punjab)
Chalet Coop. Union (H.O.)

CHALISGAON (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Model Bank of Barsi

CHALLAKERE (Mysore State)
India's Ideal Banking Corp.

CHAMAN (Quetta)
Afghan National Bank
United Commercial Bank

CHAMPA (C.P.)
Bilaspur Central Coop. Bank

CHAMPADANGA (Bengal)
Calcutta City Bank
Northern Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

CHANCHAL RAJ (Bengal)
Chanchal Raj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

CHANDA (C.P.)
Bank of Nagpur
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Bank
New Citizen Bank of India

CHANDANBAISA (Bengal)
Chandanbaisa Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

CHANDAUSI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

CHANDBALI (Balasore, Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank

CHANDERNAGORE (Bengal)
Hooghly Bank
Prabartak Bank
Union Bank of Bengal (French Town)

CHANDOR (Nasik, Bombay)
Chandwad Peoples Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

CHANDPUR (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
Chandpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Chandpur Model Bank (H.O.)
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
Eastern Continental Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Loyal Bank (H.O.)
Nath Bank

Noakhali Union Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
United Industrial Bank

CHANDPUR (Bijnaur, U.P.)
Dist. Coop. Bank, Bijnaur

CHANDRAGANJ (Noakhali, Bengal)
Security Bank

CHANDRAKONA (Bengal)
Bank of Kamrup
Hazradi Bank

CHANGANACHERRY (Travancore State)
Catholic Bank of India (H.O.)
" " " (B.O.)
Central Banking Corporation of Travancore
" " " (H.O.)
Indo Mercantile Bank
Kerala Service Bank (H.O.)
Palai Central Bank
St. Mary's Model Co.
Travancore Forward Bank

CHANNAPATNA (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore

CHAPAI-NAWABGUNJ (Malda, Bengal)
City Commercial Bank
Girish Bank

CHAPRA (Behar)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Central Bank of India
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
National Express Bank
Tripura Popular Bank

CHARALI (Assam)
Darjeeling Bank
Hazradi Bank

CHAR BHUJA ROAD (M.S.S. Rly.)
Bank of Rajasthan

CHARMUGURIA (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Dass Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Hazradi Bank
Radiant Bank
United Banking Corporation

CHARPALACHERY (Malabar, Madras)
Charpalachery Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Malayalee Bank

CHATMOHAR (Bengal)
Indian National Bank
Sakti Bank

CHATRAPUR (Orissa)
Chatrapur Coop. Bank (H.O.)

CHAU MAHALA MANDI (Rajputana)
Jhalawar State Bank

CHAUMUHANI (Bengal)
Bharati Central Bank
Chaumuhani Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Chaumuhani Coop. Industrial Union (H.O.)
Eastern Traders Bank
Nath Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Security Bank

CHAURI CHAURA (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank

CHECHUT (Rajputana)
Kotah State Coop. Bank

CHELAKERA (Cochin State)
Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank

CHELTA (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank
National Security Bank

CHENGANNUR (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

CHENNAMANGALAM (Cochin State)
S. &. I. Banking Corporation

CHHATAK (Assam)
Continental Bank of Asia
New Standard Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank

CHHEHARTA (Amritsar, Pb.)
Punjab Commerce Bank

CHHOTA UDEPUR
(Chhota Udeper State, Bombay)
Central Bank of India

CHHIPPA BAROD (Kotah State)
Kotah State Coop. Bank

CHHOTI SADRI (Mewar)
Bank of Rajasthan

CHICACOLE (Madras)
Chicacole Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

CHICHAWATNI (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

CHICKBALLAPUR (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore

CHIDAMBARAM (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Hanuman Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund

CHIKHLI (Bombay)
Surat Dist. Coop. Bank

CHIKHLI (Malkapur, C.P.)
C. P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank

CHIKMAGALUR (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Canara Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Jaya Laxmi Bank
Kadur Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

CHIKODI (Bombay)
Bank of Citizens
Belgaum Bank
Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank
Grain Bank Hunnargi (H.O.)

CHINCHANI (Bombay)
Chinchani Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)

CHINDWARA (C.P.)
Chindwara Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Sonar Bangla Bank

CHINGLEPUT (Madras)
Chingleput Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Dindigul Sri K. Bank

CHINIOT (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Jhang Central Coop. Bank
United Commercial Bank

CHINNAMANUR (Madras)
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank

CHINOOR (Nizam State)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

CHINSURAH (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Calcutta Union Bank
Federation Bank of India
Girish Bank
Hooghly Bank
Sakti Bank

CHINTAMANI (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Vysya Bank

CHIPLUM (Bombay)
Belgaum Bank
Chiplum Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

CHIRALA (Madras)
Andhra Bank

CHIRAYINKIL (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

CHIRGAON (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank

CHISTAIN (Bhawalpur State)
Imperial Bank of India

CHITALDROOG (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Chitaldroog Savings Bank (H.O.)
Indian Bank
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Vysya Bank

CHITTAGONG (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Chittagong Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
Comrade Bank (H.O.)
Continental Bank of Asia
Dacca Federal Bank
Eastern Commercial Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Eastern Union Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Islamabad Town Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Loyal Bank
Mahalaxmi Bank
Nath Bank
National Bank of India
Nawadwip Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Pioneer Bank
Prabartak Bank
Sadarghat Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sathar Bank (H.O.)
Sound Bank of India (H.O.)
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

CHITTOOR (Madras)
Chittoor Dist. Coop. Central Bank
Coop. Town Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Rayalaseema Bank

CHITTUR (Cochin State)
Cochin Nayar Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
S. & I. Banking Corporation
Shree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank

CHOHARPUR (Dehradun, U.P.)
Bank of Sirmur

CHOPDA (Bombay)
Chopda Peoples Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

CHITTORGARH (Mewar)
Bank of Rajasthan

CHOWGHAT (Madras)
Chaldean Syrian Bank
Indian Insurance & Banking Corp.
Malabar Bank
Malayalee Bank

CHOWMEHLA (Rajputana)
Jhalawar State Bank

CHUADANGA (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Chuadanga Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hazradi Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

CHUHARKHANA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Punjab National Bank

CHURU (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner
Bikaner State Savings Bank
Pareek Commercial Bank

COCANADA (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Bharatha Laxshmi Bank
Cocanada Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Cocanada Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Cocanada Radhasoami Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (Bazar)

COCHIN (State S.I.)
Associated Banking Corp. of India
Bank of Mysore
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Central Banking Corporation of Travancore
Chaldean Syrian Bank
Cochin Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Cochin Nayar Bank

Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank (H.O.)
Josna Bank (H.O.)
National Bank of India
Palai Central Bank
S. & I. Bkg. Corporation
South Indian Bank
Thomcos Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

COIMBATORE (Madras)

Bank of Baroda
Bank of Bikaner
Bank of Hindustan
Bank of India
Bank of Jaipur
Bank of Mysore
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Coimbatore Anupparpalayam Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Aryan Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Bhagialakshimi Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Dravya Sahai Nidhi (H.O.)
Coimbatore Hindu Karupakara Nidhi (H.O.)
Coimbatore Janopakara Nidhi (H.O.)
Coimbatore Kamalalaya Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Karpaga Nidhi Bank
Coimbatore National Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Nilgiris Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Premier Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Sri Ganesar Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Standard Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Town Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Varthaka Vridhi Bank (H.O.)
Coimbatore Vasunthara Bank (H.O.)
Commercial Kamala Bank (H.O.)
,, Prabhakara Bank (H.O.)
,, United Bank (H.O.)
Edyarpalayam Vijaya Vijayalakshmi Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
Kerala Investment Bank
Melarkode Bank
Modern Bank (H.O.)
Nedungadi Bank
New Indian Bank (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (P.O.)
R. S. Puram Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Selva Virthi Bank (H.O.)
South Indian Bank
Southern Indian Apex Bank
Srinivasa Perumal Bank (H.O.)
Thomcos Bank
Travancore Forward Bank
United Commercial Bank

COLACHEL (Travancore State)

Colachel Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank

CALGONG (Behar)

Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

COLONELGANJ (Gonda, U. P.)

Agarwal Bank
U. P. Union Bank

COLONELGOLA (Bengal)

Bank of Calcutta

COMILLA (Bengal)

Abhoya Bank (H.O.)
Bengal Oriental Bank (H.O.)
Bharati Central Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Bazar)
Comilla Central Coop Bank (H.O.)
Comilla Industrial Bank
Comilla Union Bank
East Bengal Bank
Eastern Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Eastern Continental Bank (H.O.)
New Standard Bank (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Court)
Pioneer Bank
Radiant Bank (H.O.)
Security Bank (H.O.)
Tripera Raj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Tripura Modern Bank

CONJEEVARAM (Madras)

Cooperative Central Bank

Imperial Bank of India
Indo Commercial Bank
Lakshmi Vilas Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund

CONTAI (Bengal)

Allied Exchange Bank
Aryan Bank
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Bank
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hindusthan Industrial Bank

COOCH-BEHAR (Cooch-Behar State)

Central Calcutta Bank
Cooch-Behar Bank (H.O.)
Kamla Bank (H.O.)

COONDAPUR (Madras)

Agricultural & Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Catholic Bank (H.O. Mangalore)
Coondapur Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Karnataka Bank
Udipi Bank
Vijaya Bank

COONOOR (Madras)

Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Coonoor Coop. Urban Bank (H O.)
Coonoor Sri Santhana Venugopala Swami Nidhi (H.O.)
Coonoor Subramania Vilasa Upakara Nidhi (H.O.)

COX'S BAZAR (Bengal)

Cox's Bazar Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

CRADOCK TOWN (Bombay)

New Citizen Bank of India

CRANGANORE (Cochin State)

Cochin Nayar Bank
Cranganore Town Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Lord Krishna Bank (H.O.)

CUDDALORE (Madras)

Imperial Bank of India
Indo Commercial Bank (N.T.)
" " " (O.T.)
Pudupalayam Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
South Arcot Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Tanjore Permanent Fund (N.T.)
" " " (O.T.)
Thillai Natarajar Bank (H.O.)

CUDDAPAH (Madras)

Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Commercial Bank & Trust
Cuddapah Dist. Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

CUMBUM (Madras)

Cardamom Planters Coop. Bank
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank

CUTTUCK (Orissa)

Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Banki Dampara Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Calcutta National Bank
Central Pioneer Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation
Cuttuck Bank (H.O.)
Cuttuck Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Cuttuck Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
National Express Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Orissa Bank (H.O.)
Orissa Provincial Coop. Land M. Bank
Overland Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Puri Bank (2.B.O.)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank
Union Mercantile Bank

D

DABHAURA (Rewa State)

Bank of Baghelkhand

DABHOI (Baroda State)

Bank of Baroda
Dabhoi Sahakari Bank (H.O.)
National Savings Bank

DABRA (Gwalior State)

Central Bank of India
Gird Dist. Coop. Bank

DACCA (Bengal)

Allied Bank (H.O.)
" " (Nawabpur)
Associated Bank of Tripura
" (Court House Street)
" " (Chowk Bazar)
B. & A. Bank
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Commerce
Bengal Central Bank
Bengal Provincial Coop. Bank
Bengal Union Bank (Nawabpur Rd.)
" " " (Sadarghat)
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
Chandpur Model Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation
" " " (Nawabpur)
Comilla Union Bank
Comrade Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Dacca Artisans' Coop. Ind. Union (H.O.)
Dacca Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Dacca Federal Bank
Dacca Union Bank (H.O.)
" " " (Chowk Bazar)
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
East Bengal Commercial Bank
Eastern Traders Bank (Lyall St.)
" " (Nawabpur Road)
Eastern Union Bank (H.O.)
Federation Bank of India
Girish Bank
Great Eastern Bank
Hazradi Bank
" " (Chowk Bazar)
Hindustan Standard Bank
Hindusthan Industrial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
India Exchange Bank
Indian National Bank
Katiganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Kuver Bank
Loyal Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Midland Commercial Bank
Nath Bank
National Chambers Bank
National Exchange Bank
National Express Bank
National Mercantile Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Overland Bank
Pacific Bank
Pioneer Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Sound Bank of India
Sterling Bank
Surma Valley Bank (Bangla Bazar)
" " " (Moghultully)
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank
United Commercial Bank
United Industrial Bank

DADU (Sind)

Sind Provincial Coop. Bank

DAG (Jhalawar State)

Jhalawar State Bank

DAHANU (Bombay)

Imperial Bank of India
International Bank of India

DAKORE (Bombay)

Shroff's Bank of India

DALHOUSIE (Punjab)

Gurdaspur Central Coop. Bank
Punjab National Bank
Rai Bahadur Kidar Nath & Sons
Traders Bank

DALMIA DADRI (Jind State)

Jind Coop. Bank

DALMIANAGAR (Behar)
Imperial Bank of India
Universal Bank of India (H.O.)

DALTONGANJ (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Chotanagpur Banking Association

DAMNAGAR (Baroda State)
Damnagar Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DAMODYA (Bengal)
Chandpur Model Bank

DAMOH (C P.)
Central Bank of India
Damoh Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

DANKAUR (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

DANGIAPAR (Assam)
Dangiapar Gaylia Bank (H.O.)

DANTON (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta

DAPOLI (Bombay)
Chiplun Urban Coop. Bank

DARBHANGA (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Calcutta City Bank
Calcutta Industrial Bank
Comilla Union Bank
Dass Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Imperial Bank of India
,, ,, (Bazar)
Indian Peoples Bank

DARJEELING (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Goenka Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Kuyer Bank
Lloyds Bank
National Express Bank

DARWHA (Berar)
Darwha Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DARYABAD (U.P.)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DARYAPUR (Berar)
Daryapur Central Bank (H.O.)

DASKA (Punjab)
Daska Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Mercantile Bank
Punjab National Bank

DATAN (Bengal)
Dacca Federal Bank

DATIA (State C.I.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
State Bank (H.O.)

DAUDIKANDI GOURIPUR (Bengal)
Daudikandi-Gouripur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DAULATGANJ (Bengal)
Eastern Commercial Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Noakhali Union Bank

DAULATPORE (Behar)
Daulatpore Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DAULATPUR (Bengal)
Bank of Commerce
City Commercial Bank

DAULTALA (Punjab)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

DAURALA (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

DAUSA (Jaipur State)
Bank of Jaipur

DAVANGORE (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Canara Bank
Canara Industial & Banking Syndicate
Indian Bank
India's Ideal Banking Corporation

Mysore Union Bank (H.O.)
Vysya Bank

DEBAGRAM (Bengal)

Indian Peoples Bank

DEBAI (U.P.)

Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

DEHRADUN (U.P.)

Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jwala Bank (Rajpur Road)
Mansa Ram & Sons (Rajpur Road) (H.O.)
" " " (Arat Bazar)
National Bank of Lahore
Punjab National Bank (Arat Bazar)
" " " (Paltan Bazar)

DEHRI (Behar)

Universal Bank of India

DEKARGAON (Darrang, Assam)

Dekargaon Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DELHI

Allahabad Bank
Bank of Bikaner (Chandni Chowk)
Bank of Calcutta (Chandni Chowk)
Bank of Delhi (Fountain) (H.O.)
Bank of Jaipur (Fatehpuri)
Bank of Kamrup (Daribakalan)
Bharat Bank (Daryaganj) (H.O.)
" " (Chandni Chowk)
" " (Chawri Bazar)
(Sadar Bazar)
" " (Qarol Bagh)
Calcutta National Bank (Chandni Chowk)
" " " (Sadar Bazar)
Central Bank of India
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
Comilla Banking Corporation
Delhi Provincial Central Coop. Bank (Khari Baoli) (H.O.)
Discount Bank of India (Fatehpuri)
Economic Bank (Kashmere Gate)
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
First National Bank (Chandni Chowk)
Gadodia Bank (Chandni Chowk)
" " (Khari Baoli)
" " (Qarol Bagh)
" " (Sabzi Mandi)
Grindlay & Co. (Chandni Chowk)
" " (Sadar Bazar)
Habib Bank (Sadar Bazar)
Hindustan Commercial Bank (Chandni (Chowk)
Ideal Bank (Fatehpuri) (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Jwala Bank (Chandni Chowk)
" " (Sadar Bazar)
Laxmi Bank (Chandni Chowk)
Lloyds Bank (Chandni Chowk)
Mercantile Bank of India (Chandni Chowk)
Nath Bank (Chandni Chowk)
Nantional Bank of India (Chandni Chowk)
National Bank of Lahore (Chandni Chowk)
New Bank of India (Chandni Chowk)
New Citizen Bank of India (Ch. Ch.)
Noakhali Union Bank
Oriental Bank of Commerce (Ch. Ch.)
Palai Central Bank (Ch. Ch.)
Prabhat Bank (Ch. Ch.)
Pratap Bank (Chandni Chowk) (H.O.)
Pratap Bank (Chawri Bazar)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank (Ch. Ch.)
Punjab Central Bank (Khari Baoli) (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank (Ch. Ch.)
" " " (Chawri Bazar)
(Daryaganj)
(Fountain)
(Kashmere Gate)
(Khari Baoli)
(Sabzi Mandi)
" " " (Sadar Bazar)
Reserve Bank of India (Ch.Ch.)
Sonar Bangla Bank (Ch. Ch.)
Sree Bank (Chawri Bazar)
Traders Bank (Ch. Ch.)
United Cnmmercial Bank (Ch. Ch.)
Union Mercantile Bank (Hauz Kazi)
U. P. Union Bank (Sadar Bazar)

DELHI CANTT (Delhi)

Punjab National Bank

DELHI SHAHDRA (Delhi)
Prabhat Bank

DEOBAND (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

DEOGAD (Ratnagiri, Bombay)
Deogad Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DEOGARH (Behar)
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Central Bank of India
Deogarh Central Coop. Bkg. Union (H.O.)
East India Commercial Bank
Hazradi Bank
National Express Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Sterling Bank
Suburban Bank
United Commercial Bank

DEOLALI (Bombay)
Imperial Bank of India
New Citizen Bank of India

DEORIA (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Central Bank of India
Deoria Kasia Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Economic Bank
Hallaur Banking Co.
" " (Gauri Bazar)

DEORUKH (Bombay)
Ratnagiri Urban Coop. Bank

DEOSAR (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

DERA GHAZI KHAN (Punjab)
Bharat Mahalaxmi Bank
Dera Ghazi Khan Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Frontier Bank

DERA ISMAIL KHAN (N.W.F.P.)
Bharat Bank
Chawla Bank
Dera Ismail Khan Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Frontier Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

DEVAKOTTAI (Madras)
Hindu Bank Karur
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Nattukkottai Bank (H.O.)

DEWANGANJ (Bengal)
East Bengal Commercial Bank

DEWAS JUNIOR (C.I.)
Bank of Dewas (H.O.)

DEWAS SENIOR (C.I.)
Dewas Senior Bank (H.O.)

DHABANSINGH (Punjab)
National Bank of Lahore

DHAKURIA (Bengal)
Dhakuria Banking Corporation (Station Rd.)
" " " (City)

DHAMANGAON (Berar)
Bank of Nagpur

DHAMPUR (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Dist. Coop. Bank, Bijnor

DHAMTARI (C.P.)
Laxmi Bank
Raipur Central Coop. Bank

DHANAURAMANDI (Punjab)
Bharat Bank

DHANBAD (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank
Chotanagpur Banking Association
Darjeeling Bank
Dhanbad Central Coop. Institute (H.O.)
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Sonar Bangla Bank
Tripura Popular Bank
Union Bank of Bengal

DHANBARI (Mymensingh, Bengal)
Dhanbari Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DHANDHUKA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
International Bank of India

DHAR (State, C.I.)
Dhar State Bank (H.O.)

DHARANGADHRA (Bombay)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.

DHARANGAON (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

DHARAPURAM (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Karur Vysya Bank

DHARMAPURI (Madras)
Dharmapuri Taluk
Kudagathur Sree Ananda Bank
Salem Bank

DHARMATHUPATTI (Madras)
Kannivadi Bank

DHARMAVARAM (Madras)
Commercial Bank & Trust
Dharmavaram Coop. Town (H.O.)
Rayalaseema Bank

DHARAMSALA (Punjob)
Himalaya Bank
Kangra Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DHARWAR (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Bank of Citizens
Belgaum Bank
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Dharwar Bank (H.O.)
Dharwar Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Raddi Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank
South Maharatta Urban Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)

DHING (Assam)
East India Commercial Bank

DHEKIAJULI (Assam)
Bengal Union Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

DHOLKA (Bombay)
International Bank of India

DHOLPUR (Rajputana)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
State Bank (H.O.)

DHOND (Bombay)
Poona Central Coop. Bank

DHUBRI
Bank of Assam
Comilla Union Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Nath Bank
Surma valley Bank

DHUDIAL (Punjab)
Hind Iran Bank
Oriental Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

DHULIA (Bombay)
Bank of Baroda
Bharat Bank
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Dhulia Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Model Bank of Barsi
New Citizen Bank of India
Rajwade Mandal Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
West Khandesh Dist. Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
West Khandesh Govt. Servants Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DHULYAN (Bengal)
Dass Bank
Dhakuria Banking Corporation
Manindra Banking Corporation
Overland Bank

DHURI (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

DIAMOND HARBOUR (Bengal)
Diamond Harbour Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindusthan Industrial Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Sree Bank
Union Mercantile Bank

DIBAI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

DIBRUGARH (Assam)
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Comilla Bankiug Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Gauhati Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Noakhali Union Bank
Surma Valley Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

DIDWANA (Marwar)
Didwana Industrial Bank (H.O.)

DIGBOI (Assam)
East India Commercial Bank

DIGHIRPUR (Dacca, Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Union Bank
Calcutta City Bank
Eastern Continental Bank
Indian National Bank

DINAJPUR (Bengal)
Central Bank of India
Central Calcutta Bank
City Commercial Bank
Dass Bank
Dinajpur Bank (H.O.)
Dinajpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Dinajpur Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Dinajpur Trading & Banking Co. (H.O.)
East India Commercial Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Imperial Bank of India
National Express Bank
Pacific Bank

DINANAGAR (Punjab)
Amrit Bank
Bharat Bank
Gurdaspur Central Coop. Bank

DINAPORE (Patna, Behar)
Dinapore Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

DINDIGUL (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Dindigul Sri Kanikaprameshwari Bank (H.O.)
" " " " (B.O.)
Hindu Bank Karur
" " " (Nagalnagar)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Kannivadi Bank (H.O.)
Karur Vysya Bank
Nadar Bank
South Indian Commercia Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fundl

DINGA (Punjab)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

DIP (Bhopal State)
Bank of Bhopal

DODBALLAPUR (Mysore State)
Devanga Bank

DOHAD (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Dohad Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

DOMAR (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Union Mercantile Bank

DOMERIAGUNJ (U.P.)
U.P. Unjon Bank

DOMJUR (Howrah, Bengal)
Citadel Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

DONDAICHA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

DONARGARH (C.P.)
Bank of Bikaner
Laxmi Bank

DORAHA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

DOWLATABAD (Madras)
Krishnagiri Bank (H.O.)
Krishnagiri Dowlatabad Sri Mahalaxmi Bank (H.O.)

DRONACHELLAM (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

DRUG (C.P.)
Bank of Nagpur
Drug Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Laxmi Bank

DUBRAJPUR (Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank

DUGGIRALA (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Imperial Bank of India

DUMDUM (Bengal)
National Central Bank
National Economic Bank
Peoples National Bank
Suburban Bank

DUNGARPUR (Rajputana)
Shri Ramchandra Laxman Bank (H.O.)

DUSUYA (Punjab)
National Mercantile Bank

DWARKA (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

E

EDAPAL (Madras)
Cochin Union Bank

EDAPPALLY (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

EDATHUA (Travancore State)
Bank of Deccan
Catholic Bank of India

EDLABAD (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

EGRA (Bengal)
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
Dacca Federal Bank

ELAPPULLY (S.I.)
Kerala Investment Bank

ELLICHPUR (Berar)
Central Bank (H O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Lakshmi Bank

ELLORE (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Central Bank of India
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (Bazar)

ERRANDOL (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

ERANHIPALAM (Madras)
Sri Ram Vilasam Bank (H.O.)

ERATTUPETA (Travancore State)
Bank of Meenachil

ERNAKULAM (Cochin State)
Bank of Cochin
Canara Bank

Catholic Syrian Bank
" " " (Palathodi)
" " " (Vila Jambalom)
Central Bank of India
Cochin Commercial Bank
Cochin Nayar Bank
Dhanalakshmi Bank
Ernakulam Town Coop Bank (H.O.)
Indian Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
Josna Bank
Nedungadi Bank
Palai Central Bank
Savings & Investment Banking Corporation
South Indian Bank
Sri Poornatharayeesa Vilasam Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

ERODE (Madras)

Canara Bank
Catholic Syrian Bank
Central Bank of India
Dindigul Sri Kanikaparameshwari Bank
Hindu Bank Karur
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
South India Commercial Bank

ETAH (U.P.)

Central Bank of India
Mahalakshmi Etah Bank (H.O.)
U.P. Union Bank

ETAWAH (U.P.)

Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Dist Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
U. P. Union Bank

ETMADPUR (U.P.)

Central Bank of India

F

FAIRFIELD (Travancore State)

Palai Central Bank

FAIZPUR (Bombay)

Bank of Maharashtra
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

FALTA (Bengal)

Aryan Bank
Union Mercantile Bank

FANDAUK (Bengal)

Overland Bank

FARIDPUR (Bengal)

Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta City Bank
Darjeeling Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Faridpur Bank (H.O.)
Faridpur Banking Corporation (H.O.)
Faridpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Exchange Bank
New Standard Bank
Radiant Bank

FARIDKOT (State)

Bank of Faridkot (H.O.)
Harindra Bank (H.O.)

FARRUKHABAD (U.P.)

Aryan Bank
Bareilly Bank
Bareilly Corporation (Bank)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank af India
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Tripura Popular Bank

FATEHGANJ (Punjab)

Lion Bank

FATEHPUR (U.P.)

Allahabad Bank

Bharat Bank
U. P. Union Bank

FAIEHPUR (Rajputana)
Bank of Jaipur

FAIKCHARY (Bengal)
Sound Bank of India

FAIWAH (Behar)
Bank of Kamrup
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

FAZILKA (Punjab)
Bank of Bikaner
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Fazilka Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

FENCHUNGANJ (Assam)
Tripura Modern Bank

FENI (Bengal)
Comrade Bank
Eastern Commercial Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Feni Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindusthan Industrial Bank
Midland Commercial Bank
Noakhali Union Bank

FENTONGUNJ (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India

FEROZEPORE (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Federal Bank of India (Pb.)
Ferozepur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank (Cantt.)
" " " (City)

FIROZABAD (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Commercial Syndicate Bank (H.O.)
Jwala Bank
Raniwala Bank (H.O.)

FIROZPUR JHIRKA (Punjab)
Gurgaon Central Coop. Bank

FORBESGANJ (Behar)
Central Bank of India
City Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India

FYZABAD (U.P.)
Ajodhya Bank (H.O.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Fyzabad Coop. Distt. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Oudh Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Tripura Popular Bank
U. P. Union Bank

G

GADAG (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Bharat Bank
Bombay Karnatak Kurubar Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Gadag Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Gadag Urban Coop. Bank (H.O)
Honagudi Brothers (Bankers).(H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

GADARWARA (C.P.)
C.P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India

GADHIBHILWAL (U.P.)
Central Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

GADHINGLAJ (Kolhapur State)
Bank of Kolhapur
Belgaum Bank

GAG SULTAN (Punjab)
Gag Sultan Coop. Union (H.O.)

GAIBANDHA (Bengal)
City Commercial Bank
Dass Bank
Gaibandha Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Girish Bank
Hazradi Bank
National Express Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

GAJSINGHPUR (Bikaner State)
Pareek Commercial Bank

GAJENDRAGAD (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

GALSI (Bengal)
Union Bank of Bengal

GANAPAVARAM (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India

GANAUR (Punjab)
Gadodia Bank

GANDEVI (Baroda State)
Gandevi Taluka Coop. Bank (H.O.)

GANDHINAGAR (U.P.)
Economic Bank

GANESHWADI (Belgaum)
Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad

GANGANAGAR (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner

GANGPUR CITY (Gwalior State)
Neemuch Central Coop Bank

GANGAPUR CITY (Jaipur City)
Bank of Jaipur
Gadodia Bank

GANGARAGAR (B. & A. Rly)
Associated Bank of Tripura (H.O.)
Girish Bank

GANGASAHAR (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner

GANGULI (Madras)
Canara Bank

GARBETTA (Bangal)
Bank of Catcutta
Hazradi Bank
Indian Peoples Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

GARHSHANKAR (Punjab)
Garhshankar Hindu Coop Bank (H.O.)
Posi Coop. Banking Union
Sahukara Bank

GAUHATI (Assam)
Allied Exchange Bank
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bank of Assam
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Bank of the East (1927)
Bengal Central Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Comilla Union Bank
Darjeeling Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Gauhati Bank (H.O.)
Gauhati Central Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)
Hazradi Bank
Hindustan National Bank
Indian National Bank
Loyal Bank
Nath Bank
,, ,, (Fancy Bazar)
National Chambers Bank (H.O.)
National Express Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Pioneer Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Shillong Banking Corporation
Surma Valley Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Town Bank
Tripura Modern Bank
United Commercial Bank

GAYA (Behar)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Behar
Bengal Central Bank
Bharat Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
Central Pioneer Bank
Eastern Continental Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Nath Bank
National Express Bank

GAZNA (Bengal)
Gazna Mahajani Bank (H.O.)

GEONKHALI (Midnapore, Bengal)
Hazradi Bank

GHAKKAR (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
National Bank of Lahore

GHARWA (Behar)
Bank of Behar

GHATAL (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Bengal Bank
Economic Bank
Ghatal Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hazradi Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

GHATKOPAR (Bombay)
National Savings Bank

GHATSILA (Behar)
Aryan Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Sree Bank

GHAZIABAD (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

GHAZIPUR (U.P.)
Bank of Behar
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

GHORAMARA (Bengal)
Kuver Bank

GHOSI (U.P.)
Hallaur Banking Co.

GHOTI (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

GIDARBAHA (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

GIDNI (Bengal)
East India Commercial Bank
Kuver Bank

GIRIDIH (Behar)
Bengal Central Bank
Bharat Bank
Chotanagpur Banking Association
Dass Bank
Giridih Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hazradi Bank
National Express Bank
Pioneer Bank
United Commercial Bank

GOALPARA (Assam)
Bank of Assam
Gauhati Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Surma Valley Bank

GOALUNDO (Bengal)
Goalundo Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

GOBICHETTIPALAYAM (Madras)
Gobiochettipalayam Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Karur Vysya Bank
South India Commercial Bank

GODDA (Behar)
Godda Coop. Union (H.O.)

GODHRA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.

Gadodia Bank
Godhra City Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
International Bank of India
Mercantile Coop. Bank (H.O.)

GOHAD (Gwalior State)
Bhind Central Coop. Bank

GOHALA (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

GOHAWAR (Bijnor)
Dist. Coop. Bank, Bijnor

GOJRA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

GOKAK (Bombay)
Belgaum Bank
Gokak Urban Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)

GOKARN (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank

GOLAGHAT (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bharati Central Bank
Gauhati Bank
Surma Valley Bank
Tripura Modern Bank
United Mercantile Bank (H.O.)

GOLA-GOKARANATH (U.P.)
Agarwal Bank
Imperial Bank of India

GOMOH (Behar)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

GONDA (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
U. P. Union Bank

GONDIA (C.P.)
Bank of Nagpur
Bengal Commercial & Agri. Bank
Coop. Central Bank, Bhandara
Jwala Bank
Laxmi Bank
National Express Bank

GONIANA (Faridkot State)
Bank of Faridkot

GOOTY (Madras)
Gooty Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)

GOPADBANAS (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

GOPALDI (Bengal)
Bharati Central Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Dass Bank
Indian National Bank

GOPALGANJ (Behar)
Gopalganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O)

GOPALGANJ (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Gopalganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
United Bkg. Corporation

GOPALPUR (Bengal)
East Bengal Commercial Bank
Overland Bank

GORABAZAR (Bengal)
Berhampur Bank

GORAKHPUR (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
" " " (Urdu Bazar)
Dass Bank
Gorakhpur Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Pacific Bank
Punjab National Bank
" " " (Urdu Bazar)
Tripura Popular Bank
U. P. Union Bank

GORAYA (Punjab)
Goraya Coop. Union (H.O.)

GOSABA (Bengal)
Gosaba Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

GOSHAINGUNJ (U.P.)
U. P. Union Bank

GOTEGAON (C.P.)
C. P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank

GOUR (Behar)
Nepal Bank

GOURIPUR (Behar)
Bank of Mymensing-Gouripur (H.O.)
Gandha Banik Commercial Bank (H.O.)

GOVERNORPET (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Indian Bank

GUDALUR (Madras)
Nedungadi Bank

GUDIVADA (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Bharatha Lakshmi Bank
Gudivada Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank

GUDIYATTAM (Madras)
Dindigul Sri Kanikaparameshwari Bank
Indian Overseas Bank

GUDUR (Madras)
Bharatha Lakshmi Bank

GUHAGAR (Bombay)
Chiplun Urban Coop. Bank

GUJARKHAN (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Hind Iran Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Lion Bank
Oriental Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

GUJRANWALA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Eastern Continental Bank
Gujranwala Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Gujranwala Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (Mandi)
Narang Bank of India

National Bank of Lahore
National Mercantile Bank
New Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Punjab & Sind Bank
Sahukara Bank
Traders Bank

GUJRAT (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Gujrat Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
New Bank of India
Punjab National Bank (Circular Rd.)
" " " (Stn. Rd.)
R.B. Kidar Nath & Sons (Bankers) (H.O.)
" " " " (Rly. Road)

GULABPURA (Rajputana)
Bank of Rajasthan

GULAVTHI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Central Bank of India

GULBARGA (Hyderabad State)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Gulbarga Banking Co. (H.O.)
Hyderabad State Bank
Saraswati Bank (H.O.)

GULEDGUDD (Bombay)
Bijapur Dist. Central Coop. Bank
Industrial Coop. Bank (H.O.)

GULMARG (Kashmir)
Imperial Bank of India
Lloyds Bank

GULZARBAGH (Behar)
Orient Bank of India

GUMLA (Behar)
Gumla Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

GUNA (Gwalior State)
Imperial Bank of India

GUNJDUNDWARA (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

GUNTAKAL (Madras)
Central Bank of India

GUNTUR (Madras)
Andhra Bank
" " (Brodipet)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Guntur Dist. Coop. Central Bank
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (Bazar)
Indian Bank
" " (Bazar)

GUNUPUR (Orissa)
Berhampore Coop. Central Bank

GUPTAPURI-BHATPARA (Bengal)
United Banking Corporation

GURDASPUR (Punjab)
Amrit Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Gurdaspur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank
Shri Bharat Industrial Bank

GURGAON (Punjab)
Gurgaon Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India

GURU-HARSAHAI (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India

GUSHKARA (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta

GWALIOR (State)
Bharat Bank (Laskar)
Central Bank of India
Gird Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Gwalior Bank (H.O.)
Gwalior Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Krishna Ram Baldeo Bank (Laskar) (H.O.)
United Commercial Bank

GYMKHANA (Bombay)
Poona Central Coop. Bank

H

HABIGANJ (Sylhet, Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bank of Calcutta
Calcutta Modern Bank
Great Eastern Bank
Habiganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hazradi Bank
Pioneer Bank
Shillong Banking Corporation
Standard Bank
Surma Valley Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

HAFIZABAD (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
National Bank of Lahore
Punjab National Bank

HAILAKANDI (Assam)
Tripura Modern Bank

HAILEY MANDI (PATAUDI) (Punjab)
Central Bank of India

HAJIGANJ (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Traders Bank (H.O.)
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comrade Bank

HAJIPUR (Behar)
Dass Bank
Hajipur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank

HAJIPUR (Punjab)
Hajipur Coop. Union (H.O.)

HALDIA (Bengal)
Oriental Exchange Bank

HALDOUR (U.P.)
Dist. Coop. Bank, Bijnor

HALDWANI (U.P.)
Bareilly Corporation (Bank)
Central Bank of India
Nainital Bank
T. & B. Central Coop. Bank
U.P. Union Bank

HALIYAL (Bombay)
Bank of Citizens

HALLAUR (U.P.)
Hallaur Banking Co. (H.O.)

HALOL (Bombay)
Kalol Urban Coop. Bank

HAMIRPUR (Punjab)
Himalaya Bank

HANDWARA (Kashmir State)
Central Coop. Bank, Baramulla

HANGU (N.W.F.P.)
Bangash Banking Union (H.O.)

HANOI
Bharat Bank

HANSI (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

HANSOT (Bombay)
Broach Coop. Bank

HANUMANA (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

HAPUR (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Coop. Development & Marketing Union (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

HARDA (C.P.)
C. P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
Harda Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

HARDOI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank

HARDWAR (U.P.)
Bareilly Corporation Bank
Punjab National Bank
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.

HARGAON (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

HARIANA (Punjab)
Hariana Coop. Union (H.O.)

HARIHAR (Mysore State)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation

HARIJ (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

HARINA (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank

HARINARAYANPUR (Bengal)
East India Commercial Bank

HARIPAD (Travancore State)
Bank of Deccan

HARIPUR (N.W.F.P.)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

HARISCHANDRAPUR (Bengal)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

HARPALPUR (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank

HARPANAHALLI (Madras)
Hospet Coop. Central Bank
Rayalaseema Bank

HARUNABAD (Bahwalpur State)
Imperial Bank of India

HARUR (Madras)
Salem Bank

HASHAIL (Bengal)
Eastern Continental Bank

HASNABAD (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank

HASSAN (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Canara Banking Corporation

HASSAN ABDAL (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
New Hindustan Bank
Traders Bank

HATAKANGALE (Kolhapur)
Kolhapur State Coop. Bank

HATHRAS (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Jwala Bank
Punjab National Bank

HAVELIAN (N.W.F.P.)
Hind Iran Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

HAVELI-KHARAGPUR (Behar)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

HAVERI (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

HAZARIBAGH (Behar)
Bengal Central Bank
Bharat Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Chotanagpur Banking Association
Darjeeling Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hazaribagh Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hazaribagh Urban Coop. Credit Society (H.O.)
New National Bank

HAZRO (Punjab)
Hind Iran Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

HILI (Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank
Dass Bank
Noakhali Union Bank

HIMATNAGAR (Idar State)
Bharat Bank

HINDAUN (Jaipur Stata)
Bank of Jaipur

HINDUPUR (Madras)
Canara Industrial Bkg. Syndicate
Hindupur Coop. Town Bank
Vysya Bank

HINGALGONJ (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank

HINGANGHAT (C.P.)
Bank of Nagpur
Laxmi Bank

HINGOLI (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India

HIREKERUR (Bombay)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

HIRIYUR (Madras)
India's Ideal Bkg. Corpn.

HISSAR (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
,, ,, (Mandi)
Central Bank of India
Hissar Central Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
,, ,, ,, (Mandi)
Traders Bank

HODAL MANDI (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

HOLE-ALUR (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

HOLENARSIPUR (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore

HONNAVAR (Bombay)
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Honnavar Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank

HOSHANGABAD (C.P.)
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

HOSARITTI (Bombay)
India's Ideal Bkg. Corporation

HOSHIARPUR (Punjab)
Akal Bank
Bari Doab Bank
Bharat Bank
Federal Bank of India (Pb.)
Hoshiarpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hoshiarpur Mercantile Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
New Bank of India
Prabhat Bank
Punjab National Bank
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.

HOSPET (Madras)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Hospet Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Hospet Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Rayalaseema Bank

HOSUR (Bombay)
Belgaum Bank

HOTI (Punjab)
Hind Iran Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

HOWRAH (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Central Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
,, ,, ,, (Kadamtolla)
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank (Maidan)
,, ,, (Bellilious Road)
,, ,, (Dass Nagar)
Eastern Traders Bank
Hooghly Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jadab Bank (H.O.)
Kadamtolla Jadab Somabaya Bank (H.O.)
Kuver Bank
,, ,, (Kadamtolla)
Lal Bank
Mercantile Bank of India
Nath Bank
National Economic Bank
Northern Bank
,, ,, (Kadamtolla)
Peoples Credit Bank
Sakti Bank

HOZAI (Bengal)
National Central Bank

HUBLI (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Arya Vaishya Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
Bank of Meenachil
Bank of Citizens
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation

Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Dharwar Bank
Hubli City Bank (H.O.)
Hubli Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Hubli Indian Christian Urban Coop. Credit Society (H.O.)
Hubli Muslim Coop. Bank
Hubli Urban Coop. Bank
" " " " (City)
Imperial Bank of India
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

HUKERI (Bombay)

Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank
Hukeri Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sankeshwar Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

HUNGUD (Bombay)

Bijapur Dist. Central Coop. Bank

HUZUR TEHSIL (Rewa State)

Bank of Beghelkhand

HYDERABAD DECCAN (Hyderabad State)

Baldia Bank (H.O.)
Central Bank of India
Commercial & Industrial Bank (H.O.)
G. Raghunath Mull (Bankers) (H.O.)
" " " (Pathargatti)
Hyderabad Bank (H.O.)
" " (City)
Hyderbad Coop. Dominion Bank (H.O.)
" " " (City)
Hyderabad State Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Saraswati Bank (H.O.)

HYDERABAD SIND (Sind)

Bank of India
Bharat Bank
" " (Shahi Bazar)
Central Bank of India
Dlscout Bank of India
Hyderabad (Sind) Mercantile Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (City)
Khudabadi Amil Coop. Agricultural Assn. and Bank (H.O.)
Khudabadi Amil Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
Khudabadi Bhaiband Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
Lower Sind Zamindari Coop. Bank
Punjab National Bank
Rashtriya Bank
Sind National Bank (H.O.)
Sind Provincial Bank
United Commercial Bank

I

ICHALKARANJEE (Kolhapur State)

Bank of Kolhapur
Ichalkaranjee Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India

ICHHAPUR (Bengal)

Darjeeling Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Kuver Bank

ICHHAWAR (Bhopal State)

Bank of Bhopal

IDAPADDI (Madras)

Idapaddi Sree Anglaparameshwari Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

IDAR

Bharat Bank

ILKAL ((Bombay)

Bijapur Dist Central Coop. Bank
Union Bank of Bijapur & Sholapur

INDAPUR (Bombay)

Poona Central Coop. Bank

INDORA (Punjab)
Indora Coop. Union (H.O.)

INDORE (Holkar State)
Bank of Indore (Yeshwant Road) (H.O.)
" " " (Cloth Market)
" " " (Siyaganj)
Hindu Nagrik Sahakari Sanstha (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Indore Paraspar Sahakari Pedhi (H.O.)
Indore Premier Coop. Bank
Maharashtra Brahmin Sahakari Pedhi (H.O.)
Sahakari Karya Sanstha Shiksha Vibhag (H.O.)
Sarwajanik Sahakari Sanstha (H.O.)

IRINJALAKUDA (Cochin State)
Catholic Bank (H.O.)
Catholic Syrian Bank
Catholic Union Bank
Cochin Nayar Bank
Irinjalakuda Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank

ISAKHEL (Punjab)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

ISLAMABAD (Bengal)
Islamabad Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

ISLAMNAGAR (U.P.)
Central Coop Bank (H.O.)

ISLAMPUR (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Islampur Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Islampur Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

ISMALIA (Baroda State)
North Gujrat Ismalia Momin Coop. Bank (H.O.)

ISWARDI (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

ITARSI
C. P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India

JABAD (Gwalior State)
Neemuch Central Coop. Bank

JACOBABAD (Sind)
Central Bank of India

JADAVPUR (Bengal)
Associated Bank of India

JADCHERLA (Nizam State)
Hyderabad State Bank

JAFARABAD (Kathiawar)
Janjira Bank

JAGADHRI (Punjab)
Ambala Central Coop. Bank
Punjab National Bank
Sahukara Bank

JAGATDAL (Bengal)
India Security Bank

JAGGAYYAPET (Madras)
Viziawada Coop. Central Bank

JAGRAON (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Jagraon Coop. Union (H.O.)
National Mercantile Bank
Punjab National Bank

JAHANABAD (Behar)
Bharat Bank
Jahanabad Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

JAHANGIRABAD (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

JAHANIA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

JAIJON (Punjab)
Sahukara Bank

JAIPUR (State)
Bank of Jaipur (Tripolia Bazar) (H.O.)
" " (Johri Bazar)
Bharat Bank

Gadodia Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
National Bank of Lahore
National Savings Bank
Punjab National Bank
United Commercial Bank

JAIS (Rae Bareli, U.P.)
U.P. Union Bank

JAITPURA (U.P.)
Economic Bank

JAITU (Nabha State)
Imperial Bank of India

JAJPUR (Orissa)
Bank of Kamrup
Jajpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

JAKHAL (Punjab)
Punjab National Bank

JAKHAL BANDA (Assam)
Central Commercial Bank

JALALPUR (Bombay)
Surat Dist. Coop. Bank

JALESAR (U.P.)
Satnarain Bank (H.O.)

JALGAON (Bombay)
Bank of Baroda
Bank of Maharashtra
Bank of Nagpur
Bharat Bank
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
East Khandesh Dist. Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Fortune Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Jalgaon Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Laxmi Bank
New Citizen Bank of India

JALGAON (Jamod, C.P.)
Khamgaon Coop. Central Bank

JALLALPUR JATTAN (Punjab)
R.B. Kidar Nath & Sons (Bankers)

JALNA (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India
Jalna Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hyderabad State Bank

JALPAIGURI (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Central Bank
Bengal Duras Bank (H.O.)
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Central Bank of India
Central Calcutta Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation
Darjeeling Bank
Dinajpore Bank
Eastern Commercial Bank
Great Eastern Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jalpaiguri Bkg. & Trading Corpn. (H.O.)
Jalpaiguri Luxmi Bank (H.O.)
Jotedars Banking & Trading Corporation (H.O.)
Noakhali Union Bank
Prabartak Bank
Rahut Bank (H.O.)
Rajasthan Bank
Rajkut Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Tripura Modern Bank

JAMALPUR (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Sonar Bangla Bank

JAMALPUR (Bengal)
Bank of Mymensingh-Gouripur
Federation Bank of India
Jamalpore Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Overland Bank
Pacific Bank

JAMBUSAR (Bombay)
Broach Coop. Bank

Jambusar Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Shroff's Bank of India

JAMJODHPUR (Nawanagar State)
Central Bank of India
National Security Bank

JAMKE CHATTA (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

JAMKHAMBALIA (Kathiawar)
Bank of Jaipur
Central Bank of India

JAMMALAMADUGU (S.I.)
Jammalamadugu Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)

JAMMU (Kashmir State)
Bharat Bank
Federal Bank of India (Pb.)
Jammu & Kashmir Bank (H.O.)
" " (Bazar Bhabrian)
Jammu Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
New Bank of India
Punjab & Kashmir Bank (Tawi)
" " (Bazar Bhabrian)
Punjab National Bank
Traders Bank

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Central Bank of India

JAMNER (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

JAMSHEDPUR (Behar)
Aryan Bank
Bank of India (Sakchi Boulevard)
Central Bank of India
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Federation Bank of India
Hindusthan National Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Peoples Bank
Nath Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Pioneer Bank
Punjab National Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

JAMTARA (Behar)
Hazradi Bank
Jamtara Coop. Union (H.O.)
Sonar Bangla Bank

JAMUGURIHAT (Assam)
Bank of Kamrup
National Central Bank

JAMUI (Bengal)
Calcutta Industrial Bank
Jamui Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

JANAKPUR (Nepal State)
Nepal Bank

JAND (Punjab)
Lion Bank

JANDIALA GURU (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Punjab National Bank

JANGIPUR (Bengal)
Dhakuria Banking Corporation
Jangipur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

JANJGIR (C.P.)
Bilaspur Central Coop. Bank

JANJIRA MORAD (State)
Janjira Bank (H O.)

JAPLA (Bengal)
Central Pioneer Bank

JARANWALA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jaranwala Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Savings Bank
Punjab & Sind Bank

JARAULI (U.P.)
Central Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

JARWAL (U.P.)
U. P. Union Bank

JASRANA (U.P.)
Central Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

JASWANTNAGAR (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India

JATH (State)
Jath State Peoples Bank (H.O.)

JATNI (Orissa)
Puri Bank

JAUNPUR (U.P.)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Behar
Central Calcutta Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Dist. Coop Bank (H.O.)
Economic Bank
U. P. Union Bank

JAWHAR (State)
Jawhar Coop. Bank (H.O.)

JAYANKONDA CHOLAPURAM (Madras)
Commonwealth Bank

JAYANAGAR (Behar)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

JAYASINGHPUR (Kolhapur State)
Bank of Kolhapur
Shri Mahavir Coop. Bank

JEHANABAD (Behar)
See Jahanabad.

JESSORE (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Jessore Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Jessore Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Jessore Khulna Bank (H.O.)
Jessore United Bank (H.O.)

JETPUR (Kathiawar)
Associated Banking Corporation of India
International Bank of India

JEYPUR (Orissa)
Jeypur Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

JHAJHA (Behar)
Calcutta Industrial Bank

JHALAKATI (Bengal)
Allied Exchange Bank
Aryan Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation

JHALAWAR (Rajputana)
Jhalawar State Bank (H.O.)
Union Sale & Supply Bank (H.O.)

JHALDA (Orissa)
Bank of Calcutta

JHALRAPAPTAN CITY (Jhalawar State)
Jhalawar State Bank

JHALOD (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Jhalod Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

JHANG (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India
Jhang Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

JHANG MAGHIANA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
New Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

JHANSI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Chujjo Mull & Sons (Govt. Bankers)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jhansi Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Jwala Bank

JHANTIPAHARI (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

JHARGRAM (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Beliaberah Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
East India Commercial Bank
Kuvar Bank
Mahalakshmi Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

JHARIA (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Hazradi Bank
Jharia Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Nath Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
Hindusthan Industrial Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Union Bank of Bengal

JHELUM (Punjab)
Hind Iran Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jhelum Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
National Bank of Lahore
National Mercantile Bank
Prabhat Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab National Bank
Traders Bank

JHENIDAB (Bengal)
Jhenidab Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

JHINGAR KALAN (Punjab)
Jhingar Kalan Coop. Union (H.O.)

JHUN JHUNU (Rajputana)
Bank of Jaipur

JHINJHAK (U.P.)
Central Bank of India

JIAGANJ (Bengal)
Lalbagh Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Noakhali Union Bank

JIND (State)
Jind Cooperative Bank

JODHPUR (State)
Bank of Bikaner
Bank of Jaipur
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jodhpur Commercial Bank (Jalori Gate) (H.O.)
" " (Khejarla House)
Pareek Commercial Bank
Punjab National Bank

JODIYA (Jamnagar State)
Central Bank of India
International Bank of India

JOGBANI (Behar)
City Commercial Bank
National Express Bank

JORHAT (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bank of Assam
Bank of Calcutta
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Comilla Union Bank
Gauhati Bank
Jorhat Central Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)
New Standard Bank
Pioneer Bank
Surma Valley Bank

JOYNAGAR MAZLIPUR (Bengal)
Bharati Central Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Rajasthan Bank

JOYPURHAT (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta

JUBBULPORE (C.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Aryan Bank
Bharat Bank
Bhargava Commercial Bank (H.O.)
C.P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
Calcutta National Bank (Cantt.)
" " " (City)
Imperial Bank of India
Jwala Bank

National Express Bank
New Standard Bank
Punjab National Bank

JUGSALAI (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank

JULLUNDUR (Punjab)
Allahabad Bank (City)
Ambala Commercial Bank
Bharat Bank (Cantt.)
,, ,, (City)
Central Bank of India (City)
City Bank of Lahore
First National Bank (City)
Imperial Bank of India
Jullundur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Bank of Lahore (City)
National Mercantile Bank
New Bank of India
Prabhat Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank (City)
Punjab Coop. Bank (City)
Punjab National Bank (Chowk Sundar)
,, ,, ,, (Rly. Road)
Traders Bank

JUNAGADH (State)
Bank of India

JUNNAR (Bombay)
Poona Central Coop. Bank

K

(Madras)
Dharampuri Taluka Kadagthur
Sri Ananda Bank (H.O.)

KADAYANALLUR (Madras)
South India Bank

KADI (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

KADIRI (Anantapur, Madras)
Commercial Bank & Trust
Kadiri Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Rayalaseema Bank
Vysya Bank

KADOD (Bombay)
International Bank of India

KAGWAD (Belgaum)
Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank

KAHULA (Punjab)
Oriental Bank

KAIKARAM (Madras)
mperial Bank of India

KAILASHAHAR (Tripura State)
Associated Bank of Tripura

KAIMGANJ (U.P.)
Central Bank of India

KAITHAL (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Karnal Central Coop. Bank
National Bank of Lahore

KAKDWIP (Bengal)
Hindusthan Industrial Bank

KALABAGH (Punjab)
Chawla Bank
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

KALAGHATGI (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

KALAHASTI (Madras)
Kalahasti Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)

KALIGHAT (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta

KALIMPONG (Bengal)
Central Bank of India
Dass Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Kalimpong Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Kuver Bank
Lal Bank
National Express Bank

KALKA (Punjab)
Desh Bank
First National Bank

KALLAI (Madras)
Tellicherry Bank

KALLAKURICHI (Madras)
Lakshmi Vilas Bank

KALLIANPUR (Madras)
Catholic Bank (H.O. Mangalore)
Udipi Bank

KALLURKOT
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

KALNA (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Eastern Continental Bank
Kalna Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KALOL (Bombay)
Bank of Baroda
Kalol & Halol Taluk Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)
Kalol Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KALPI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank

KALUGUMALAI (Madras)
Rajaipalayam Bank

KALWAN
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

KALYAN (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Canara Bank
Kalyan Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Shroff's Bank of India

KAMADHENU (Mysore State)
Kamadhenu Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KAMALIA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

KAMALPUR (Tripura State)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Girish Bank

KAMARHAB (Bengal)
Eastern Continental Bank

KAMOKE (Punjab)
Amrit Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
National Bank of Lahore
New Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

KAMPTI (Madras)
Rayalaseema Bank

KANAUJ (U.P.)
Agarwal Bank
Hindusthan Mercantile Bank
U.P. Union Bank

KANCHRAPARA (Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Peoples National Bank
Town Bank

KANDAGHAT (Patiala)
Patiala State Bank

KANDI (Bengal)
Berhampore Bank
Dass Bank
Hazradi Bank
Kandi Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Rashtriya Bank

KANDI (Nizam State)
Sri Panduranga Bank (H.O)

KANGRA (Punjab)
Himalaya Bank (H.O.)

KANHANGAD (Madras)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Pangal Nayak Bank
Vysya Bank

KANJIRAPALLI (Travancore State)
Catholic Bank of India
Kottayam Bank
Malankara Bank

KANKAVALI (Bombay)
Belgaum Bank

KANNOD (Holkar State)
Kannod Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

KAPADWANJ (Bombay)
Bank of Baroda
Imperial Bank of India
Shroff's Bank of India

KAPASIN (Mewar)
Bank of Rajasthan

KAPURTHALA (State)
Imperial Bank of India
Kapurthala State Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KARACHI (Sind)
Afghan National Bank (H.O.)
Bank of Bikaner
Bank of China
Bank of India
Bank of Jaipur
Bharat Bank
British India Bank (H.O.)
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
Discount Bank of India
Eastern Bank
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Frontier Bank
Grindlay & Co.
Gujrati Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Habib Bank (Napier Rd.)
Hindu Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Hyderabad Amil Coop. Urban Bank (Burns Road) (H.O.)
" " (Clayton Road)
Imperial Bank of India
International Bank of India
Lloyds Bank
Mercantile Bank of India
Mercantile Coop. Bank
National Express Bank
National Mercantile Bank
National Savings Bank
New Bank of India
Pacific Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab National Bank (Camp)
" " " (Gandhi Rd.)
" " " (Napier Rd.)
Rashtriya Bank (H.O.)
Reserve Bank of India
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank
Sind Commercial Bank
Sind National Bank
Sind Provincial Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Traders Bank
Udhawdas Jhamandas (Bankers)
United Commercial Bank
United Sind & Punjab Bank (H.O.)
" " " " (Sadar)

KARAD (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Karad Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Maharashtra Apex Bank
Satara Dist. Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Satara Dist. Local Board Primary Teachers Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Satara Swadeshi Commercial Co. (H.O.)
" " " (Station)

KARAIKUDI (Madras)
Bharat Bank
Chettinad Mercantile Bank (H.O.)
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Karaikudi Banking Corporation (H.O.)
Karaikudi Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Peerdhan Juhar Mull Bank
Ramnad Dist. Coop. Central Bank
Trichinopoly Bank
United Commercial Bank

KARANJIA (Berar)
Laxmi Bank
New Citizen Bank of India

KARANJIA (Mayurbhanj State)
Mayurbhanj State Bank

KARANPUR (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner

KARELI (C.P.)
C.P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India

KARIMGANJ (Assam)
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Dass Bank
East Bengal Bank
Hindusthan Industrial Bank
Indian Peoples Bank
Karimganj Central Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)
Shillong Banking Corporation
Standard Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

KARIMNAGAR (Hyderabad State)
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

KARJAN (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda
Shree Karjan & Sinor Taluk Sahakari Banking Union (H.O.)

KARKALA (Madras)
Canara Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Hanuman Bank
Karnataka Bank
Vijaya Bank

KARMALA (Bombay)
Sholapur Dist Central Coop. Bank

KARMATORE (Behar)
Sonar Bangla Bank

KARNAL (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Karnal Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

KARTARPUR (Punjab)
Punjab National Bank

KARUNAGAPALLI (Travancore State)
Travancore Eastern Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

KARUR (Madras)
Bank of South India (H.O.)
Central Bank of India
Hindu Bank Karur (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Karur Commercial Syndicate (H.O.)
Karur Funds (H.O.)
Karur Mercantile Bank (H.O.)
Karur Town Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Karur Vysya Bank (H.O.)
" " (B.O.)
Kulitalai Bank
Kulitalai Thrivya Sahaya Nidhi
Lakshmi Vilasa Bank (H.O.)
South India Commercial Bank
Trichinopoly Dist. Coop. Central Bank

KARWAR (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Bank of Citizens
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Karwar Urban Coop Bank (H.O.)
North Kanara Dist. Coop. Lan dMortgage Bank (H.O.)
Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank

KARWI (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India

KASARGOD (Madras)
Canara Bank
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Jayalaxmi Bank
Kasargod Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank
Vijaya Bank

KASAULI (Punjab)
Desh Bank
First National Bank

KASGANJ (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Jwala Bank
Punjab National Bank

KASHIPUR (U.P.)
Bareilly Bank
Bharat Bank

Imperial Bank of India
U.P. Union Bank

KASIA (U.P.)
Deoria Kasia Central Coop. Bank

KASUR (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Lahore Central Coop. Bank
Punjab National Bank

KATABUNNI (Orissa)
Calcutta City Bank

KATAPADI (Madras)
Pangal Nayak Bank

KATIHAR (Behar)
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Central Bank of India
City Commercial Bank
Great Eastern Bank
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Noakhali Union Bank
Pacific Bank

KATMANDU (Nepal State)
Nepal Bank (H.O.)

KATNI (C.P.)
Bank of Calcutta
Bharat Bank
Forester Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Jwala Bank

KATRASGARH (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Darjeeling Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

KATUPUTHUR (Madras)
Katuputhur Sri Ram Jananukula Bank (H.O.)

KATWA (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Hindusthan Industrial Bank

KAUKHALI (Bengal)
Indian Peoples Bank

KAUP (South Kanara, Madras)
Vijaya Bank

KAVALI (Madras)
Coop. Central Bank, Nellore

KAVATHE (Sangli State)
Sangli Bank

KAVERIPATNAM (Madras)
Kaveripatnam Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Salem Bank

KAYAMKULAM (Travancore State)
Central Banking Corporation of Travancore
Indo Mercantile Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

KEAMARI (Sind)
Karachi Port Trust Labour Union Coop. Credit Society (H.O.)

KEKRI (Rajputana)
Ajmer Mortgage Bank
Nasirabad Urban Coop. Bank

KENDRAPARA (Orissa)
Darjeeling Bank
Kendrapara Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KERARA (Gwalior State)
Shivpuri Dist. Coop. Bank

KESHRINGPUR (Bikaner State)
Pareek Commercial Bank

KHACHROUD (Gwalior State)
Ujjain Dist. Coop. Bank

KHAGARIA (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Central Bank of India
Central Mercantile Bank
City Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India

KHAGAUL (Patna)
Hazradi Bank
New National Bank
Tripura Popular Bank

KHAGRA (Bengal)
Manindra Banking Corporation (H.O.)

KHAIRABARI (Bengal)
Associated Bank of India

KHALIKOTE (Orissa)
Dodsworth Khalikote Coop. Society (H.O)

KHAIRPUR (Bombay)
Imperial Bank of India

KHAMGAON (Berar)
Bharat Bank
C. P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Imperial Bank of India
Khamgaom Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Laxmi Bank

KHAMMAN (Hyderbad State)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KHAMMAMETH (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India
Hyderabad State Bank

KHANAPUR (Bombay)
Bank of Citizens
Khanapur Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

KHANDWA (C.P.)
Bharat Bank
Calcutta Industrial Bank
Dist. Central Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Khandwa Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Laxmi Bank

KHANEWAL (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Khanewal Central Coop. Bank
National Savings Bank
New Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

KHANGAM (C.P.)
Central Bank of India

KHANKHANAPUR (B. &. A. Rly)
Bank of Kamrup
Faridpur Banking Corporation

KHANNA (Punjab)
Amrit Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
National Savings Bank
Punjab National Bank

KHANPUR (Bahawalpur State)
Imperial Bank of India

KHAR (Bombay)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.

KHARAR (Bengal)
Bank of Kamrup
Hazradi Bank

KHARAR (Punjab)
National Mercantile Bank
Rupar Central Coop. Bank

KHARGONE (Holkar State)
Bank of Indore
Indore Premier Coop. Bank

KHARGOPRE (B, N. Rly Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Associated Bank of India
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

KHARIAN
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

KHARUPETIA (Assam)
Surma Valley Bank

KHATAULI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India

KHED (Bombay)
Khed Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Poona Central Coop. Bank

KHERDA (Bengal)
Bengal Commercial & Agricultural Bank

KHERLI (Rajputana)
Gadodia Bank

KHEWRA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Punjab National Bank

KHOPOLI (Bombay)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

KHOWI (Tripura State)
Overland Bank

KHULNA (Bengal)
Bank of Commerce
Bengal Bank
City Commercial Bank
Griish Bank
Hazradi Bank
Indian Pooples Bank
Khulna Banking Corporation (H.O.)
Khulna Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Naw Standard Bank
Southern Bank

KHUNTI (Behar)
Khunti Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KHURDA (Orisse)
Darjeeling Bank
Khurda Central Coop Bank (H.O.)
Puri Bank

KHURJA (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Discount Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

KHUSHAB (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
National Mercantile Bank

KIDDERPORE (Bengal)
Hooghly Bank
National Economic Bank
Northern Bank

KINIGOD (Bengal)
Lal Bank

KINNIGOLY (Madras)
Catholic Bank (H.O. Mangalore)
Pangal Nayak Bank

KIRKEE (Bombay)
Bank of Maharashtra

KIRLOSKERWADI (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

KIRNAHAR (Bengal)
Union Bank of Bengal
United Banking Corporation

KISHANGANJ (Behar)
Central Bank of India
City Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Kishangnj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Pacific Bank

KISHANGARH (Jaipur State)
Bank of Jaipur

KISHIARY (Bengal)
Dacca Federal Bank

KISHOREGANJ (Bengal)
Allied Bank
Dass Bank
Kishoreganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Central Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Standard Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

KODARMA (Behar)
Bengal Central Bank
Chotanagpur Banking Assocation
Hazradi Bank
India Exchange Bank

KODAVASAL (Madras)
Commonwealth Bank
Hanuman Bank
Tanjore Bank

KODINAR (Baroda State)
Kodinar Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

KODUMUDI (Madras)
Catholic Syrian Bank
South India Commercial Bank

KODUVALLI (Madras)
Bharatha Bank

KOHAT (N.W.F.P.)
Chawla Bank
Frontier Bank
Punjab National Bank

KOILPATTI (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
South India Bank
Sree Rajagopaul Bank (H.O.)

KOLAGHAT (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

KOLAR (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore

KOLARAS (Gwalior State)
Shivpuri Dist. Coop. Bank

KOLHAPUR (State)
Bank of Kolhapur (Laxmipuri) (H.O.)
" " (Gujari Peth)
" " (Shahupuri Peth)
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
" " " (Shampuri)
Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Kolhapur Maratha Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Kolhapur State Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Kolhapur Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Maharastra Apex Bank
New Citizen Bank of India
" " " " (Shahupuri)
Ratnakara Bank (H.O.)
" " (Shahupuri Peth)
Shri Mahalaxmi Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Shri Mahavir Coop Bank (H.O.)
Supreme Bank of India (Laxmipuri)

KOLLEGAL
Vysya Bank

KOLLENGODE (S. India)
Malayalee Bank

KOMBAI (Madras)
Cardamom Planters' Coop. Bank
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank (H.O.)
" " " " " (B.O.)

KONCH (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank

KOONDANOOR (Madras)
Peerdan Juharmal Bank

KONNUR (Bombay)
Hubli City Bank

KONNAGAR (Bengal)
Dhakuria Banking Corporation

KOOTHANALLUR (Madras)
Indian Overseas Bank
Mannargudi Bank

KOPARGAON (Bombay)
Bank of Maharashtra
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Nagar Dist. Urban Central Coop. Bank
New Citizen Bank of India

KOPBAL (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India
Hyderabad State Bank

KOPPA (Mysore State)
Sringeri Sri Sarda Bank

KORADACHERRY (Madras)
City Forward Bank

KORANAD (Madras)
Coop. Urban Bank, Mayavaram

KOREGAON (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Koregaon Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KOSI-KALAN (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank

Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

KOT ADU (Punjab)
Bharat Mahalakshmi Bank

KOTAGIRI (Madras)
Kotagiri Bank (H.O.)

KOTAH (Rajputana)
Bharat Bank
Kotah State Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KOTALPUR (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank

KOTCHANDPUR (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank

KOTDWARA (U.P.)
Bareilly Bank
Bharat Bank

KOTHAMANGALAM (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

KOTKAPURA (Punjab)
Bank of Faridkot

KOT KHAI (Simla Hills, Punjab)
Kot Khai Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

KOT RADHA KISHAN (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Commercial Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

KOTTAPURAM (Cochin State)
Cochin Nayar Bank
Lord Krishna Bank

KOTTARAKARA (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

KOTTAYAM (Travancore State)
Bank of Deccan (H.O.)
Catholic Bank of India
Central Bank of India
Central Banking Corporation of Travancore
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
Kottayam Bank (H.O.)
Kottayam Bank (B.O.)
Palai Central Bank
Presidency Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank (H.O.)
" " (K.K. Road)

KOTTUR or KOTTAR (Madras)
Anaimalai Union Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

KOTTURU (Madras)
Rayalaseema Bank

KOWKHALI (Bengal)
Calcutta Union Bank

KOWRIKHARA (Bengal)
Calcutta Union Bank

KOZHANCHHERY (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

KRISHNAGAR (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Bank
Bengal Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
Hazradi Bank
Indian's Peoples Bank
Krishnagar City Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Kumarkhali Banking Corporation (H.O.)
Kuver Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Nadia Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Mercantile Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Tripura Popular Bank

KRISHNAGIRI (Madras)
Krishnagiri Sri K. Bank
Krishnagiri Urban Coop. Credit Society (H.O.)
Salem Bank

KRISHNARAJANAGAR (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore

KUCHAMAN CITY (Jodhpur State)
Jodhpur Commercial Bank

KUDAL (Sawantwadi State)
Sawantwadi State Bank

KUDAN (Jawahar State)
Jawahar State Bank

KUJANG (Orissa)
Kujang Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KULAURA (Assam)
Calcutta Moderan Bank
Tripura Moderan Bank

KULITALAI (Madras)
Karur Vysya Bank
Kulitalai Bank (H.O.)
Kulitalai Thrivya Sahaya Nidhi (H.O.)
South India Commercial Bank

KULTI (Bengal)
Central Bank of India

KULU (Punjab)
Himalya Bank

KUMARAKOM (Travancore State)
Bank of Deccan

KUMARKHALI (Bengal)
Chandpur Model Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Sakti Bank

KUMBAKONAM (Madras)
Central Bank of India
City Forward Bank (H.O.)
Commonwealth Bank (H.O.)
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Dhanalakshmi Bank (H.O.)
Dindigul Sri K. Bank
Hanuman Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
Kumbakonam Bank (Big Street) (H.O.)
" " (Yanaiyadi Rd.)
Tanjore Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund
Union Bank (H.O.)

KUMBNAD (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

KUMBLA (Madras)
Canara Bank

KUMTA (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Kanara Dist. Central Coop. Bank
Kumta Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KUNDAH BRIDGE (Madras)
Nilgiri Gowder Bank (H.O.)

KUNDAL (Aundh State)
Bank of Aundh

KUNDARA (Travancore State)
Bank of Meenachil
Travancore Forward Bank

KUNDOTTY (Madras)
Jaya Lakshmi Bank

KUNIYAMUTHUR (Madras)
Kuniyamuthur Murugapiran Bank (H.O.)
Kuniyamuthur Sri Natraja Bank (H.O.)

KUNNAMKULAM (Cochin State)
Chaldean Syrian Bank
Cochin Nayar Bank
Mar Thoma Syrian Bank

KUPWAD (Bombay)
Goodwill Bank (H.O.)

KURALI (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

KURDUWADI (Bombay)
Miraj State Bank
Sholapur Dist. Central Coop. Bank

KURAVILANGAD (Travancore State)
Bank of Meenachil

KURIGRAM (Bengal)
Dass Bank
Hazradi Bank
Kurigram Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Manindra Banking Corporation

KURKEND (Behar)
Darjeeling Bank

KURNOOL (Madras)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Kurnool Dist. Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

KURRI SADHAULI (U.P.)
Rampal Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

KURSEONG (Bengal)
Goenka Commercial Bank
Sree Bank
Union Mercantile Bank

KURUNDWAD (State) (Bombay)
Ganesh Bank of of Kurundwad (H.O.)

KURUPPAMTHARA (Travancore State)
Catholic Bank of India

KUSHTIA (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Bharati Central Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Federation Bank of India
Hazradi Bank
Kushtia Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Nath Bank

KUTHIATHODE (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

KUTHUPARAMBA (Madras)
Tellicherry Bank

KUTI (Bengal)
Tripura Modern Bank

KUTTALAM (Madras)
City Forward Bank
Mayavaram Permanent Fund

L

LADNUN (Jadhpur State)
Pareek Commercial Bank

LAHAR (Gwalior State)
Bhind Central Coop. Bank

LAHERIASARAI (Behar)
Calcutta City Bank
Dass Bank
Laheriasarai Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

LAHIRIMOHANPUR (Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank

LAHORE (Punjab)
Akal Bank (Hospital Road) (H.O.)
Allahabad Bank (City)
" " (Mall)
Allied Exchange Bank
Australisia Bank (Mall) (H.O.)
Bank of Punjab (Mall) (H.O.)
Bari Doab Bank (H.O.)
Bharat Bank (Anarkali)
" " (Bank Square)
" " (Cantt.)
" " (Mall)
" " (Shahalmi Gate)
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
" " " (City)
Central Exchange Bank (Anarkali) (H.O.)
" " " (Brandreth Rd.)
City Bank of Lahore (Anarkali (H.O.)
Commercial Bank of India (Anarkali) (H.O.)
" " " (Bazar Hatta)
" " " (Gowalmandi)
Federal Bank of India (Pb.) (H.O.)
" " " (Model Town)
First National Bank (H.O.)
Frontier Bank
Grindlay & Co. (Cantt)
" " (City)
" " (Model Town)
Habib Bank (Circular Road)
Himpur Bank (H.O.)
Hind Bank (Anarkali)

Lahore Contd.

Hindustan Commercial Bank (Anarkali)
" " (Brandreth Road)
" " (Rangmahal)
Imperial Bank of India
Lahore Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
Lloyds Bank
Mandi Bank (H.O.)
Narang Bank of India (Montgomery Rd) (H.O.
" " " (Mall)
National Bank of India
National Bank of Lahore (Mall) (H.O.)
" " " (Abbot Road)
" " " (Akhan Mandi)
" " " (Brandreth Rd.)
" " " (Shahalmi Gate)
National City Bank of Lahore
National Mercantile Bank
National Savings Bank
New Bank of India (Mall) (H.O.)
New Bank of India (Bazar Hatta)
" " " (Brandreth Road)
" " " (Cantt)
" " " (Chamberlain Rd.)
" " " (Shahalmi)
New City Bank (H.O.)
New Hindustan Bank (H.O.)
Oriental Bank of Commerce (H.O.)
" " " (Anarkali)
Prabhat Bank (Anarkali) (H.O.)
" " (Ichhra)
Pratap Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab & Sind Bank
" " " (City)
Punjab Central Bank (Anarkali)
Punjab Commerce Bank
Punjab Cooperative Bank
" " " (Bazar Hatta)
" " " (City)
Punjab National Bank (Mall) (H.O.)
" " " (Anarkali)
" " " (Badamibagh)
" " " (Baghbanpura)
" " " (Brandreth Road)
" " " (Cantt)
" " " (Lahori Mandi)
" " " (Lange Mandi)
" " " (Mcleod Rd.)
" " " (Model Town)
" " " (Nila Gumbad)
" " " (Shahalmi Gate)
Punjab Provincial Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Rashtriya Bank
Reserve Bank of India
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.
Sonar Bangla Bank (Anarkali)
" " " (Brandreth Road)
Traders Bank (Anarkali)(H.O.)
" " (Krishnanagar)
" " (Gowolmandi)
" " (Mall)
United Commercial Bank
United Sind-Punjab Bank
U.P. Union Bank

LAKHIMPUR KHERI (U.P.)

Agarwal Bank
Bharat Bank
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
U.P. Union Bank

LAKHISARAI (Behar)

Bharat Bank
Central Mercantile Bank
Imperial Bank of India

LAKHMIKANTAPUR (Bengal)

Rajasthan Bank

LAKSAM (Assam)

Laksam Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

LAKSHMIPUR (Bengal)

Lakshmipur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

LAKSHMESHWAR (Bombay)

Miraj State Bank

LALAMUSA (Punjab)

Central Bank of India
National Mercantile Bank
Punjab National Bank
R.B. Kidar Nath & Son (Bankers)

LALGUDI (Madras)

Kulitalai Bank
Tamil Nad Central Bank

LALITPUR (C.P.)

Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank

LALMANIRHAT (Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank
National Mercantile Bank

LAMA BAZAR (Assam)
Sound Bank of India

LARKANA (Sind)
Imperial Bank of India
Larkana Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sind Provincial Coop. Bank
Zamindar Coop. Bank (H.O.)

LASALGAON (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Lasalgaon Merchants' Coop. Bank (H.O.)

LATGANJ (Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank

LATUR (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India
Hyderabad State Bank

LEHRAGAGA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

LEIAH (N.W.F P.)
Bharat Mahalakshmi Bank
Punjab National Bank

LHAKSAR (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

LIMBDI (State, Kathiawar)
Limbdi Bank (H.O.)

LOHAJANG (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Traders Bank
Bengal Union Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Hazradi Bank
Oriental Exchange Bank

LOHARDAGA (Behar)
New National Bank

LOHARU (Punjab)
Bank of Bikaner

LONAND (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
New Citizen Bank of India

LONAVLA (Bombay)
Bharat Industrial Bank

LUCKNOW (U.P.)
Agarwal Bank (H.O.)
Allahabad Bank (Aminabad Park)
" " (City)
" " (Hazrat Ganj)
Aryan Bank
Bharat Bank (Aminabad Park)
" " (City)
" " (Chowk)
Calcutta National Bank (Aminabad Park)
" " " (Hazratganj)
Central Bank of India (Aminabad)
" " " (Chowk)
" " " (Hazratganj)
Central Calcutta Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation
Discount Bank of India
District Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Economic Bank
Gadodia Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank (Aminabad)
" " " (Chowk)
" " " (Hazratganj)
Imperial Bank of India
Jwala Bank (Aminabad)
" " (Chowk)
Mahaluxmi Bank
Nath Bank
New Bank of India
Noakhali Union Bank
Punjab National Bank (Aminabad)
" " " (Hazratganj)
Sonar Bangla Bank
Trading & Bkg. House (H.O.)
Tripura Popular Bank
" " " (Lalbagh)
United Commercial Bank
U. P. Provincial Coop. Bank (H.O.)
U. P. Union Bank (Aminabad)
" " " (Victoria Street)

LUDHIANA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India

First National Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
,, ,, ,, (City)
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
Ludhiana Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Bank of Lahore
National Mercantile Bank
National Savings Bank
New Bank of India
New Hindustan Bank
Pacific Bank
Punjab & Sind Bank
Punjab National Bank
Sahukara Bank (H.O.)
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.
Sonar Bangla Bank
Traders Bank
U. P. Union Bank

LUMDING (Assam)
Bank of the East (1927)

LUNAWADA (Bombay)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.

LYALLPUR (Punjab)
Allahabad Bank
Bank of Bikanar
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Colony Bank (H.O.)
Federal Bank of India (Pb.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Commercial Bank
Lyallpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Mercantile Bank
National Savings Bank
New Hindustan Bank
Punjab & Sind Bank
Punjab Commerce Bank
Punjab National Bank
Sahukara Bank
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank
United Commercial Bank

M

MACHHIAN (Punjab)
Machhian Coop. Credit Union (H.O.)

MADANAPALLE (Madras)
Bank of Mysore
Madanapalle Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Rayalaseema Bank

MADARGANJ (Bengal)
Madarganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MADARIPUR (Bengal)
Continental Bank of Asia
East India Commercial Bank
Madaripur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Pioneer Commercial Bank
United Banking Corporation

MADHABOI (Bengal)
Indian National Bank

MADHEPURA (Behar)
Bengal Union Bank
Girish Bank
Madhepura Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MADHUBANI (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Central Bank of India
Dass Bank
Rohika Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MADHUPUR (Behar)
Hazradi Bank
National Economic Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Sree Bank

MADOSA (Bengal)
National Security Bank

MADRAS (Madras)
Agurchand Manmull Bank (H.O.)
Ananda Bank (Madras) (H.O.)
Andhra Bank
Bank of Bikaner
Bank of Hindustan (H.O.)

Madras Contd.

Bank of India (1st Line Beach)
Bank of Jaipur (Armenian Street)
Bank of Mysore
Bharat Bank (Armenian St.)
,, ,, (Mount Road)
,, ,, (Mylapur)
Bharatha Lakshmi Bank
Calcutta National Bank (China Bazar Rd.)
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate)
Central Bank of India (China Bazar Rd.)
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
Chettinad Mercantile Bank
Commercial Bank & Trust (H.O.)
Commercial Credit Bank (Mount Road) (H.O.)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
Dindigul Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank
Eastern Bank
Egmore Benefit Society (H.O.)
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
General Bank (H.O.)
Grindlay & Co.
Habib Bank (Lengha Chettu street)
Hanuman Bank
Imperial Bank of India (L.H.O.)
,, ,, Mount Road)
India Relief Bank (H.O.)
Indian Bank (North Beach Road) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Egmore)
,, ,, (Esplande)
,, ,, (Mount Road)
,, ,, (Mylapore)
,, ,, (Purasawalkum)
,, ,, (Theagarayanagar)
,, ,, (Triplicane)
Indian Overseas Bank (Esplande) (H.O.)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Indo Commercial Bank (Central Office)
,, ,, ,, (China Bazar Rd.)
,, ,, ,, (Mambalam)
,, ,, ,, (Mylapur)
,, ,, ,, (Periamet)
,, ,, ,, (Triplicane)
Indo Mercantile Bank
Jwala Bank (Mount Road)
Karnataka Bank
Kulitalai Thrivya Sahaya Nidhi
Kumbakonam Bank
Madras Agricultural Bank (H.O.)
Madras Agricultural Bank (H.O)
Madras & Southern Maharatta Rly. Employees Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Madras City Coop. House Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Madras Coop. Central Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Madras Dist Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Madras Provincial Coop. Bank (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, ,, (Egmore)
,, ,, ,, (Mylapore)
,, ,, ,, (Triplicane)
Madura Mercantile Bank (Sowcarpet)
Mahaluxmi Bank
Mercantile Bank of India
National Chit Fund (H.O)
Nedungadi Bank
New Era Banking Corporation (H.O.)
Noakhali Union Bank
Oriental Benefit & Deposit Socity (H.O.)
Palai Central Bank
Peerdhan Juharmall Bank
Premier Bank of India (China Bazar Rd.) (H.O.)
Pudupet Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank (Broadway)
,, ,, ,, (Sowcorpet)
Reserve Bank of India
Sagar Chand Sujanmull Bank (H.O.)
South India Bank [China Bazar]
South Indian Bank
Southern Indian Apex Bank
Sriman Madhwa Sidhanta Onnahini Nidhi [H.O.]
Thomcos Bank
Travancore Bank
Travancore Forward Bank [Big Street]
Triplicane Fund [Big Street] [H.O.]
United Commercial Bank
Velala Coop. Bank [H.O.]
Vysya Bank

MADURA (Madras)

Bank of Hindustan
Bank of Madura [H.O.]

Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Central Bank of India
Chettinand Mercantile Bank
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Hanuman Bank
Imperial Bank of India
,, ,, ,, [City]
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
Madura Dist. Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Madura Mercantile Bank (South Mast St. (H.O.)
Melarkode Bank
Nadar Bank
Nattukkotta Bank
Pathinen Gram Arya Vysya Bank
Premier Bank of India
R.V. Bank (H.O.)
Ramnad Dist. Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
South India Bank
South India Commercial Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund
Travancore Forward Bank
United Commercial Bank

MAGURA (Bengal)
India Security Bank
Magura Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MAHAD (Bombay)
Mahad Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India

MAHAMADABAD GUHNNA (U.P.)
Hallaur Banking Co.

MAHARAJGANJ (Behar)
Aryan Bank

MAHABUBNAGAR (Hyderabad State)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MAHESHWAR (Holkar State)
Indore Premier Coop. Bank
Maheshwar Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

MAHILPUR (Punjab)
Mahilpur Coop. Union (H.O.)

MAHISADAL (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank

MAHINDERGARH (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

MAHMUDABAD (U.P.)
U.P. Union Bank

MAHNAR (Behar)
Hindustan Commercial Bank

MAHOLIA (U.P)
Imperial Bank of India

MAHOLI (U.P.)
Coop. Development Union (H.O.)

MAHSON (U.P.)
U.P. Union Bank

MAIHAR (State) (C.I.)
Prabhat Bank

MAILSI (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India

MAINPURI (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Mainpuri Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MAJBAT (Bengal)
Hindusthan National Bank

MAKRANA (Jodhpur State)
Pareek Commercial Bank

MAL (Bengal)
Rajasthan Bank

MALAKWAL (Punjab)
Punjab National Bank

MALAPURAM (Madras)
Jaya Lakshmi Bank

MALAUT MANDI (Punjab)
Central Bank of India

MALDA (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Calcutta Commercial Bank
City Bank
City Commercial Bank
Jalpaiguri National Bank (H.O.)
Mahaluxmi Bank
Malda Central Coop. Bank (H.O)

MALEGAON (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
New Citizen Bank of India

MALERKOTLA (Punjab)
Punjab National Bank
Sahukara Bank

MALKAPUR (Behar)
C.P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Bank
Malkapur Central Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India

MALKAPUR (Kolhapur State)
Bank of Kolhapur

MALLESWARAM (Mysore State)
Malleswaram Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MALOUT (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

MALPE (Madras)
Canara Banking Corporation

MALWAN (Bombay)
Bank of Konkan (H.O.)
Belgaum Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Malwan Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MANAMADURA (Madras)
Manmadura Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

MANASAMUND (C.P.)
Raipur Coop. Central Bank

MANAVADAR (Bombay)
Associated Banking Corporation of India

MANAWAR (Gwalior State)
Sardarpur Central Coop. Bank

MANDAPETA (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India

MANDI (State, Punjab)
Punjab National Bank

MANDI AKODIA (Gwalior State)
Shajapur Central Coop. Bank

MANDI BAHAUDDIN (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Laxmi Commercial Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab National Bank

MANDI DABWALI (Punjab)
Bank of Bikaner
Central Bank of India
Punjab National Bank.

MANDI PHUL (Nabha State)
Imperial Bank of India

MANDLA (C.P.)
Bengal Commercial & Agricultural Bank
Dist. Coop Bank (H. O.)
Mandla Coop. Land Mortagage Bank (H.O.)

MANDSAUR (Gwalior State)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India

MANDVI (Surat, Bombay)
Surat Dist. Coop. Bank

MANDYA (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Hindu Bank Karur
Mandya Bank (H.O.)

MANGALAMAR (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Dacca Federal Bank

MANGALDAI (Assam)
Associated Bank of India
Bank of the East (1927)
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Gauhati Bank
Surma Valley Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

MANGALORE (Madras)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Attur & Jawahar Bank (H.O.)
" " ., (Pentlandpet
Bank of Hindustan
Bank of Mangalore (H.O.)
" " (Bunder)
Bank of Meenachil
Bharat Bank
" ,. Town
Canara Bank (H.O.)
" ., [Bunder]
" ., [City]
Canara Banking Corporation [Bunder]
" " " [Car St.]
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Catholic Bank [H.O.]
" " [Bunder]
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Jwala Bank [H.O.]
Karnataka Bank [H.O.]
Mangalore City Bank [H.O.]
Nagarkars Bank [Car Street] [H.O]
" " [Bunder]
Nedungadi Bank
Palai Central Bank
Pangal Nayak Bank
Pie Money Bank [H.O.]
South Canara Central Coop. Bank [H.O.]
Sowcar M. Venkatesh Pai [Bankers] (H.O.)
Sri Naryan Guru Bank (Pentlandpeth) (H.O.)
" " " " (Bunder)
Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank
Vijaya Bank (Kadri Rd.) (H.O.)
" " (City)

MANGALWEDHA (Sangali State)
Sangli Bank

MANIKGANJ (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank
Dacca Artisans Coop. Industrial Union
Dacca Federal Bank
Dass Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Manikganj Central Coop. Bank [H.O.]

MANIMALAI (Travancore State)
Catholic Bank of India
Malankara Bank

MANJERI (Madras)
Chalapuram Bank
Manjeri Coop. Urban Bank [H.O.]

MANJESHWAR (Madras)
Jayalakshmi Bank

MANKAPUR (U.P.)
U.P. Union Bank

MANMAD (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.

MANNACHALLUR (Madras)
Tamilnad Central Bank

MANNAPARAI (Madras)
Kulitalai Bank
Kumbakonam Bank

MANNARGUDI (Madras)
Hanuman Bank
Imperial Bank of India.
Kumbakonam Bank
Mannargudi Bank (H.O)
Mannargudi Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Merchants Bank
New Era Banking Corporation

MANSA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

MANSEHRA (Punjab)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

MANU (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura

MANWATH (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India

MARDAN (N.W.F.P.)
Bharat Bank

Central Bank of India
Frontier Bank
Hind Iran Bank
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
Mardan Central Coop, Bank (H.O.)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

MARDOWAL (Punjab)
Mardowal Coop. Credit Union (H.O.)

MARGAHERTA (Assam)
East India Commercial Bank

MARI INDUS (Punjab)
Chawla Bank

MARKAPUR (Madras)
Vysya Bank

MARTERU (Madras)
Coop. Central Bank, Ellore
Imperial Bank of India
Indo Commercial Bank

MARTHANDOM (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

MARUFGANJ (Behar)
Bank of Calcutta

MASAURHI (Behar)
Masaurhi Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MASULIPATAM (Madras)
Andhra Bank (H.O.)
Bharatha Lakshmi Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Krishna Coop. Central Bank [H.O.]
Sree Krishna Coop. Urban Bank [H.O.]

MASUR (Bombay)
Satara Swadeshi Commercial Bank

MATHAGIRI (Madras)
Mathagiri Urban Bank [H.O.]

MATHBARIA (Bengal)
Mathbaria Central Coop. Bank [H.O.]

MATHERAN (Bombay)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
[In Summer only]

MATHURAPUR (E.I. Rly.)
Bank of Kamrup

MATLAB (Bengal)
Matlab Central Coop. Bank [H.O.]

MATTELLI (Bengal)
Pacific Bank

MAUGANJ (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

MAULVI BAZAR (Assam)
Maulvi Bazar Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Surma Valley Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

MANNATH BHANJAN (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Calcutta Industrial Bank

MAUR (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

MAURANIPUR (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank

MAVELIKARA (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

MAWANA (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India

MAYAVARAM (Madras)
Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Hanuman Bank
Indo Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Kumbakonam Bank
Mayavaram Permanent Eund (H.O.)
Merchants Bank

MEDAK (Hyderabad State)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MEERUT (C.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank (Cantt)
" " (City)

Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank (City)
" " (Sadar Bazar)
Hira Bullian Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (City)
Indian Banking Co. (H.O.)
Prabhat Bank (City)
Punjab National Bank (Kaiserganj)
" " " (Sarafa Bazar)
U.P. Union Bank

MEHERPUR (Bengal)

Bank of Calcutta
Girish Bank
Economic Bank
Meherpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MEHGAON (Gwalior State)

Bhin Central Coop. Bank

MEHKAR (C.P. & Berar)

Mehkar Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Mehkar Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)

MEHMEDABAD (Bombay)

Shroff's Bank of India

MEHSANA (Baroda State)

Bank of Baroda
Mehsana Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MELATUR (Madras)

Malatur Coop. Agricultural Bank (H.O.)

MELUR (Madras)

Melur Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

MEMARI (Bengal)

Girish Bank
Union Bank of Bengal

MERCARA ((Madras)

Canara Banking Corporation
Coorg Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Vijaya Bank

MERTA CITY (Rajputana)

Central Bank of India

METTUPALAYAM (Madras)

Canara Banking Corporation
Mettupalayam Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Mettupalayam Lakshmi Vilas Nidhi (H.O.)

MHOW (C.I.)

Chujjoo Mull & Sons (Bankers) (H.O.)

MIAN CHANNU (Punjab)

Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
United Commercial Bank

MIANWALI (Punjab)

Bharat Bank
Chawla Bank
Frontier Bank
Imperial Bank
Mianwali Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

MIDNAPORE (Bengal)

Aryan Bank
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Bengal Bank
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
Darjeeling Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Hazradi Bank
Indian Peoples Bank
Kuver Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Nabadwip Bank
Northern Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Sakti Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

MIRAJ (State)

Goodwill Bank
Miraj State Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India
Ratnakar Bank (Shroff Bazar)

MIRAJPORE (U.P.)

Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MIRKADIM (Bengal)
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta City Bank
Central Bank of India
Comilla Industrial Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Dacca Union Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
East Bengal Bank
Hazradi Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
United Industrial Bank

MIRPUR (Jammu & Kashmir State)
Jammu & Kashmir Bank
National Bank of Lahore

MIRPURKHAS (Sind)
Bank of Bikaner
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Mirpurkhas Zamindari Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Pacific Bank
Sind Provincial Coop. Bank
United Sind-Punjab Bank

MIRZAPUR (U.P.)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Economic Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Jwala Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

MISROAD (Bhopal State)
Bank of Bhopal

MITHAPUR (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

MITRAGANJ (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

MODINAGAR (U.P.)
Punjab National Bank

MODNIMB (Bombay)
Miraj State Bank

MOGA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Moga Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
New Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

MOGHAL SARAI (U.P.)
Dass Bank

MOGRA (Bengal)
India Security Bank

MOHAL (Bombay)
Sholapur Dist. Central Coop. Bank

MOHANGANJ (Bengal)
Overland Bank

MOHANLALGANJ (U.P.)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MOHARPUR (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta

MOKAMEH (Behar)
Dass Bank

MOMAN BADODIA (Gwalior State)
Shajapur Central Coop. Bank

MONGHYR (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bank of Kamrup
Bharat Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Central Mercantile Bank
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Pacific Bank

MONTGOMERY (Punjab)
Bharat Bank (City)
" " (Mandi)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (City)
Montgomery Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank
" " (City)
United Commercial Bank

MODDBIDRI (Madras)
Bank of Mangalore

MOOLKY (Madras)
Canara Bank
Moolky Bank (H.O.)
Moolky Coop. Town Bank

MORADABAD (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
" " (City)
Bareilly Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Economic Bank
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (City)
Jwala Bank
Punjab National Bank

MORALGANJ (Bengal)
United Banking Corporation

MORAR (Gwalior State)
Gird Dist. Coop. Bank

MORENA (Gwalior State)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Morena Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MORSI (C.P. & Berar)
Morsi Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

MORVI
Morvi Mercantile Bank (H.O.)

MOTIHARI (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Dacca Federal Bank
Motihari Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Orient Bank of India

MUDDEBIHAL (Bombay)
Muddebihal Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Muddebihal Taluka Teachers Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)

MUDIGERE (Mysore State)
Jayalakshmi Bank

MUGBERIA (Bengal)
Mugberia Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MUKERIAN (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Mukerian Coop. Union (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

MUKKUDAL (Madras)
Mukkudal Bank (H.O.)

MUKTSAR (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

MULGUND (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

MULLAKKAL
Thomcos Bank

MULLANTHURUTHY (Cochin State)
Cochin Commercial Bank
Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank

MULLASSERY (Madras)
Malabar Bank

MULTAN (Punjab)
Bharat Bank (City)
Bharat Mahalakshmi Bank City (H.O.)
Central Bank of India (City)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (City)
Multan Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Bank of Lahore (City)
National Mercantile Bank
National Savings Bank (City)
New Bank of India
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab National Bank (Cantt)
" " " (Chowk Bazar)
" " " (City)
United Sind-Punjab Bank

MUNDAKAYAM (Travancore State)
Kottayam Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

MUNDARGI (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank
Mundargi Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

MUNGELI
Bilaspur Central Coop. Bank

MUNDKUR (Madras)
Udipi Bank

MUNNAR (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

MUNSHIGANJ (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank
Eastern Continental Bank
Hazradi Bank
Loyal Bank

MURIDKE (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

MURREE (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India
Lloyds Bank
Murree Central Coop. Bank
Punjab National Bank

MURSHDABAD (Bengal)
Rashtriya Bank

MURTIZAPUR (Berar)
New Citizen Bank of India

MUSIRI (Madras)
Kulitalai Bank
Kulitalai Thirvaya Sahaya Nidhi

MUSSOORIE (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jwala Bank
Mansa Ram & Sons (Bankers)
Punjab National Bank

MUTTRA (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Chujjoo Mull & Sons (Bankers)
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

MUTUPET (Madras)
Indian Overseas Bank
Sri Nadiambal Bank

MUVATTUPUZHA (Madras)
Josna Bank
Palai Central Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

MUZAFFARABAD (Kashmir)
Jammu & Kashmir Bank

MUZAFFARGARH (Punjab)
Bharat Mahalakshmi Bank
Muzaffargarh Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Savings Bank
Prabhat Bank

MUZAFFARNAGAR (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank (City)
,, ,, (New Mandi)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
,, ,, ,, (New Mandi)
Punjab National Bank

MUZAFFARPUR (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bengal Union Bank
Bharat Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
Comilla Union Bank
Dacca Federal Bank
Dass Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Muzaffarpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Nath Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Pacific Bank

MYMENSINGH (Bengal)
Allied Bank
Associated Bank of India

MONEY SAVED is MONEY EARNED

LET US HELP YOU TO SAVE

Interest on Saving Bank 3 p.c.
Interest on Current Account 1 p.c.

Interest on Fixed Deposit on Application

For Service, Security and Courtesy

BANK WITH

The Federal Bank of India

(Pb) LIMITED

Head Office: THE MALL, LAHORE

Branches:

Srinagar	Ferozepore	Rawalpindi
Jammu	Model Town (Lahore)	Lyallpur
Hoshiarpur	Amritsar	

Pratap Krishan, M.A., *Secretary.*

Vidya Sagar Takkiar, B.A., *Head Office Manager.*

H. C. Mathur, B.A. (Hons.), *Managing Director.*

Bank of Mymensingh-Gouripur
Bankers Union
Bengal Union Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
City Bank
Comilla Union Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
East Bengal Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Federation Bank of India
Girish Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Mymensingh Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Nabadwip Bank
Nath Bank
National Express Bank
New Standard Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Overland Bank
Prabartak Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

MYSORE (State)
Bank of Mysore (City)
" " (Murked)
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Hindu Bank Karur
Indian Bank
Mysore City Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Mysore Dist. Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Vysya Bank

N

NABADWIP (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Bengal Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
City Commercial Bank
Hazradi Bank
Indian National Bank
Mahalaxmi Bank
National Mercantile Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

NABHA (State)
Imperial Bank of India

NABINAGAR (Bengal)
Central Pioneer Bank
Nabinagar Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NADAPURAM (Madras)
Tellicherry Bank

NADIAD (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
Imperial Bank of India
International Bank of India
Kaira Dist. Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Shroff's Bank of India

NAGAL NAGAR (Madras)
Hindu Bank Karur

NAGAMANGALA (Mysore State)
Nagamangala Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NAGAR (Mysore State)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank

NAGAUR (Rajputana)
Jodhpur Commercial Bank
Pareek Commercial Bank

NAGERCOIL (Travancore)
Bank of Meenachil
Indian Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
Palai Central Bank
Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
South Indian Bank
Thomcos Bank
Travancore Forward Bank
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

NAGINA (U.P.)
Bareilly Bank
Bharat Bank
Dist. Coop. Bank, Bijnor.

NAGPUR (C.P.)
Allahabad Bank
" " (City)
Aryan Bank
Bank of India (Kingsway)
" (Itwari Bazar)
Bank of Maharashtra (Sitabuldhi)
Bank of Nagpur (Itwari Bazar)
" " (Sadar)
" " (Sitabuldhi)
Bharat Bank (Itwari Bazar)
" " (Kingsway)
Bharati Central Bank (Itwari Bazar)
" " " (Kingsway)
Calcutta City Bank
Calcutta Industrial Bank
" " " (City)
Calcutta National Bank
" " " (City)
Central Bank of India (Itwari Bazar)
Central Provinces & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank (City) (H.O.)
" " " (Sitabuldhi)
Darjeeling Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Exchange Bank of India & Africa (Civil Lines)
" " " (Itwari Bazar)
Imperial Bank of India
International Bank of India
Jwala Bank (Itwari Bazar)
" " (Kingsway)
Laxmi Bank (Itwari Bazar)
" " (Sitabuldhi)
Nagpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Nabadwip Bank
National Express Bank
New Citizen Bank of India (Itwari Bazar)
" " " (Sitabuldhi)
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Punjab National Bank (Itwari Bazar)
" " " (Kingsway)
Safe Bank (City) (H.O.)
Sonar Bangla Bank (Itwari Bazar)
" " " (Kingsway)
United Commercial Bank

NAGROTA BAGWAN (Punjab)
Himalya Bank

NAHAN (Sirmur State)
Bank of Sirmur (H.O.)

NAHARKATIA (Assam)
East India Commercial Bank

NAIHATI (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Central Calcutta Bank
National Express Bank

NAINITAL (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Durga Sah Mohan Lal Sah Bankers
Imperial Bank of India
Naini Tal Bank (H.O.)

NAJIBABAD (U.P.)
Bareilly Bank
Bharat Bank
Dist. Coop. Bank, Bijnor

NAKODAR (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

NALBARI (Assam)
Bank of East (1927)
East India Commercial Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hindusthan National Bank
Nalbari Central Coop. Bkg. Union (H.O.)

NALCHITI (Bengal)
Dass Bank

NALGONDA (Hyderabad State)
Nalgonda Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NALHATI (Bengal)
Nalhati Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NALKHEDA (Gwalior State)
Susner Pargana Coop. Bank

NAMAKKAL (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India
Karur Vysya Bank
Namakkal Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Salem Bank

NANAUN (Punjab)
Nanaun Coop. Union (H.O.)

NANDED (Hyderabad State)
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Hyderabad State Bank
Imperial Bank of India

NANDGAD (Bombay)
Bank of Citizens
Belgaum Bank

NANDGAON (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

NANDINA (Bengal)
Overland Bank

NANDURA (Berar)
Imperial Bank of India

NANDURBAR (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
International Bank of India
New Citizen Bank of India

NANDYAL (Madras)
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

NANJANGUD (Mysore State)
Nanjangud Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)

NANKANA SAHIB (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Nankana Sahib Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

NANNILAM (Madras)
City Forward Bank
Hanuman Bank
Kumbakonam Bank

NANPARA (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank

NAOGAON (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Dass Bank
Indian National Bank
Naogaon Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NAOPARA (Bengal)
Sonar Bangla Bank
United Banking Corporation

NARAIL (Bengal)
Narail Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NARAINGARH (Punjab)
Ambala Central Coop. Bank

NARANG (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Punjab National Bank

NARASARAOPET (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Indian Bank

NARAYANGANJ (Bengal)
Associated Bank of India
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Central Bank
Bengal Traders Bank
Bengal Union Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta City Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
City Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Industrial Bank
Comilla Union Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Dacca Federal Bank
Dacca Union Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
East Bengal Bank (H.O.)
East Bengal Commercial Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Eastern Union Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hind Bank
Hindusthan Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian National Bank
Indian Peoples Bank

Loyal Bank
Manindra Banking Cordoration
Narayanganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Nath Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Overland Bank
Pacific Bank
Pioneer Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Sound Bank of India
Sterling Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank
United Industrial Bank

NAREGAL (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

NARELA (Delhi)
Bharat Bank

NARGUND (Bombay)
Belgaum Bank
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

NARKATIAGANJ (Bengal)
Tripura Popular Bank

NARNUL (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

NAROWAL (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Narowal Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

NARSAPUR (Madras)
Bharatha Lakshmi Bank
Imperial Bank of India

NARSINGADI (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Central Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Continental Bank of India
Hazradi Bank
Loyal Bank

NARSINGHPUR (C.P.)
Central Province & Bank Provincial Coop. Bank
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)

NARWANA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

NASIK (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. (City)
,, ,, ,, (Nasik Road)
Govt. Servants Coop Credit Urban Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Nasik Dist. Coop.Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Nasik Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India (City)
,, ,, ,, (Nasik Road)
United Western Bank

NASIRABAD (Rajputana)
Deendayal Kishan Lal (Bankers) (H.O.)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank
Nasirabad Coop. Bkg. Union (H.O.)
Nasirabad Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NATEPUTE (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

NATHDWARA (Rajputana)
Bharat Bank

NATHNAGAR (Behar)
Calcutta City Bank

NATORE (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Bengal Union Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank

NAUGACHIA (Behar)
Central Bank of India

NAUGADH (U.P.)
Hallaur Banking Co.

NAUTANWAN (U.P.)
Hallaur Banking Co.

NAVALGUND (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

NAVSARI (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
International Bank of India
Navsari Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Navsari Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NAWABGANJ (Bengal)
Indian National Bank
Nawabganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NAWABGANJ (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India
Narang Bank of India
U.P. Union Bank

NAWABSHAH (Sind)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Nawabshah Zamindari Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sind Provincial Coop. Bank
United Sind-Punjab Bank

NAWADAH (Behar)
Aryan Bank
Nawadah Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NAWAGARH (Rajputana)
Economic Bank

NAWALGARH (Rajputana)
Bank of Jaipur
Hindusthan Mercantile Bank

NAWANSHAHR (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India
Nawanshahr Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank
Sahukara Bank

NAWGAWAN SADAT (U.P.)
U.P. Union Bank

NAZAIRA (Assam)
Surma Valley Bank

NADUMANGAD (Travancore State)
Central Banking Corporation of Travancore
Travancore Forward Bank
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

NEDUMGANDA (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

NEEMUCH (Gwalior State)
Bank of Rajasthan
Bharat Bank
Neemuch Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NEGAPATAM (Madras)
Hanuman Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Kumbakonam Bank
Negapatam Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Negapatam Permanent Fund (H.O.)
New Era Banking Corporation
Tanjore Bank

NELLORE (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Nellore Permanent Fund (H.O.)
Premier Bank of India

NEMMARA (Cochin State)
Melarkode Bank

NEPALGUNJ (U.P.)
Nepal Bank

NETAIGANJ (Bengal)
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
East Bengal Bank

NETRAKONA (Bengal)
Bank of Mymensingh-Gouripur
India Standard Bank
Netrakona Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

NEW DELHI (Delhi)
Allahabad Bank (Queensway)
Bengal Central Bank
Bharat Bank
Bharati Central Bank (Queensway)
Grindlay & Co.
Hindustan Commercial Bank (Barakhamba Rd.)
Imperial Bank of India (Parliamentary Street)
Lloyds Bank
Nath Bank

National Savings Bank (Barakhamba Road)
New Bank of India
New Citizen Bank of India (Paharganj)
Oriental Bank of Commerce
Palai Central Bank
Pratap Bank
Pioneer Bank (Parliamentary Street)
Pioneer Commercial Bank (Gole Market)
Punjab National Bank
" " " (Paharganj)
Simla Banking & Industrial Co. (Queensway)
Sree Bank
Traders Bank
United Commercial Bank

NEWAI (Jaipur State)
Bank of Jaipur

NEYYATHINKARA (Travancore State)
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

NEYYOOR (Travancore State)
Neyyoor Christians Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

NIDADAVOL (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India

NIDAMANGALAM (Madras)
Mannargudi Bank
Merchants' Bank

NILESHWAR (Madras)
Pangal Nayak Bank

NIHTAUR (U.P.)
Bharat Bank

NILPHAMARI (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Central Calcutta Bank
National Express Bank
Nilphamari Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NIMAPARA (Orissa)
Nilphamari Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NIMTA (Bengal)
Nimta Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NIPANI (Bombay)
Bank of Citizens
Belgaum Bank
Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Shree Ram Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

NIRA (Bombay)
Poona Central Coop. Bank

NIRMALI (Behar)
Imperial Bank of India

NIZAMABAD (Hyderabad State)
Hyderabad State Bank
Imperial Bank of India

NIZAMABAD (Punjab)
National Mercantile Bank

NOAKHALI (Bengal)
Eastern Traders Bank
Nath Bank
Noakhali Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Noakhali Loan Office (H.O.)
Noakhali Union Bank

NOKHA (Bikaner State)
Pareek Commercial Bank

NORTH LAKHIMPUR (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura
North Lakhimpur Central Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)
North Lakhimpur Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Tripura Modern Bank

NOWADABOGA (Bengal)
Nowadaboga Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

NOWGONG (Assam)
Bank of Assam
Bengal Union Bank
Comilla Union Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Gauhati Bank
Indian National Bank
Nabadwip Bank
Nath Bank
National Chambers Bank
National Express Bank
Nowgong Central Coop. Bkg. Union (H.O.)

Nowgong Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Pioneer Bank
Shilleng Banking Corporation

NOWSHERA (N.W.F.P.)
Eastern Centinental Bank
Frontier Bank
Hind Iran Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

NUH (Punjab)
Gurgaon Central Coop. Bank

NURPUR-BEDI (Punjab)
Hoshiarpur Central Coop. Bank

NUTANGANJ (Bengal)
Union Bank of Bengal

NUZVID (Madras)
Bharatha Lakshmi Bank

O

OBEIDULLAHGANJ (Bhopal State)
Bank of Bhopal

ODDANCHATRAM
Kannivadi Bank

ODGOLE (Madras)
Andhra Bank

OGALEWADI (Aundh State)
Bank of Aundh

OHIDIGERE (Mysore State)
Jayaluxmi Bank

OKARA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
National Savings Bank
Punjab National Bank
United Commercial Bank

OKHA-PORT (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

OLLUR (Cochin State)
Ollur Bank (H.O.)

ONDIPUTHUR (Madras)
Ondiputhur Sri Emperuman K. Bank (H.O.)
Ondiputhur Sri Venkatesa Sahaya Bank (H.O.)

ONGOLE (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Ongole Coop. Bank

OORGAUM (Mysore Stete)
Bank of Mysore

OOTACAMUND (Madras)
Coimbatore Nilgiri Coop. Central Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Nedungadi Bank
Nilgiri Gowder Bank
Ootacamund Sree Krishna Vilasa Nidhi (H.O.)

ORAI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Jalaun Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

ORATHANAD (Madras)
Tanjore Bank

OSMANABAD (Hyderabad State)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

OTTAPALAM (Madras)
Cochin Union Bank
Malayalee Bank
Nayar Modern Bank
Nedungadi Bank

OZAR (Bombay)
Bharat Industrial Bank

P

PABNA (Bengal)
Bengal Central Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Central Calcutta Bank
Comilla Union Bank
Hazradi Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Northern Bank
" " (Satbaria)
Pabna Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Pabna Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Tarash Bank (H.O.)

PACHHAR (Gwalior State)
Imperial Bank of India

PACHORA (Bombay)
Bank of Baroda
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India

PADRAUNA (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank

PADUBIDRI (Madras)
Bank of Mangalore
Udipi Bank

PAHALGAM (Kashmir)
Jammu & Kashmir Bank (Seasonal)

PAHARAPUR (U.P.)
U. P. Union Bank

PAHARTALI (Assam)
Sound Bank of India

PAJJODEOTTA (Punjab)
Pajjodeotta Coop. Union Bank (H.O.)

PAKPATTAN (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Pakpattan Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

PAKUR (Behar)
Bank of Calcutta

PALACOLE ((Madras)
Andhra Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank

P. ALAGAPURI (Madras)
Chettinad Mercantile Bank

PALLAI (Travancore State)
Bank of Meenachil
Meenachil Coop. Taluk Bank (H.O.)
Palai Central Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank
West End Bank (H.O.)

PALAMNER (Madras)
Palamner Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)

PALAMPUR ((Punjab)
Himalya Bank
Punjab National Bank

PALAN COTTAH (Madras)
India Relief Bank

PALANPUR (Bombay)
Bank of India

PALASBARI (Assam)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

PALGHAR (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Bank
National Security Bank

PALGHAT (Madras)
Chaldean Syrian Bank
Chowghat Christian Bank
Cochin Commercial Bank
Dhanalakshmi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank
Kavalappara Bank (H.O.)
Kerala Investment Bank (H.O.)
Malayalee Bank (H.O.)
Mathilakam Bank (H.O.)
Melarkode Bank (Racket Road) (H.O.)
" " (Kalpathi)

Nedungadi Bank
Nurani Union Bank (H.O.)
Palghat Town Bank (H.O.)
South Indian Bank
Southern India & Apex Bank
Thoyakkavu Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank
Valapad Bank

PALI (Marwar)
Bharat Bank
Jodhpur Commercial Bank

PALITANA (State)
Palitana Darbar Bank (H.O.)

PALLIKONDA (Madras)
Pallikonda Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

PALNI (Madras)
Dindigul Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank
Lakshmi Vilas Bank

PALONG (Bengal)
Chandpur Model Bank

PALWAL (Punjab)
Palwal Coop. Union Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank
United Commercial Bank

PAMIDI (Madras)
Commercial Bank & Trust
Rayalaseema Bank

PANCHKURA (Beugal)
Bank of Calcutta

PANCHTHUPI (Bengal)
Rashtriya Bank

PANDHARPUR (Bombay)
Miraj State Bank
New Citizen Bank of India
Pandarpur Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sholapur Dist. Central Coop. Bank

PANGSA (Assam)
Bank of Kamrup

PANIHATI (Bengal)
Hindusthan Industrial Bank

PANIPAT (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Pratap Bank
Punjab National Bank

PANJAWAR (Punjab)
Panjawar Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

PANRUTTI (Madras)
Dindigpl Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank
Lakshmi Vilas Bank

PANVEL (Bombay)
Bank of Konkan
Banthia Bank (H.O.)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

PAONTA (Sirmur State)
Bank of Sirmur

PAPANASAM (Madras)
Hanuman Bank
Tanjore Bank
Tirukkattupalli Bank

PAPROLA (Punjab)
Himalya Bank

PARACODE (Travancore)
Paracode Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

PARAMAKUDI (Madras)
Indo Commercial Bank
R.V. Bank
Trichinopoly Bank

PARAPPANGADI (Madras)
Parappangadi Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

PARBHANI (Hyderabad State)
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Hyderabad State Bank
Imperial Bank of India

PARDI (Bombay)
Sardar Bhiladwal Pardi Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PARLAKIMEDI (Orissa)
Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

PARLI (Madras)
Parli Bank (H.O.)

PAROLA (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

PARTABGARH (U.P.)
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India

PARUR (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

PARVTIPURAM (Madras)
Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Indo Commercial Bank

PASRUR (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India
New Bank of India
Pasrur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PASSIBET (Punjab)
Passibet Coop. Credit Union (H.O.)

PATAN (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda
National Savings Bank
Patan Gajan Pedhi (H.O.)

PATGRAM (Bengal)
Peoples National Bank

PATHANKOT (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
New Hindustan Bank
Pathankot Coop. Credit Union (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

PATHARDI (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

PATHERGATI (Nizam State)
G. Raghunath Mull Banker

PATIALA (State)
Patiala State Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank

PATKELGHATA (Bengal)
Loyal Bank

PATNA (Bengal)
Allahabad Bank (City)
Bank of Behar (H.O.)
" " (City)
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Behar Provincial Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Bengal Central Bank
Bengal Union Bank
Bharat Bank (P.O. Bankipore)
" " (City)
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta City Bank
" " " (City)
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
" " " (City)
Central Calcutta Bank
Chotanagpur Banking Association
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
" " " (City)
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank (City)
" " (Kadamkuan)
East Bengal Bank (City)
Eastern Continental Bank
Eastern Traders Bank (City)
" " " (Station Road)
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Inland Bank (H.O.)
" " (City)
" " (Muradpore)
Jwala Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Nath Bank
" " (City)
New National Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Orient Bank of India (H.O.)
" " " (Bankipore)
Pacific Bank
" " (City)
Peoples Credit Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Punjab National Bank (Bankipore)
" " " (City)
Sonar Bangla Bank
Southern Bank
Tripura Popular Bank
U.P. Union Bank

PATTAM (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

PATTAMBI (Madras)
Chaldean Syrian Bank

PATTI-MANDI Punjab)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Punjab National Bank

PATTIKONDA (Madras)
Rayalaseema Bank

PATTOKI (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

PATTUKOTTAI (Madras)
Hanuman Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Pattukottai Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Sri Nadiambal Bank

PATUAKHALI (Bengal)
Patuakhali Bank (H.O.)
Patuakhali Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Union Credit Bank

PAYYANUR (Madras)
Canara Bank
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Southern India Apex Bank

PAZHANJI (Cochin State)
Mar Thomas Syrian Bank

PEDONG (Benal)
Pedong Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PEELAMEDU (Madras)
Peelamedu Karivaratharaja Devalaya Paripalana Nidhi (H.O.)

PEERMADE (Travancore State)
Kottayam Bank
Palai Central Bank

PEN (Bombay)
New Citizen Bank of India
Pen Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

PENDRA ROAD (C.P.)
Bilaspur Central Coop. Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

PENUKONDA (Madras)
Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)

PERAMBOOR
Bharat Bank

PERI KIDU (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India

PERINGOTTUKARA (Cochin State)
Malabar Bank
Vyavasaya Bank (H.O.)

PERINTALMANNA (Madras)
Chalapuram Bank
Chaldean Syrian Bank
Malayalee Bank

PERIYAKULAM (Madras)
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank
Periyakulam Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Swarnavalli Bank (H.O.)

PERIYANAICKENPALAYAM (Madras)
Periyanaickenpalayam Sri Radha Krisna Vilasa Nidhi (H.O.)

PERIYA NEGAMAM Madras)
Periya Negamam Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Dravya Nidhi (H.O.)

PERIYAPATNA (Mysore State)
P. V. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PERUMBAVUR (Travancore State)
Perumbavur Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank

PERUYEMBA (Madras)
Kerala Investment Bank

PESHAWAR (N.W.F.P.)
Afghan National Bank
Bharat Bank (Cantt.)
" " (City)
Frontier Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Grindlay & Co. (Cantt.)
" " (City)

Hind Iran. Bank (Cantt.)
" " " (City)
Lakshmi Commercial Bank (Cantt.)
" " " (City)
Lloyds Bank (Cantt.)
" " (City)
National Mercantile Bank
Oriental Bank of Commerce
Punjab & Kashmir Bank (Cantt.)
" " " (City)
Punjab Coop. Bank
Punjab National Bank (Cantt.)
" " " (City)
Sarhad Bank (H.O.)
Traders Bank

PETH VADAGAOM (Kolhapur State)
Bank of Kolhapur

PETLAD (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda
Petlad Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PETLAWAD (Holkar State)
Petlawad Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

PHAGWARA (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India

PHALTAN (State) (Bombay)
Sri Lakshmi Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PHILLAUR (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
First National Bank
Punjab National Bank

PHUL BARI (Bengal)
Peoples National Bank

PHULLERWAN (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India

PICHHUR (Gwalior State)
Shivpuri Dist. Coop. Bank

PILANI (Rajputana)
United Commercial Bank

PILIBHIT (U.P.)
Bareilly Corporation Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

PILKHUWA (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Gadodia Bank
Sahukara Bank

PIND DADAN KHAN (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Pind Dadan Khan Central Coop. Bank (H.O)

PINDI BHATIAN (Punjab)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

PINDI GHEB (Punjab)
Lion Bank
Oriental Bank

PINGNA (Bengal)
Pingna Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PIPARIA (C.P.)
Allahabad Bank
C. P. & Barar Provincial Coop. Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Sohagpur Tehsil Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

PIROJPUR (Bengal)
Chandpur Model Bank
Pirojpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PIRMAHAL (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

PITHAPURAM (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Pithapuram Coop. Bank (H.O.)

POLLACHI (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Cochin Nayar Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Pollachi Town Bank (H.O.)
South Indian Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund

PONANI (Madras)
Chalapuram Bank
Cochin Union Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank

PONDICHERRY (Madras)
Bank of Indo China

PONKUNNAM (Travancore State)
Palai Central Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

PONUR (Madras)
Indian Bank

POONA (Bombay)
Bank of India (Budhwar Peth)
,, ,, ,, (Elphinston Circle)
Bank of Maharashtra (Lakshmi Road) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Deccan Gymkhana)
Bharat Bank
Bharat Industrial Bank (Shukurwar Peth) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Cantt)
Cosmos Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. (Budhwar Peth)
,, ,, ,, (Camp)
,, ,, ,, (Raviwar Peth)
Discount Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
,, ,, ,, (City)
Jwala Bank (East Street)
Muslim National Coop. Bank (H.O.)
National Savings Bank
New Citizen Bank of India (City)
No. 1 Military Accounts Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Poona Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, ,, (Deccan Gymkhana)
,, ,, ,, ,, (S.P. College)
Poona City Municipal Servants Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Poona Merchants Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Poona Postal Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Presidency Industrial Bank (Budhwar Peth) (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank
United Western Bank

PORAYAR (Madras)
Hanuman Bank

PORBANDAR (State)
Imperial Bank of India
Porbandar State Bank (H.O.)

PORT OKHA (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

POSI (Punjab)
Posi Coop. Banking Union

PRODDATUR (Madras)
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Imperial Bank of India

PUDUKAD (Cochin State)
Cochin Nayar Bank

PUDUKKOTTAH (State)
Bharat Bank
Chetinad Mercantile Bank
Dindigul Sri K. Bank
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Madura Mercantile Bank
New Era Banking Corporation
Peerdhan Juharmall Bank
Pudukkottah Town Bank (H.O.)
United Commercial Bank

PUKHRAYAN (U.P.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank

PULGAON (U.P.)
Bank of Nagpur
Laxmi Bank

PUNALUR (Travancore State)
Punalur Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank

PUNDHUMA (C.P.)
C.P. & Berar Provincial Coop. Bank

PUNGANUR (Madras)
Punganur Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)

PURAN BAZAR (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank
Bharati Central Bank

Chandpur Model Bank
Comilla Banking Corporation
Comilla Union Bank
Dass Bank
East Bengal Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Loyal Bank
Noakhali Union Bank

PURI (Orissa)
Allied Exchange Bank
Bank of Calcutta
Darjeeling Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Hazradi Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank
Puri Bank
Puri Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Puri Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PURLI (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India

PURNEA (Behar)
Bengal Union Bank
City Commercial Bank
,, ,, ,, (Cantt)
Eastern Continental Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Girish Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Noakhali Union Bank
Purnea Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PURULIA (Behar)
Bengal Central Bank
Central Bank of India
Chotanagpur Banking Association
City Commercial Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Economic Bank
Hazradi Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
New National Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank

PURWA (U.P.)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PUSAD (Behar)
Laxmi Bank
Pusad Central Bank (H.O.)

PUSHPARAJGARH (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

PUTHIA (Bengal)
Puthia Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

PUTHUPALLY (Travancore State)
Bank of Deccan

PUTTUR (Madras)
Canara Bank
Jayalaxmi Bank
Kanara Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Karnataka Bank
Vijaya Bank

Q

QILA SHEIKHUPURA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

QUETTA (Baluchistan)
Bharat Bank
Grindlay & Co.
Imperial Bank of India
New Bank of India
Punjab National Bank (Bruce)
,, ,, ,, (Kandhari Bazar)
United Commercial Bank

QUILANDY (Madras)
Kothamangalam Namboodiri Bank (H.O.)

QUILON (Travancore State)
Bank of Meenachil
Canara Bank
Central Bank of India
Central Banking Corporation of Travancore
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Relief Bank

Indo Mercantile Bank
Josna Bank
Palai Central Bank
Qulion Coop. Taluk Bank (H.O.)
South India Bank
Travancore Forward Bank
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

R

RABKAVI (Sangli State)
Maharashtra Apex Bank
Sangli Bank

RADHANPUR (State)
Vadhiar Bank (H.O.)

RAE BARELI (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Central Calcutta Bank
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RAGHUNATHGANJ (Bengal)
Dhakuria Banking Corporation

RAGHUNATHPUR (Behar)
Peoples Credit Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

RAGHURAJNAGAR (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

RAHA (Assam)
National Central Bank

RAHIM YAR KHAN (Bhawalpur State)
Imperial Bank of India

RAHORI (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

RAICHUR (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hyderabad State Bank
Nizamiah Bank (H.O.)
Osmania Aziz Bank (H.O.)
Raichur Banking Co. (H.O.)
Raichur Deccan Bank (H.O.)
Shri Mahaluxmi Deccan Bank (H.O.)
Shri Sharda Banking Co. (H.O.)

RAIGANJ (Bengal)
Dinajpur Bank
Girish Bank

RAIGARH (C.P.)
Bharati Central Bank
Hindusthan Industrial Bank
Laxmi Bank

RAIKOT (Punjab)
Raikot Coop. Union (H.O.)

RAIPUR (C.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Aryan Bank
Bank of Nagpur
Bengal Commercial & Agricultural Bank
Bharat Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta City Bank
Calcutta National Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Indian National Bank
Laxmi Bank
Raipur Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Raipur Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)

RAIPURA (Bengal)
Raipura Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Security Bank

RAIRANGPUR (Mayurbhanj State)
Mayurbhanj State Bank

RAISINGHNAGAR (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner
Bikaner State Savings Bank
Pareek Commercial Bank

RAJAHMUNDRY (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Central Bank of India
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

Dindigul Sri K. Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Jampeta Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Manglavarapupeta Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

RAJAMPET (Madras)
Rajampet Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Rayalaseema Bank

RAJAPALAIYAM (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Central United Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Rajapalaiyam Commercial Bank (H.O.)
South India Bank

RAJAPUR (Bombay)
Rajapur Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RAJBARI (Bombay)
Bank of Kamrup
Bharati Central Bank
Dass Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Pioneer Bank

RAJGARH (Sirmur State)
Bank of Sirmur

RAJKOT (Bombay)
Associated Banking Corporation of India
Bank of India
Bank of Jaipur
Bharat Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Imperial Bank of India
International Bank of India
" " " (City)
Union Bank of India

RAJNANDGAON (C.P.)
Bank of Nagpur
Laxmi Bank

RAJPURA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

RAJSHAHI (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Bank
Bengal Union Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Comilla Union Bank
Dinajpur Bank
Great Eastern Bank
Kuver Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Manindra Banking Corporation
Prabartak Bank
Rajshahi Banking & Trading Corporation (H.O.)
Rajshahi Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RAMACHANDRAPURAM (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India
Ramachandrapuram Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

RAMAN MANDI (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

RAMDRUG (State, Bombay)
Belgaum Bank

RAMGANJ MANDI (Rajputana)
Kotah State Coop. Bank

RAMGARH (Behar)
Imperial Bank of India

RAMNAD (Madras)
Indo Commercial Bank
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank

RAMNAGAR (U.P.)
Bareilly Bank
Naini Tal Bank

RAMPUR (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

RAMPUR GURHWAN (U.P.)
Iltifat Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RAMPURHAT (Bengal)
Comrade Bank
Dhakuria Banking Corporation
Rampurhat Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RAMPURA PHUL (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

RAMRAOPET (Madras)
Andhra Bank

RANAGHAT (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Kuver Bank
Mercantile Exchange Bank
Ranaghat Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sonar Bangla Bank
Union Bank of Bengal

RANAUL (Behar)
Bank of Behar

RANBIRSINGHPURA (Kashmir State)
Jammu Central Coop. Bank

RANCHI (Behar)
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Bengal Central Bank
" " " (Upper Bazar)
Bharat Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Chotanagpur Banking Association
Chotanagpur Christian Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Darjeeling Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Girish Bank
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Mahaluxmi Bank
National Mercantile Bank
New National Bank
New Standard Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Peoples Credit Bank
Ranchi Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sonar Bangla Bank
U.P. Union Bank

RANDER (Bombay)
Rander Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Shroff's Bank of India

RANDEWALI MUSALMANAN (Punjab)
Randewali Musalmanan Coop. Credi Union (H.O.)

RANEBENUR (Bombay)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank

RANGPUR (Bengal)
Associated Bank of India
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Central Bank
Central Bank of India
Central Calcutta Bank
City Commercial Bank
Eastern Union Bank
Indian Peoples Bank
National Mercantile Bank
Rangpur Bank (H.O.)
Rangpur Banking Corporation (H.O.)
Rangpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RANGAPARA (Assam)
Hazradi Bank
National Central Bank

RANGIA (Assam)
Associated Bank of India

RANIGUNJ (Bengal)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
National Security Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
United Commercial Bank

RANIHAT (Orissa)
Puri Bank

RANIKHET (U.P.)
Durgasah Mohanlal Sah (Bankers) (H.O.)
Naini Tal Bank

RANIPUR (U.P.)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RANIPET (Madras)
Ranipet Town Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RANVI (Travancore State)
Kottayam Bank

RASIPURAM (Madras)
Rasipuram Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Salem Sree Ramaswami Bank

RATANGARH (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner
Bikaner State Savings Bank
Pareek Commercial Bank

RATLAM (C.I.)
Imperial Bank of India

RATNAGIRI (Bombay)
Bank of Konkan
Bank of Maharashtra
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Ratnagiri Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RAVER (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank
Raver Peoples Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RAWALPINDI (Punjab)
Akal Bank
Bank of Northern India (H.O.)
Bharat Bank (City)
Central Bank of India (Cantt)
,, (City)
Chawla Bank
Eastern Continental Bank
Federal Bank of India (Pb.)
Frontier Bank
Hind Iran Bank (City) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Cantt)
Imperial Bank of India
,, ,, ,, (City)
Lakshmi Commercial Bank (City) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Cantt)
Lion Bank (City) (H.O.)
Lloyds Bank
National Bank of Lahore (City)
New Bank of India
New Hindustan Bank
Oriental Bank (H.O.)
,, ,, (Cantt)
Oriental Bank of Commerce
Pacific Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank (City) (H.O.)
,, ,, ,, (Cantt)
Punjab & Sind Bank (Cantt)
,, ,, ,, (City)
Punjab Cooperative Bank
Punjab National Bank (Cantt)
,, ,, ,, (City)
Rawalpindi Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank (Cantt)
,, ,, ,, (City)
Traders Bank (Cantt)
,, ,, (City)

RAXAUL (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Central Bank of India

RAYADRUG (Madras)
Rayalaseema Bank

RAYAGHADA (Orissa)
Rayaghada Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

RAZOLE (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India
Razole Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)

RENALA KHURD (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India

RANKA (Sirmur State)
Bank of Sirmur

REPALLE (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Repalle Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

REVDANDA (Bombay)
Revdanda Coop. Urban Bank

REWA (State)
Bank of Baghelkhand (Fort) (H.O.)
,, ,, (Sadar)

REWARI (Punjab)
Bank of Kamrup
Bharat Bank
Brayne Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Central Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Sahukara Bank

ROBERTGANJ (U.P.)
Economic Bank

ROBERTSONPET (K.G.F.) (Mysore State)
Citizen Bank (H.O.)

ROHTAK (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Gadodia Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Rohtak Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RON (Bombay)
Karnatak Central Coop. Bank
Ron Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

ROOPGANJ (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank

ROORKEE (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India

RUDAULI (U.P.)
U.P. Union Bank

RUPAR (Punjab)
First National Bank
Punjab Coop. Bank
Punjab National Bank
Rupar Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

RURA (U.P.)
Bharat Bank

S

SACHNA (Assam)
Continental Bank of Asia

SADAR (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

SADIKABAD (Bhawalpur State)
Imperial Bank of India

SADULPUR (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner

SADUL SAHAR (Bikaner State)
Pareek Commercial Bank

SAFIDON (Jind State)
Jind Cooperative Bank

SAFIPUR (U.P.)
Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

SAGAR (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate

SAHARANPUR (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Dist. Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Mansa Ram & Sons (Bankers)
Punjab National Bank

SAHIBGANJ (Behar)
Bengal Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Central Bank of India
Dhakuria Banking Corporation
Hazradi Bank
Imperial Bank of India

SAHJANWA
Central Bank of India

SAIDPUR (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Calcutta
Central Calcutta Bank
Great Eastern Bank
Saidpur Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Town Bank

SAILU (Nizam State)
Central Bank of India
Hyderabad State Bank

SAINTHIA (Bengal)
Dass Bank
Imperial Bank of India
National Express Bank
National Security Bank

SAKCHI (Behar)
Aryan Bank
Bank of Calcutta
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Nath Bank

SAKLASPUR (Mysore State)
Bank of Mysore
Canara Banking Corporation

SAKRI (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

SALBONI (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank

SALEM (Madras)
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation (Shevapet)
" " " (Town)
Central Bank of India
Chettinad Pioneer Bank (H.O.)
Dindigul Sri K. Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Insurance & Banking Corp.
Indian Overseas Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
" " " (Shevapet)
Salem Ammapet Sengunder Bank (H.O.)
Salem Bank (Bazar Street) (H.O.)
" " (Shevapet)
Salem Dist. Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Salem Gugai Sri Krishna Bank (H.O.)
Salem India Bank (H.O.)
Salem Market Sri Dwarkanathar Bank (H.O.)
Salem Mercantile Bank H.O.)
Salem National Bank (H.O.)
Salem Shevapet Sri Ranganathar Bank (H.O.)
Salem Shevapet Sri Venkateshwar Bank (H.O.)
Salem Sree Ramaswami Bank (H.O.)
" " " " (Shevapet)
Salem Sri Kannikaparameswari Bank (H.O.)
Salem Sowrashtra Bank (H.O.)
Salem Thanopakara Bank (H.O.)
South Indian Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund
Vishwanath Bank (H.O.)

SALKIA (Bengal)
Bengal Central Bank
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
Dass Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hooghly Bank

SALMATPUR (Bhopal State)
Bank of Bhopal

SALUR (Madras)
Indo Commercial Bank

SAMALKHA MANDI
Central Bank of India
Gadodia Bank

SAMALKOT (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Imperial Bank of India

SAMANA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

SAMASTIPUR (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Dass Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Pacific Bank
Samastipur Central Co-op. Bank (H.O.)

SAMBALPUR (Orissa)
Calcutta City Bank
Central Bank of India
Darjeeling Bank
Northern Bank
Sambalpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Tripura Popular Bank
Union Bank of Bengal

SAMBHAL (U.P.)
Bareilly Corporation Bank
Central Bank of India

SAMBHAR LAKE (Rajputana)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

Punjab National Bank

SAMBRIAL (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Laxmi Commercial Bank
National Bank of Lahore

SAMPLA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank

SAMRALA (Punjab)
Ludhiana Central Coop. Bank

SAMUNDRI (Bengal)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

SANAWAD (Indore State)
Bank of Indore
Sanwad Coop. Central Bank

SANDILA (U.P.)
Makhdumpura Central Coop. Bkg. Union (H.O.)

SANDWIP (Bengal)
Sandwip Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SANGARIA (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner

SANGAMESHWAR (Bombay)
Ratnagiri Urban Coop. Bank

SANGAMNER (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Nagar Dist. Urban Central Coop. Bank
New Citizen Bank of India

SANGAREDDY (Nizam State)
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SANGLA HILL (Punjab)
Akal Bank
Allahabad Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
National Bank of Lahore
Sheikhupura Central Coop. Bank

SANGLI (State)
Bharat Bank
Goodwill Bank
Maharashtra Apex Bank
New Citizen Bank of India
Ratnakar Bank (New Peth)
Sangli Bank (Rajwada Chowk) (H.O.)
Sangli State Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SANGOD (Rajputana)
Kotah State Coop. Bank

SANGRUR (Jind State)
Jind Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SANJOLI (Koti State, Simla Hills)
Punjab National Bank

SANKARNAINARKOIL (Madras)
Rajapalaiyam Commercial Bank
South India Bank

SANKESHWAR (Bombay)
Belgaum Bank
Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank

SANKHEDA (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

SANOUR (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

SANTA CRUZ (Bombay)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
National Savings Bank
Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank

SANTAHAR (Bengal)
National Express Bank
Prabartak Bank

SANTIPUR (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bengal Bank
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
Kuver Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank

SANTOKHGARH (Punjab)
Santokhgarh Coop. Union (H.O.)

SANWAD (Holkar State)
Sanwad Coop. Central Bank

SARAHAN (Sirmur State)
Bank of Sirmur

SARAI ABDUL (Punjab)
Traders Bank

SARAI ALAMGIR (Punjab)
Prabhat Bank
Traders Bank

SARANGPUR (Bombay)
Bank of Dewas

SARATH (Behar)
Deogarh Central Coop. Banking Union

SARDAR GHAT (Dacca, Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank

SARDARPUR (Gwalior State)
Sardarpur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SARDAR SHAHAR (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner
Bikaner State Savings Bank
Paresk Commercial Bank

SARGODHA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (City)
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
National Mercantile Bank
New Bank of India
Punjab Commerce Bank
Punjab National Bank
Sargodha Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
United Sind-Punjab Bank

SARISABARI (Bengal)
Overland Bank
Sarisabari Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SASARAM (Behar)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Sasaram Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Universal Bank of India

SASWAD (Bombay)
Poona Central Coop. Bank

SATANA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

SATARA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Satara Dist. Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Satara Swadeshi Commercial Co. (H.O.)
United Western Bank (H.O.)

SATKANIA (Bengal)
Sound Bank of India

SATKHIRA (Bengal)
East India Commercial Bank
Inter Provincial Banking Corporation
Sonar Bangla Bank

SATNA (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

SATHUR (Madras)
Central United Bank
R.V. Bank

SATURIA (Bengal)
Indian National Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

SATYAMANGALAM (Madras)
Coimbatore Vasanthara Bank
Satyamangalam Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

SAUGOR (C.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Saugor Coop. Central & Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Sonar Bangla Bank

SAUNDATTI (Bombay)
Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank

SAVADA (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

SAVAN (Behar)
Imperial Bank of India

SAVANUR (Bombay)
Imperial Bank of India

SAVAR (Bengal)
Pioneer Commercial Bank

SAWADA (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

SAWANTWADI (State, Bombay)
Sawantwadi State Bank (H.O.)

SECUNDERABAD (Hyderabad State)
Andhra Bank
Bank of Bikaner
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
G. Raghunath Mull (Bankers)
Hyderabad State Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jodhpur Commercial Bank
Prudential Coop. Central & Urban Bank (H.O.)
Punjab National Bank
United Commercial Bank
V. Venkat Ramiah (Bankers)

SEGAON (Holkar State)
Indore Premier Coop. Bank

SEHORE (Bhopal State)
Bank of Bhopal
Imperial Bank of India

SEMGANARKOIL (Madras)
Mayavaram Permanent Fund

SENDHWA (Holkar State)
Indore Premier Coop. Bank

SEONI (C.P.)
Coop. Central & Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Seoni Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)

SERAJDIGHA (Bengal)
Loyal Bank
National Central Bank

SERAJGANJ (Bengal)
Bengal Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Central Calcutta Bank
Federation Bank of India
Girish Bank
National Express Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Prabartak Bank
Serajganj Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SERAMPORE (Bengal)
Girish Bank
Hooghly Bank

SERUM (Nizam State)
Saraswati Bank

SETABGANJ (Bengal)
Dinajpur Trading & Banking Co.

SHACHI (Bengal)
Sree Bank

SHAHABAD (Nizam State)
Hyderabad State Bank
Saraswati Bank

SHAHADA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

SHAHDADPUR (Sind)
Rashtriya Bank

SHAHPUR (Belgaum, Bombay)
Sangli Bank

SHAHDARA (Punjab)
S. Harnam Singh Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SHAHDOL (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

SHAHJAHANPUR (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bareilly Corporation Bank
Bharat Bank

SHAHZADPUR (Bengal)
Central Calcutta Bank
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SHIKOHABAD (U.P.)
Imperial Bank of India

SHAINA (Punjab)
Ludhiana Central Coop. Bank

SHAIST HANGANJ (Assam)
Great Eastern Bank

SHAJAPUR (Gwalior State)
Shajapur Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SHAKARGARH (Punjab)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

SHALIMAR (Bengal)
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
Kuver Bank

SHAMLI (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

SHAMSHERNAGAR (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura

SHEGAON (C.P. & Berar)
Laxmi Bank

SHEIKHUPURA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Sheikhupura Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SHENDURNI (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

SHENCOTTAH (Travancore State)
South India Bank
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

SHEOPUR (Gwalior State)
Sheopur Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SHEORAPHUL (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Hooghly Bank

SHERPUR (Bengal)
Bank of Mymensingh-Gouripur
East Bengal Commercial Bank
Overland Bank

SHEVGAON (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

SHIBPORE (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank
Hooghly Bank
Peoples Credit Bank

SHIBGAON (Bombay)
Karanatak Central Coop. Bank

SHIKARPUR (Mysore State)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation

SHIKARPUR (Sind)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Rashtriya Bank
Shikarpur Zamindari Coop. Bank (H.O.)
United Commercial Bank

SHILLONG (Assam)
Assamiya Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bank of Assam (H.O.)
Bharati Central Bank
Continental Bank of Asia
Imperial Bank of India
Nath Bank
New Standard Bank
Pioneer Bank
Shillong Banking Corporation (H.O.)
Shillong Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Standard Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

SHIMOGA (Mysore State)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Bank of Mysore
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
India's Ideal Banking Corporation
Shimoga Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SHIRALA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

SHIRAKOPPA (Mysore State)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation

SHIRHATTI (Sangli State)
Sangli Bank

SHIRODA (Bombay)
Belgaum Bank

SHIRPUR (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

SHIRVA (Madras)
Canara Banking Corporation
Catholic Bank (H.O. Mangalore)

SHIVPURI (Gwalior State)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Shivpuri Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SHIYALI (Madras)
Hanuman Bank
Indian Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
South India Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund

SHORATGARH (U.P.)
Central Bank of India

SHOLAPUR (Bombay)
Bharat Bank
Canara Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Central Bank of India
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
New Citizen Bank of India
Rothfeld Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Sholapur Dist. Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SHORANUR (Madras)
Malayalee Bank

SHORAPUR (Nizam State)
Shri Venkatesh Banking Co. (H.O.)

SHUJABAD (Punjab)
Punjab National Bank

SHUJALPUR (Gwalior State)
Imperial Bank of India
Shujalpur Pargana Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SIALKOT (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Eastern Continental Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (Mandi)
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
National Bank of Lahore (City)
National Bank of Sialkot (H.O.)
" " " (City)
National Mercantile Bank
New Bank of India
New Hindustan Bank
Oriental Bank of Commerce (City)
Punjab & Sind Bank
Punjab Central Bank
Punjab National Bank (Cantt)
" " " (City)
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank
Sialkot Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Traders Bank

SIBSAGAR (Assam)
Gauhati Bank
Sibsagar Coop. Central Banking Union (H.O.)
Sibsagar Edn. Deptt. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Surma Valley Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

SIDDAPUR (Bombay)
Siddapur Urban Coop. Credit Society (H.O.)

SIDHPUR (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

SIHORA ROAD (C.P.)
Crosthwaite Central Bank (H.O.)

SIKANDRABAD (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
U.P. Union Bank

SIKAR (Rajputana)
Bank of Jaipur

SILCHAR (Assam)
Assam Bank
Bharat Banking Co. (H.O.)
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
East Bengal Bank
Mahalaxmi Bank
New Standard Bank
Pioneer Bank
Standard Bank
Surma Valley Bank
Sylhet Industrial Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

SILIGURI (Bengal)
Aryan Bank
Bengal Commercial & Agricultural Bank
Central Bank of India
Dass Bank
Goenka Commercial Bank
Kuver Bank
National Express Bank

SILLANWALI (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India

SIMDEGA (Behar)
Simdega Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SIMLA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Grindlay & Co.
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Lloyds Bank
Mercantile Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Simla Banking & Industrial Co. (H.O.)

SINDHEDA OR SHINDKHEDA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

SINGAMPULI (Madras)
Chettinad Mercantile Bank

SINGRAULI (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

SINNAR (Bombay)
New Citizen Bank of India

SION (Bombay)
New Citizen Bank of India

SIRA (Mysore State)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation

SIRMAUR (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

SIRHIND (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

SIRSA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Sirsa Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SIRSAGANJ (U.P.)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

SIRSI (Bombay)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Kanara Dist. Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Sirsi Urban Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)

SIRUR (Bombay)
Poona Central Coop. Bank

SISWA BAZAR (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank

SITA-MARHI (Behar)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India

SITAPUR (U.P.)
Allahabad Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
U.P. Provincial Coop. Bank
U.P. Union Bank

SIVAGANGA (Madras)
Chettinad Mercantile Bank
Indian Bank

Indian Overseas Bank
Sivaganga Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

SIVAKASI (Madras)
Madura Mercantile Bank
Nadar Bank

SIWAN (Behar)
Bank of Behar
Bharat Bank
Siwan Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SKIVAIKUNTAM (Madras)
South India Bank

SOJITRA (Baroda State)
Sojitra Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SOLAN (Punjab)
Narang Bank of India

SOMWARPETH (Madras)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank

SONAI-MURI (Assam)
Security Bank

SONAPUR (Bengal)
Darjeeling Bank
Noakhali Union Bank

SONARI (Assam)
Surma Valley Bank

SONATALA (Bengal)
Padampara Central Coop. Bank

SONATIA (Bengal)
Bankers Union

SONEPAT (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Gadodia Bank (City)
" " (Mandi)

SONGADH (Baroda State)
Agricultural Bank (H.O.)
Songadh Agricultural Pedhi (H.O.)

SONKATCH (Gwalior State)
Ujjain Dist. Coop. Bank

SOOTEA (Bengal)
Bank of Kamrup

SOPORE (Gwalior State)
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

SORAB (Bengal)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation

SORO (Bengal)
Bank of Kamrup

SOUTH PARAVOOR (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

SOWCARPET (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India

SREEMANGAL (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Tripura Modern Bank

SRIKARANPUR (Bikaner State)
Bikaner State Savings Bank
Pareek Commercial Bank

SREENAGAR (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank

SRIBIJEYNAGAR (Bikaner State)
Pareek Commercial Bank

SRIDUNGARGARH (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner

SRIGANGANAGAR (Bikaner State)
Bikaner State Savings Bank
Pareek Commercial Bank

SRIMADHOPORE (Jaipur State)
Bank of Jaipur
Gadodia Bank

SRINAGAR (Kashmir State)
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Jammu & Kashmir Bank
(Residency Rd. (H.O.)
" " " (Maharajganj)
Lakshmi Commercial Bank
Lloyds Bank

National Bank of Lahore
Oriental Bank of Commerce
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab National Bank (Amirakadal)
" " " (Maharajganj)
Traders Bank

SRINGERI (Mysore State)
Sringeri Sri Sarda Bank (H.O.)

SRINIKETAN (Bengal)
Visva-Bharati Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SRIRANGAM (Madras)
Peerdhan Juharmal Bank
Srirangam Janopakara Nidhi (H.O.)
Trichinopoly Ananthapuram Sri Rama Janopakara Nidhi

SRIVILLIPUTTUR (Madras)
Indian Overseas Bank
Rajapalaiyam Commercial Bank
Ramnad Dist. Coop. Central Bank
Srivilliputhur Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

SUBROOM (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank

SUNJANPURTIRA (Punjab)
Himalaya Bank

SUJANGARH (Bikaner State)
Bank of Bikaner
Bikaner State Savings Bank
Pareek Commercial Bank

SUJAWAL (Sind)
Karachi Dist. Zamindari Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SUKKUR (Sind)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Rashtriya Bank
Sind Provincial Coop. Bank
Udhawdas Jhamandas (Bankers) (H.O.)

SULTANPUR (U.P.)
Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Jwala Bank
U.P. Union Bank

SUNAM (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

SUNAMGANJ (Assam)
Bank of Mymensingh-Gouripur
Continental Bank of Asia
East India Commercial Bank
Eastern Union Bank
Pioneer Bank
Surma Valley Bank

SURAT (Bombay)
Bank of Baroda
Bank of India (Kanpith)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. (Burhanpuri Bhagol)
" " " (Kanpith)
Imperial Bank of India
International Bank of India
National Savings Bank
Punjab National Bank
Surat Banking Corporation (H.O.)
Surat Dist. Coop. Bank (Kanpith) (H.O.)
Surat Peoples Coop. Bank Bhagatala (H.O.)
" " " (Barhanpuri Bhagol)
United Commercial Bank

SURDIA (Bengal)
East India Commercial Bank

SURI (Bengal)
Birbhum Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Birbhum Coop. Land Mortgage Bank
Central Calcutta Bank
Dass Bank
National Express Bank
Pioneer Bank
Suri Friends Union Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SUSNER (Gwalior State)
Susner Pargana Coop. Bank (H.O.)

SUSUNG (Bengal)
Overland Bank

SUTRAGARH (Bengal)
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
Kuver Bank

SWARUPKATTI (Bengal)
Indian Peoples Bank

SYLHET (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Comrade Bank
Dacca Federal Bank
Darjeeling Bank
Dass Bank
East Bengal Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Eastern Union Bank
,, ,, ,, (Jagannathganj)
New Standard Bank
Noakhali Union Bank
Pioneer Bank
Shillong Banking Corporation
Sree Bank
Standard Bank (H.O.)
Surma Vallev Bank (H.O.)
Sylhet Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Sylhet Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Sylhet Loan & Banking Co. (H.O.)
Tripura Modern Bank

T

TADEPALLIGUDUM (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indo Commercial Bank

TADPATRI (Madras)
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Central Bank of India

TAKI (Bengal)
Taki Central Coop. Bank. (H.O.)

TAKHAT-I BHAI (N.W F.P.)
Central Bank of India

TALAGONG (Punjab)
Oriental Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank

TALCHER (Orissa)
Bank of Calcutta

TALIKOTI (Bombay)
Bijapur Dist. Central Coop. Bank

TALIPARAMBA (Madras)
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate
Southern India Apex Bank

TALLAKULAM (Madras)
Madura Mercantile Bank

TALOD (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
National Security Bank

TALTALA (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank

TAMLUK (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Bank of Kamrup
Bengal Bank
Hazradi Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Tamluk Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

TANAGUNJ BASAR (Bengal)
Eastern Continental Bank

TANDA (U.P.)
Bharat Bank
Tanda Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

TANDLIANWALA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Sahukara Bank

TANDO ADAM (Sind)
Bharat Bank
National Mercantile Bank

TANDO ALLAHYAR (Sind)
Rashtriya Bank
Tando Allahyar Taluka Agricultural Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)

TANDUR (Nizam State)
Central Bank of India

THE

PUNJAB & KASHMIR BANK LIMITED

Head Office :— **RAWALPINDI CITY**

Statement of affairs as on 31st December 1945

DIVIDEND AT 8% PER ANNUM FROM 1941

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	as	p.
Subscribed Capital	20,00,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital	10,00,000	0	0
Reserve and Contingent (Raised to 5,00,000/-)	4,32,480	0	0
Fixed and other Deposits	3,20,48,614	5	2
Due to Bankers against G.P. Notes	3,64,646	14	0
Bills as per Contra	20,74,984	4	11
Nett Profit upto 31-12-45	1,83,191	9	5
Total Rs.	3,61,03,917	1	6

ASSETS

	Rs.	as.	p.
Loans & Overdrafts	49,03,820	3	6
Other Assets	13,62,402	7	10
Property, Furniture and Stationery	1,50,360	3	4
Cash in hand, at Bankers and Agencies	1,09,92,701	8	10
Govt. Securities and Shares ...	66,19,648	8	1
Bills as per Contra	20,74,984	4	6
Total Rs.	3,61,03,917	1	1

ALL TYPES OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

TARA CHAND ANAND
General Manager.

S.L. CHADHA B.A.
Manager, DELHI BRANCH.

Hyderabad Bank
Hyderabad State Bank

TANGAIL (Bengal)
Mahaluxmi Bank
New Standard Bank
Tangail Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

TANGASSORI (Travancore State)
Indian Relief Bank

TANGI (Bengal)
Tangi Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

TANGIA (Bengal)
Town Bank

TANGIHARI (Bengal)
Eastern Continental Bank
Loyal Bank

TANGLA (Assam)
Bharati Central Bank
Tripura Modern Bank

TANJORE (Madras)
Central Bank of India
City Forward Bank
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Dindigul Sri K. Bank
" " " (East Gate)
Hanuman Bank (South Rampet) (H.O.)
" " (Manambuchwadi)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
Merchants Bank (H.O.)
New Era Banking Corporation
Tamil Nad Central Bank (H.O.)
Tanjore Bank (South Main St.) (H.O.)
" " (East Gate)
" " (West Main St.)
Tanjore Permanent Fund (H.O.)
" " " (Town)
Tirukkattuppalli Bank (H.O.)

TANK (N.W.F.P.)
Chawla Bank

TANMAN (Punjab)
Oriental Bank

TANUKU (Madras)
Indian Bank

TAPA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

TARAKESWAR (Bengal)
Kuver Bank
Pioneer Commercial Bank

TARANA (Indore State)
Bank of Indore

TARKIBANDAR (Bengal)
Bengal Union Bank

TARN TARAN (Punjab)
Amrit Bank
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Tarn Taran Bank (H.O.)
Tarn Taran Coop. Union Bank (H.O.)

TASGAON (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Tasgaon Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

TATANAGAR (Behar)
Bharat Bank
Economic Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Shree Bharat Industrial Bank

TATTA (Sind)
Sind Provincial Coop. Bank

TATTAMANGALAM (Cochin State)
Indian Insurance & Banking Corporation
Malabar Bank
Melarkode Bank

TEKKALI (Bengal)
Imperial Bank of India

TELLICHERRY (Madras)
Canara Banking Corporation
Imperial Bank of India
Nedungadi Bank
Southern India Apex Bank
Tellicherry Bank (H.O.)

TENALI (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Bank of Hindustan
Guntur Dist. Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Tenali Urban Bank (H.O.)

TENKASI (Madras)
Illangi Bank (H.O.)
Indian Relief Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
South India Bank
Tenkasi Bank (H.O.)
Tenkasi Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

TEONTHAR (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

TEPPAKULAM (Madras)
Kulitalai Bank
Trichinopoly Bank

TERAPAKHIYA (Bengal)
Hazradi Bank
Great Eastern Bank

TERDAL (Sangli State)
Sangli Bank

TEZPUR (Assam)
Associated Bank of Tripura
Bank of Kamrup
Bank of the East (1927)
Bengal Union Bank
Bharati Central Bank
Calcutta Commercial Bank
Darjeeling Bank
East India Commercial Bank
Gauhati Bank
Hazradi Bank
Hindustan National Bank
Mahaluxmi Bank
Nabadwip Bank
Nath Bank
National Central Bank
Surma Valley Bank
Tezpur Industrial Bank (H.O.)
Tripura Modern Bank

THAKURGAON (Bengal)
Eastern Continental Bank
Eastern Traders Bank
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

THALL (N. W. F. P.)
Chawla Bank
Lion Bank

THANA (Bombay)
Imperial Bank of India
Shroff's Bank of India
Thana Kolaba & Bombay Suburbs Dist. Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)

THATTA (Punjab)
Lion Bank

THAYAMKULANGRA (Cochin State)
Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank

THENI (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Madura Dist. Central Coop. Bank
Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank
Rajapalaiyam Commercial Bank

THENKARAJ (Madras)
Periyakulam Coop. Urban Bank

THEVARAM (Madras)
Cardamom Planters' Coop. Bank

THIRUVADAMARUDUR (Madras)
City Forward Bank

THIRUVELLA (Travancore State)
Bank of Deccan
Kottayam Bank
Malankara Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank

THODUPUZHA (Travancore State)
Palai Central Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

THOTTIAM (Madras)
Kattuputhur Sri Ram Jananukoola Bank

THUCKALAY (Travancore State)
Kalkulam Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Trivandrum Permanent Fund

THUMPAMON
Malankara Bank

TIKAMGARH (Orcha State)
Orcha Bank

TIKOTA (Bombay)
Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad

TILARU R.S. (Madras)
Indo Commercial Bank

TILHAR (U.P.)
Bareilly Corporation Bank

TIMMANCHERLA (Madras)
Rayalaseema Bank

TINDIVANAM (Madras)
Lakshmi Vilas Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund
Tindivanam Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

TINNEVELLEY (Madras)
Central Bank of India (Junction)
" " " (Town)
Dindigul Sri Kannikaparameswari Bank
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Indo Commercial Bank (Junction)
" " " (Town)
South India Bank (H.O.)
" " " (Junction)
" " " (Town)
Tinnevelley Dist. Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

TINSUKIA (Assam)
Bank of Kamrup
Comilla Union Bank
East India Commercial Bank
National Express Bank
New Standard Bank

TIPPERA RAJ (Bengal)
Eastern Commercial Bank

TIPTUR (Mysore)
Bank of Mysore

TIRTHAHALLI (Mysore State)
Canara Banking Corporation
Peoples Bank (H.O.)

TIRUCHENGODE (Madras)
Salem Bank
Salem Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank
Tiruchengodu Urban Bank (H.O.)

TIRUKATTUPALLI (Madras)
Kumbakonam Bank
Tirukattupalli Bank
Tirukattupalli Coop. Bank (H.O.)

TIRUKOILUR (Madras)
Dindigul Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank
Tirukoilur Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

TIRUNELVELI (Madras)
Dindigul Sri Kannikaparameshwari
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
" " (Town)
Indian Overseas Bank
Thomcos Bank

TIRUPAPULIYUR (Madras)
Cuddalore Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

TIRUPATI (Madras)
Rayalaseema Bank
Tirupati Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)

TIRUPPATTUR (Madras)
Chettinad Mercantile Bank
Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Hindu Bank Karur
Imperial Bank of India
Salem Bank
Tiruppattur Town Coop. Bank (H.O.)

TIRUPPUR (Madras
Bank of Jaipur
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Tiruppur Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Tiruppur Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Tiruppur Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi (H.O.)
" " " (Katcherry St.)
Tiruppur Sri Meenakshi Sundara Vilasa Nidhi (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank

TIRUR (Madras)
Chalapuram Bank
Indian Insurance & Banking Corporation
Nayar Modern Bank (H.O.)
Nedungadi Bank

TIRUTHURAIPUNDI (Madras)
Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Hanuman Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund

TIRUVADAMARUDUR (Madras)
City Forward Bank
Commonwealth Bank
Tanjore Bank

TIRUVADI (Madras)
Dindigul Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank
Hanuman Bank
Merchants' Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund
Tirukattupalli Bank

TIRUVANNAMALAI (Madras)
Imperial Bank of India
Lakshmi Vilas Bank
Tiruvannamalai Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

TIRUVARUR (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Hanuman Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Kumbakonam Bank
New Era Banking Corporation
Tanjore Permanent Fund

TOBA TEK SINGH (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
Toba Tek Singh Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)

TODGARH (Rajputana)
Todgarh Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)
Todgarh Coop. Land Mortgage Bank

TOHANA (Punjab)
Central Bank of India

TOLLYGUNJ (Bengal)
Suburban Bank

TONK (Rajputana)
R. B. Seth Samirmal Rajmal (State Treasurers & Bankers) (H.O.)

TRICHENDUR (Madras)
South India Bank

TRICHINOPOLY (Madras)
Aarnad Bank (H.O.)
Bank of Hindustan
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Dindigul Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank
Hanuman Bank
Hindu Bank Karur
Imperial Bank of India
" " " (Town)
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
Kulitalai Bank
National Bank of Trichinopoly (H.O.)
New Era Banking Corporation
Palakarai Fund (H.O.)
Peerdhan Juharmal Bank (Tennore) (H.O.)
" " " (Rock Fort)
" " " (Varaganeri)
" " " (Woriur)
South India Commercial Bank
Srirangam Janopakara Nidhi
Tamil Nad Central Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund
Trichinopoly Ananthapuram Sri Ram Janopakara Nidhi (H.O.)
Trichinopoly Bank (H.O.)
Trichinopoly Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
" " " (Fort)
Trichinopoly Dist. Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Trichinopoly Hirudayapuram Coop. Credit Bank (H.O.)
Trichinopoly Tennore Hindu Permanent Fund (Tennore) (H.O.)
" " (Trichy Town)
" " (Woriur)
Trichinopoly Varaganeri Subramania Janopakara Nidhi (H.O.)

Trichinopoly Varthaga Sangam (Tanjore Road) (H.O)
" " (Golden Rock)
Trichinopoly Vysya Bank (H.O.)
Trinity Bank (H.O.)
Woriur Commercial Bank (H.O.)

TRICHUR (Cochin State)

Bank of Cochin
Bharat Bank
Catholic Oriental Bank
Catholic Syrian Bank (H.O.)
" " " (Round South)
Catholic Union Bank
Central Bank of India (Town)
Chaldean Syrian Bank (H.O.)
Cochin Commercial Bank
Cochin Coop. Land Mortgage Bank (H.O.)
Cochin Nayar Bank (H.O.)
Cochin Reserve Bank (H.O.)
Cochin Union Bank
Dhanalakshmi Bank (H.O.)
Employees Bank of India (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Insurance & Banking Corpn. (H.O.)
Indo Mercantile Bank
Josna Bank
Lakshmi Prasad Bank (H.O.)
Malabar Bank H.O.)
Mar Thoma Syrian Bank (H.O.)
Nedungadi Bank
Savings & Investment Banking Corp.
South Indian Bank (H.O.)
Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank
" " " (S.O.)
Sree Radhakrishna Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank
Trichur Christian Coop. Town Bank (H.O.)
Trichur Town Coop. Credit Society (H.O.)

TIRUPUNITTURA (Cochin State)

Catholic Syrian Bank
Cochin Commercial Bank
Savings & Investment Banking Corp. (H.O.)
Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank (H.O.)

TRIVANDRUM (Travancore State)

Bank of Deccan
Bank of Meenachil
Bharat Bank
Catholic Bank of India (Main Road)
" " " (Vallakadavu)
Central Banking Corporation of Travancore
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Mercantile Bank (Chalai)
" " " (Main Road)
Kottayam Bank
Nedungadi Bank
Palai Central Bank
South India Bank
Thomcos Bank
Travancore Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)
Travancore Forward Bank
Trivandrum Permanent Fund (H.O.)
" " " (Chalai)

TULSHIPUR (U.P.)

Hallaur Bank

TUMKUR (Mysore State)

Bank of Mysore
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
India's Ideal Banking Corporation

TUMSAR (C.P.)

Laxmi Bank

TUNI (Madras)

Andhra Bank
Imperial Bank of India

TUPARI (Sangli State)

Sangli Bank

TURAIYUR (Madras)

Lakshmi Vilas Bank

TUTICORIN (Madras)

Catholic Bank of India
Central Bank of India
Exchange Bank of India & Africa
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Nadar Bank (H.O.)

National Bank of India
South India Bank
Tuticorin Bank

U

UCCHANA (Patiala State)
Patiala State Bank

UDAIPUR (Rajputana)
Bank of Rajasthan (H.O.)
Bharat Bank
Punjab National Bank

UDAMALPET (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Hindu Bank
R.V. Bank

UDAYPUR (Tripura State)
Girish Bank

UDGIR (Nizam State)
Hyderabad State Bank

UDHAMPUR (Jammu & Kashmir State)
Jammu & Kashmir Bank

UDIPI (Madras)
Canara Bank
Canara Banking Corporation (H.O.)
" " " (B.O.)
Canara Industrial & Bkg. Syndicate (H.O.)
" " " (Car Street)
Catholic Bank (H.O. Mangalore)
Karnataka Bank
Maharashtra Apex Bank (H.O.)
Pangal Nayak Bank (H.O.)
" " " (B.O.)
Southern India Apex Bank (H.O.)
Udipi Bank (H.O.)
Vijaya Bank

UGAR (Sangli State)
Sangli Bank

UJHANI (U.P.)
Bareilly Bank
Bareilly Corporation (Bank)
Central Bank of India

UJJAIN (Gwalior State)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Ujjain Dist. Coop. Bank (H.O.)

UKLANA (Punjab)
Bharat Bank
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

ULLAPARA (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta
Ullapara Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)

ULIPORE (Bengal)
Kurigram Central Coop. Bank
Manindra Banking Corporation

ULSOOR (Madras)
India's Ideal Banking Corporation

ULTADANGA (Bengal)
Bank of Calcutta

ULUBERIA (Bengal)
City Commercial Bank
Hazradi Bank
Sonapur Bank
Uluberia Central Coop Bank (H.O.)

UMRI (Nizam State)
Hyderabad State Bank

UMARIA (Rewa State)
Bank of Baghelkhand

UMRETH (Bombay)
Shroff's Bank of India

UNA (Punjab)
Akal Bank
Panjawar Coop. Banking Union

UNAO (U.P.)
Aryan Bank
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Sonar Bangla Bank
Unao Commercial Bank (H.O.)
Unao Town Bank (H.O.)

UNJHA (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

UPPINANGADI (Madras)
Bank of Mangalore
Canara Bank

URAN (Bombay)
Associated Banking Corporation of India

URUVAKONDA (Madras)
Rayalaseema Bank

USSILAMPATTY (Pudukottah State)
Bank of Madura

UTRAULA (U.P.)
U. P. Union Bank (H.O.)

UTTARPARA (Bengal)
Citadel Bank
Girish Bank
Hooghly Bank

UTTIRAMERUR (Madras)
Uttiramerur Coop. Bank (H.O.)

V

VIDACHERY (S.I.)
Indo Mercantile Bank

VADAGARAI (Madras)
Periakulam Coop. Urban Bank

VADASSERRY (Travancore State)
Travancore Forward Bank

VADAGAON (Peth) (Kolhapur State)
Bank of Kolhapur

VAIKOM (Travancore State)
Kottayam Bank
Palai Central Bank
Thomcos Bank
Travancore Forward Bank

VAIRAG (Bombay)
Barsi Central Coop. Bank

VALANGAIMAN (Madras)
Commonwealth Bank
Tanjore Bank

VALANJAMBALAM (Madras)
Catholic Syrian Bank

VALAPAD (Madras)
Nayar Bank
Valapad Bank (H.O.)

VALAYAPATTI (Pudukottah State)
Chettinad Mercantile Bank

VALLAIYOOR (Travancore State)
Bank of Meenachil

VALLAM (Madras)
Tanjore Bank
Tanjore Permanent Fund

VAMBARI (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank

VANDIPERIYAR (Travancore State)
Kottayam Bank

VANIYAMBADI (Madras)
Salem Bank
Vaniyambadi Mahajana Bank (H.O.)

VAPI (Bombay)
International Bank of India
Sardar Bhildwalla Pardi Peoples Coop. Bank

VARANGAON (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

VASO (Baroda State)
Vaso Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Catholic Union Bank

VAZAHAPPALLY (Travancore State)
St. Mary's Model Co. (H.O.)

VEJALPUR (Bombay)
Kalol & Halol Taluka Coop. Banking Union

VEDARANYAM (Madras)
Indo Commercial Bank

VELLORE (Madras)
Canara Banking Corporation
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Dindigul Sri Kanniakaparameshwari Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Varalakshmi Bank (H.O.)
Vellore Matha Vara Nidhi (H.O.)

VENGURLA (Bombay)
Belgaum Bank
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate
Vengurla Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

VERAVAL (Junagadh State)
Bank of India

VETTAIKARANPUDUR (Madras)
Vettaikaranpudur Mahajana Bank (H.O.)

VIHARI (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Punjab National Bank

VIJAPUR (Nizam State)
Hyderabad State Bank

VIJAYAPURAM (Madras)
Indo Commercial Bank
Sri Lakshmi Narayan Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

VILE-PARLE (Bombay)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
New Citizen Bank of India

VILLUPURAM (Madras)
Dindigul Sri K. Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Villipuram Peoples Mutual Benefit Society (H.O.)
Tanjore Permanent Fund
Villupuram Coop. Urban Bank (H.O.)

VINUKONDA (Madras)
Andhra Bank

VIRAJPET (Madras)
Agricultural & Industrial Bank
Canara Banking Corporation

VIRAMGAUM (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
International Bank of India

VIRUDHUNAGAR (Madras)
Central Bank of India
Indian Bank
Indo Commercial Bank
Nadar Bank
South India Bank

VISNAGAR (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda

VITA (Bombay)
Vita Merchants Coop. Bank (H.O.)

VITTAL (Madras)
Bank of Mangalore
Kanara Commercial Bank

VIZAGAPATAM (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Bank of Hindustan
Coop. Central Bank. Vizianagram.
Imperial Bank of India
Vizagapatam Coop. Bank (H.O.)

VIZIANAGARAM (Madras)
Andhra Bank
Calcutta City Bank
Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)
Imperial Bank of India
Indo Commercial Bank
Vizianagram Samasthan College's Coop. Bank (H.O.)

VRIDHACHALAM (Madras)
Commonwealth Bank
Laxmi Vilas Bank

VYARA (Baroda State)
Bank of Baroda
Vyara Agricultural Pedhi (H.O.)

W

WADAKANCHERI (Cochin State)
South Indian Bank
Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank

WADHWAN (Kathiawar)
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
International Bank of India (Cantt.)
" " " (City)

WAGRA (Bombay)
Broach Coop. Bank

WAI (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Wai Urban Coop. Bank (H.O.)

WARANGAL (Nizam State)
Central Bank of India
Central Coop. Bank (H.O.)
Hyderabad State Bank

WARBURTON (Punjab)
Central Bank of India
Hindustan Commercial Bank
Imperial Bank of India

WARDHA (C.P.)
Bank of Nagpur
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Bank

WARISALIGANJ (Behar)
Central Bank of India

WARORA (C.P.)
Bank of Nagpur
Bharat Bank
Imperial Bank of India
Warora Coop. Central Bank (H.O.)

WATEGAON (Bambay)
Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad

WAZIRABAD (Punjab)
National Mercantile Bank
Punjab & Kashmir Bank
Punjab National Bank
Waziradad Coop. Banking Union (H.O.)

WILLINGDON COLLEGE (Sangli State)
Sangli Bank

WILLINGDON ISLAND (Cochin State)
Bank of Cochin

WUN (C.P. & Berar)
Bank of Nagpur
Imperial Bank of India
Laxmi Bank

Y

YADGIRI (Hyderabad State)
Central Bank of India
Coop. Central Bank
Hyderabad State Bank
Yadgiri Bank (H.O.)

YAMKANMARDI (Bombay)
Belgaum Dist. Central Coop. Bank

YAWAL (Bombay)
East Khandesh Central Coop. Bank

YEDASHI (Bombay)
Barsi Central Coop. Bank

YEOLA (Bombay)
Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank
Yeola Merchants Coop. Bank (H.O.)

YEOTMAL (C.P. & Berar)
Bank of Nagpur
Bharat Bank
Calcutta Industrial Bank
New Citizen Bank of India
Imperial Bank of India
Yeotmal Central Bank (H.O.)

YOL (Punjab)
Imperial Bank of India

Z

ZAHEERABAD (Nizam State)
Hyderabad State Bank

ZAIDPUR (U.P.)
U. P. Union Bank

Miscellaneous

List of approved Non-Scheduled Banks and Indigenous Bankers eligible for concession rates of remittances under the Reserve Bank's scheme of remittance facilities as on 30th June, 1946.

(a) NON-SCHEDULED BANK

1. Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Coondapur.
2. Amrit Bank, Amritsar.
3. Aryan Bank, Calcutta.
4. Associated Bank of Tripura, Gangasagar.
5. Bank of Calcutta, Calcutta.
6. Bank of Citizens, Belgaum.
7. Bank of Konkan, Malvan.
8. Bank of the East (1927), Gauhati.
9. Banthia Bank, Panvel.
10. Bareilly Bank, Bareilly.
11. Belgaum Bank, Belgaum.
12. Bengal Bank, Calcutta.
13. Bharat Banking Co., Silchar.
14. Bharat Industrial Bank, Poona.
15. Bharatha Lakshmi Bank, Masulipatam.
16. Bishnupur Bank, Bishnupur.
17. Calcutta Industrial Bank, Calcutta.
18. Central Mercantile Bank, Monghyr.
19. Chawla Bank, Bannu.
20. Chotanagpur Banking Association, Hazaribagh.
21. City Bank, Lahore.
22. Commercial Bank & Trust, Madras.
23. Commonwealth Bank, Kumbakonam.
24. Continental Bank of Asia, Calcutta.
25. Dass Bank, Calcutta.
26. Dinajpur Trading & Banking Co. Dinajpur.
27. Dindigul Sri Kanikaparameswari Bank, Dindigul.
28. Eastern Traders Bank, Calcutta.
29. Eastern Union Bank, Chittagong.

South India Commercial Bank Limited

Head Office: **KARUR** *Branches*: **Kodumudi, Gobichetipalayam, Dindigul.**

Statement of Account as on 31-12-1945.

Capital and Liabilities.				Property and Assets.			
Authorised : 5,00,000				Cash on hand & with Bankers	1,06,057	15	5
Issued 1,25,000							
Paid up	89,825	0	0	Investment in Govt. Papers	1,18,546	0	0
Calls received in advance	9,400	0	0	Loans and Advances	10,91,027	7	2
				Bills for collection	28,833	10	4
Reserve & other funds	5,070	11	0	Furniture & fittings	6,494	15	9
Deposits	11,58,015	3	2	Sundries	58,786	0	10
Due to Bankers	65,416	9	0				
Bills for collection-contra	28,833	10	4				
Sundries	35,960	4	1				
Profit & Loss Account	17,224	11	11				
	14,09,746	1	6		14,09,746	1	6

K.R. SITARAMAN,
Secretary.

K.S. VENKATASUBRAMANIAN,
Managing Director.

30. Federal Bank of India (Pb.), Lahore.
31. Frontier Bank, Dera Ismail Khan.
32. Gauhati Bank, Gauhati.
33. Girish Bank, Calcutta.
34. Himalya Bank, Kangra.
35. Hira Bullion Bank, Meerut.
36. Indian National Bank, Calcutta.
37. India's Ideal Banking Corporation, Bangalore.
38. Jaya Lakshmi Bank, Mangalore.
39. Karnataka Bank, Mangalore.
40. Kotagiri Bank, Kotagiri.
41. Lakshmi Commercial Bank, Rawalpindi.
42. Lakshmi Industrial Bank, Calcutta.
43. Lion Bank, Rawalpindi.
44. Mannargudi Bank, Mannargudi.
45. Mayavaram Permanent Fund, Mayavaram.
46. Melarkode Bank, Palghat.
47. Maharashtra Apex Bank, Udipi.
48. Nainital Bank Nainital.
49. National Bank of Sialkot, Sialkot.
50. National Economic Bank, Calcutta.
51. National Security Bank, Calcutta.
52. Pioneer Commercial Bank, Calcutta.
53. Pollachi Union Bank, Pollachi.
54. Punjab & Kashmir Bank, Rawalpindi.
55. Rajapalaiyam Commercial Bank, Rajapalaiyam.
56. Rayalaseema Bank, Bellary.
57. Sahukara Bank, Ludhiana.
58. Salem Bank, Salem.
59. Sangli Bank, Sangli.
60. Satara Swadeshi Commercial Co. Satara City.
61. Shillong Banking Corporation, Shillong.
62. Sind National Bank, Hyderabad (Sind).
63. Sonar Bangla Bank, Calcutta.
64. Southern India Apex Bank, Udipi.
65. Suburban Bank, Calcutta.
66. Supreme Bank of India, Belgaum.
67. Surat Banking Corporation, Surat.
68. Surma Valley Bank, Sylhet.
69. Sylhet Commercial Bank, Sylhet.
70. Sylhet Industrial Bank, Sylhet.
71. Tezpur Industrial Bank, Tezpur.
72. Trichinopoly Bank, Trichinopoly.

73. Trichinopoly Tennore Hindu Permanent Fund, Trichinopoly.
74. Union Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
75. Union Bank of Bijapur & Sholapur, Bijapur.
76. United Western Bank, Satara City.
77. U.P. Industrial Financing Corporation, Cawnpore.
78. Vijaya Bank, Mangalore.
89. Vysya Bank, Bangalore.

(b) INDIGENOUS BANKERS

1. Messrs. Balakram Dwarkadas, Simla.
2. Messrs. Bhau Lal Bankers, Shahjahanpur.
3. Messrs. Durga Sah Mahan Sah, Ranikhet.
4. Mr. Ranchodbhai Bhaichandbhai Sura, Bombay.
5. Union Banking Service, Chiplun.

II. SCHEDULED BANKS

[as on 30th June 1946.]

1. Ajodhiya Bank, Fyzabad.
2. Allahabad Bank, Calcutta.
3. American Express Co., Hatford. (U.S.A.)*
4. Andhra Bank Ltd, Masulipatam.
5. Associated Banking Corporation of India, Bombay.
6. Banco National Ultramarino, Lisbon.*
7. Bank of Assam, Shillong.
8. Bank of Baroda, Baroda.
9. Bank of Behar Patna.
10. Bank of Bikaner, Bikaner.
11. Bank of China, Chungking. (China)*
12. Bank of Commerce, Calcutta.
13. Bank of Communications, Chungking. (China)*
14. Bank of Hindustan, Madras.
15. Bank of India, Bombay.
16. Bank of Jaipur, Jaipur.
17. Bank of Maharashtra, Poona.
18. Bank of Mysore, Bangalore City.
19. Bank of Nagpur, Wardha.
20. Bareilly Corporation (Bank), Bareilly.
21. Bengal Central Bank, Calcutta.
22. Bharat Bank, Delhi.

23. Calcutta Commercial Bank, Calcutta.
24. Calcutta National Bank, Calcutta.
25. Canara Bank, Mangalore.
26. Canara Banking Corporation, Udipi.
27. Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Udipi.
28. Central Bank of India, Bombay.
29. Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, London.*
30. Comilla Banking Corporation, Comilla.
31. Comilla Union Bank, Calcutta.
32. Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Paris.*
33. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Bombay.
34. Dinajpur Bank, Dinajpur.
35. Discount Bank of India, Bombay.
36. Eastern Bank, London.*
37. Exchange Bank of India & Africa, Bombay.
38. Gadodia Bank, Bombay.
39. Grindlay & Co., London.*
40. Habib Bank, Bombay.
41. Hind Bank, Calcutta.
42. Hindustan Commercial Bank, Cawnpore.
43. Hindusthan Mercantile Bank, Calcutta.
44. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong.*
45. Hooghly Bank, Calcutta.
46. Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras (L. H. O.)†
47. Indian Bank, Madras.
48. Indian Overseas Bank, Madras.
49. Indo Commercial Bank, Mayavaram.
50. Indo-Mercantile Bank, Cochin.
51. Industrial Bank of Western India, Ahmedabad.
52. International Bank of India, Ahmedabad.
53. Jodhpur Commercial Bank, Jodhpur.
54. Jwala Bank, Agra.
55. Karnani Industrial Bank, Calcutta.
56. Kumbakonam Bank, Kumbakonam.
57. Laxmi Bank, Akola.
58. Lloyds Bank, London.*
59. Mahaluxmi Bank, Calcutta.
60. Mercantile Bank of India, London.*
61. Nadar Bank, Tuticorin.
62. Narang Bank of India, Lahore.
63. Nath Bank, Calcutta.
64. National Bank of India, London.*
65. National Bank of Lahore, Lahore.
66. National City Bank of New York, New York.*
67. National Savings Bank, Bombay.
68. Nedungadi Bank, Calicut.
69. Netherlands India Commercial Bank, Amesterdam.*
70. Netherlands Trading Society (East), Amesterdam.*
71. New Bank of India, Lahore.
72. New Citizen Bank of India, Bombay.
73. New Standard Bank, Comilla.
74. Noakhali Union Bank, Calcutta.
75. Oriental Bank of Commerce, Lahore.

76. \ Oudh Commercial Bank, Fyzabad.
77. Palai Central Bank, Palai.
78. Pioneer Bank, Comilla.
79. Prabhat Bank Lahore.
80. Pratap Bank, Delhi.
81. Punjab & Sind Bank, Amritsar.
82. Punjab Cooperative Bank, Amritsar.
83. Punjab National Bank, Lahore.
84. South India Bank, Tinnevelley.
85. Southern Bank, Calcutta.
86. Tanjore Permanent Fund, Tanjore.
87. Traders Bank, Lahore.
88. Tripura Modern Bank, Agartala.
89. Union Bank of India, Bombay.
90. United Commercial Bank, Calcutta.
91. United Industrial Bank, Calcutta.
92. United Sind--Punjab Bank, Karachi.
93. Universal Bank of India, Dalmianagar.

BURMA SCHEDULED BANKS

1. Bank of Upper Burma.
2. Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation.
3. Rau Gyaw Thoo & Co.

*Indicates foreign exchange banks.

†It is not a limited Bank but has been created by a special Act.

NON—SCHEDULED BANKS

(Having paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lacs or over)

(In whole of India including Indian States)

1. Aryan Bank,*Calcutta.
2. Associated Bank of India, Calcutta.
3. Ballygunge Bank, Calcutta.
4. Bank of Baghelkhand, Rewa.
5. Bank of Bhopal, Bhopal.
6. Bank of Calcutta, Calcutta.
7. Bank of Delhi, Delhi.
8. Bank of Indore, Indore.
9. Bank of Kolhapur, Kolhapur.
10. Bank of Mymensigh Gouripur, Gouripur--Mymensingh.
11. Bank of Rajasthan, Udaipur.
12. Bank of Sirmur, Nahan.
13. Bari Doab Bank, Lahore.
14. Bengal Bank, Calcutta.
15. Bharatha Lakshmi Bank, Masulipatam.
16. Bharati Central Bank, Calcutta.
17. Central Banking Corporation of Travancore, Alleppy.
18. Central Calcutta Bank, Calcutta.
19. Central Exchange Bank, Lahore.
20. Chotanagpur Banking Association, Hazaribagh.
21. Commercial & Industrial Bank, Hyderabad (Dn).
22. Darjeeling Bank, Calcutta.
23. Dass Bank, Calcutta.

24. Dindigul Sri Kanikaparameswari Bank, Dindigul.
25. East Bengal Bank, Narayanganj.
26. East Bengal Commercial Bank, Mymensingh.
27. Faridpur Banking Corporation, Faridpur.
28. Federation Bank of India, Calcutta.
29. First National Bank, Lahore.
30. Frontier Bank, Dera Ismail Khan.
31. G.Raghunath Mull Bank, Hyderabad (Dn).
32. Gauhati Bank, Gauhati.
33. Goenka Commercial Bank, Darjeeling.
34. Hnd Iran Bank, Rawalpindi.
35. Hyderabad State Bank, Hydrabad (Dn).
36. Indian National Bank, Calcutta.
37. Jammu & Kashmir Bank, Srinagar.
38. Jind Cooperative Bank, Sangrur.
39. Josna Bank, Cochin.
40. Karnataka Bank, Mangalore.
41. Krishnaram Baldeo Bank, Gwalior.
42. Lakshmi Commercial Bank, Rawalpindi.
43. Maharashtra Apex Bank, Udipi.
44. Madura Mercantile Bank, Madura.
45. Morvi Mercantile Bank, Morvi.
46. Manickavelu Banking Corporation, Bangalore City.
47. National Security Bank, Bombay.
48. Nepal Bank, Kathmandu.
49. Overland Bank, Calcutta.
50. Pacific Bank, Calcutta.
51. Patiala State Bank, Patiala.
52. Presidency Industrial Bank, Poona.
53. Punjab & Kashmir Bank, Rawalpindi.
54. Punjab Commercial Bank, Lyallpur.
55. Rangpur Banking Corporation, Rangpur.
56. Shillong Banking Corporation, Shillong.
57. Shroff's Bank of India, Bombay.
58. Simla Banking & Industrial Co., Simla.
59. Sonar Bangla Bank, Calcutta.
60. South Indian Bank, Trichur.
61. Sylhet Industrail Bank, Sylhet.
62. Thomcos Bank, Alleppey.
63. Travancore Bank, Trivandrum.
64. Travancore Forward Bank, Kottayam.
65. Travancore Credit Bank.
66. Tripura State Bank, Agartala.
67. United Western Bank, Satara.
68. Union Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
69. Vysya Bank, Bangalore.

Foreign Bank either operating in India or acting as Correspondents to Indian Banks.

Name of Bank	Head office	London office, Agent or correspondent	Name of Banks to whom it works as Correspondents
1. American Express Co. Inc.	Hatford, Connecticut (U.S.A.)	6 Haymarket, S.W. 1.	1. G. Raghunathmull Bank
2. Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Lisbon	9, Bishopgate E.C. 2.	
3. Banker's Trust Co.	16 Wall Street, New York.	7, Lothbury E.C. 2.	2. Comilla Banking Corporation
4. Bank of China	Chungking	85, Grace Church St. E. C. 3.	1. Exchange Bank of India and Africa
5. Bank of Communications	Chungking		
6. Bank of India	Fort, Bombay	17, Moorgate E.C. 2.	
7. Bank of New South Wales	341, George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.	29, Threadniddle St. E. C. 2.	1. Bengal Central Bank 2. Comilla Union Bank
8. Barcley's Bank (D.C. & O.)	168, Fenchurch Street London E.C. 3.		1. Central Bank of India 2. Comilla Union Bank 3. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. 4. Exchange Bank of India & Africa 5. Nath Bank
9. Chartered Bank of India Australia & China	38, Bishopsgate, London E.C.2.		1. Allahabad Bank
10. Chase National Bank of the City of New York	Pine Street corner of Nasson, New York	6, Lombard Street E. C. 3.	1. Bank of India 2. Exchange Bank of India & Africa 3. Habib Bank 4. India Overseas Bank
11. Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris	14, Rue Bergere, Paris	8-13, King William Street E. C. 4.	
12. Eastern Bank	283, Crossly Square, Bishops gate, London E.C. 3.		1. Bank of Baroda 2. Bank of Mysore
13. Grindlay & Co.	54, Parliament Street London S.W.I.		3. G. Raghunathmull Bank
14. Gurantee Trust Co. of New York	140, Broadway Street New York	32, Lombard Street, E.C. 2.	1. Comilla Banking Corporation
15. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	9, Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 3.		
16. Imperial Bank of India	Bombay	25, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	
17. Lloyds Bank	71, Lombard Street, London E.C. 3.		1. Patiala State Bank
18. Mercantile Bank of India	15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 3.		

Name of Bank	Head office	London office, Agent or correspondent	Name of Bank to whom it works as Correspondents
19. Midland Bank	122, Old Broad Street London E. C. 2.		1. Associated Banking Corporation of India. 2. Bengal Central Bank 3. Calcutta National Bank 4. Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate 5. Central Bank of India 6. Exchange Bank of India & Africa 7. Habib Bank 8. Hind Bank 9. Indian Oversees Bank 10. Punjab National Bank
20. National Bank of Australasia.	271/279, Collins Street. Melbourne, Victoria	27, Lothbury, E.C. 2.	1. Comilla a nking Corporation 2. Exchange Bank of India & Africa
21. National Bank of India	26, Bishopgate. London E. C. 2.		
22. National City Bank of New York	55, Wall Street, New York.	117, Old Broad Street E.C. 2.	1. Bengal Central Bank 2. Bharat Bank 3. Hind Bank 4. Hindustan Commercial Bank 5. Indian Bank. 6. Punjab National Bank 7. United Commercial Bank 8. Aryan Bank
23. Netherlands India Commercial Bank	Amestrdom (Holland)	85, Gracechurch Street E.C. 3.	
24. Netherlands Trading Society (East)	Do	28, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.	
25. Royal Bank of Canada.	360, St. James Street West, Montreal (Canada)	6, Lothbury E.C. 2.	1. United Commercial Bank
26. Reserve Bank of India	Bombay	31/33 Bishopgate, E.C. 2.	
27. Standard Bank of South Africa	10, Clements Lane, London, E. C. 4.		1. Exchange Bank of India & Africa
28. Westminsters Bank	41, Lothbury, London E.C. 2,		1. Bank of India 2. Comilla Banking Corporation 3. Union Bank of India

THE CENTURY BANK,

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

CAPITAL & LIABILITIES	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
AUTHORISED AND ISSUED CAPITAL :—						
20,000 Shares of Rs. 5/- each				1,00,000	0	0
SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP CAPITAL (All for cash)						
9,330 Shares of Rs. 5/- each	46,650	0	0			
Less Call in arrears	1,370	0	0			
	45,280	0	0			
2,100 Shares of Rs. 5/- each @ Rs. 2-8-0 called up	5,250	0	0			
8,570 ,, ,, ,, Re. 1-0-0 ,, ..	8,570	0	0			
				59,100	0	0
DEPOSITS :—(Current, Savings Bank, Fixed & C.M A. Deposit etc.)				1,10,633	5	7
RESERVES :—						
General Reserves	2,330	0	0			
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	1,073	3	10			
Investment Reserves	100	0	0			
Dividend Equivilisation Fund	671	7	11			
				4,174	11	9
UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND				429	1	6
LIABILITIES :—						
For Expenses	100	0	0			
For Sundry Finances	1,614	9	0			
Interest due on Provident Fund Deposit etc. ...	1 000	0	0			
				2,714	9	0
BILLS FOR COLLECTION AS PER CONTRA ..				10,980	10	0
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT :—						
Balance as perlast Balance Sheet	1,554	10	3			
Less Appropriation to Dividend & Reserve Fund ...	1,298	5	0			
	256	5	3			
Add Net Profit for the year as per account ...	4,215	12	11	4,472	2	2
TOTAL ...				1,92,504	8	0

1. B. T. RAMASWAMI,
2. T. N. CHANNAPPA, } Directors.
3. Y. CHICKANNA,

B. V. NARAYAN,
Hony. Secretary.

LIMITED, BANGALORE.

31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

PROPERTY & ASSETS	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
CASH ON HAND	7,276 1 0	
CASH WITH BANKS & TREASURIES ...	4,933 14 5	
		12,209 15 5
INVESTMENTS :—		
3½% Bangalore Municipal Loan of the face value of Rs. 1000/- at cost	1,000 0 0	
3% Madras Provincial Bonds of the face value of Rs. 700/- at cost	693 0 0	
3% M.S.L. Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1000/- at cost	1,095 4 0	
4% M.S.L. ,, ,, ,, Rs. 6800/- ,, ...	8,281 12 0	
3½% Govt. of India Bonds of the ,, Rs. 200/- ,, ...	200 0 0	
5 Reserve Bank of India Shares of the value of Rs. 500/- at cost	777 8 0	
5 Bank of Mysore Ltd. ,, ,, Rs. 500/- ,, ...	1,977 8 0	
(Market value of the above Rs. 14,275/-)		14,025 10 0
LOANS OVER-DRAFTS :—		
Debts considered good fully secured ...	80,274 0 9	
,, ,, ,, ,, due by Directors ...	2,060 10 9	
,, ,, ,, Staff ...	526 5 9	
,, due on personal security of debtors	34,174 2 10	
,, ,, ,, ,, by Directors	1,320 12 2	
,, due from one or more parties in addition to personal security of debtors	28,189 6 7	
,, ,, ,, due from a firm a partner of which is a director of the Bank ...	7,531 13 9	1,54,077 4 7
OFFICE FURNITURE, FIXTURES & LIBRARY	1,507 4 0	
Addition during the year ...	32 8 0	
	1,539 12 0	
Less Depreciation to date	1,414 12 0	125 0 0
ADVANCE FOR RENT LIGHT DEPOSIT Etc. ...		161 0 0
BOOKS & STATIONARY IN STOCK		150 0 0
LAND & BUILDING AT COST		775 0 0
BILLS FOR COLLECTION AS PER CONTRA ...		10,980 10 0
TOTAL ...		1,92,504 8 0

R. KRISHNASAMY,
Accountant.

B. V. RAMASWAMY,
General Manager.

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